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nērawun^{u} नेरवुनु । **निर्गच्छन्, निर्गमनशीलः** n.ag. (f. **nēravüñ^{ü} नेरवंञ़्**), one who goes out, etc., in all the meanings of **nērun,** q.v. (H. v, 8); one who is in the habit of going out.

nērawañ नेरवञ् । **उत्सर्जनशीलता** f. a habit of making gifts or oblations, generosity. **—zānüñ^{ü} —ज़ानंञ़्** । **दानशीलतां विज्ञाय पुनःपुनर्याचनम्** f.inf. to know generosity, having recognized a person's generosity to implore him over and over again for something more.

nár^{i}wār नरिवार् adj. c.g. (of a garment) sleeved, in **chiṭh-n°,** p. 166*b*, l. 45, and **jā̃wār-n°,** p. 379*b*, l. 31.

nĕrwair न्यैर्वर् or **ni° नि°** adj. c.g. devoid of hatred, incapable of feeling hatred, absolutely passionless (Śiv. 1271).

nĕrwāsan न्यर्वासन् or **ni° नि°** । **निश्चिन्तः** adj. c.g. without fancy or imagination; free from desire (Śiv. 1013, 1694, 1849); free from anxiety, happy and careless (as, e.g., a child).

nēryuk^{u} नेर्युकु, see **nyūr^{u} 1, 2,** and **3.**

nārāyĕn नारायन् or (m.c.) **narāyĕn नरायन्** । **नारायणः** m. a N. of the god Vishnu (in Skt. *Viṣṇu*) (considered as the being who existed before all worlds, and who moved on the waters of creation (Skt. *Nārāyaṇa*). This word should properly be spelt **nārāyĕn,** with the first syllable long, but in poetry the first syllable is often shortened m.c., so that we find **narāyĕn,** e.g. in Śiv. 162, 796, 1101; Rām. 75, 145, 223, 970, 986, 988–9, 1478–9, 1751). The word is commonly used in Kāshmīrī as a name of the Supreme Deity, whether identified with Vishnu or not (Śiv. 700, 781, 1053, etc.; Rām. 846, 851, 984, 1157, 1704). Cf. **nārān.**

nārāz नाराज़् نا راض । **अन्तःकोपयुक्तः** adj. c.g. dissatisfied, discontented (Gr.M.); unwilling; displeased, offended, affronted (Gr.M.).

nāröz^{i} नारांज़ि (= نا راضي) । **अन्तःकुपितः** adj. c.g., i.q. **nā-rāz,** q.v.; as subst., f. dissatisfaction, discontent; unwillingness; displeasure.

nau-rōz نوروز m. New Year's day according to the Persian calendar, counted by Musalmāns in Kashmīr as the beginning of spring (L. 325, 362).

nārāzagī नाराज़गी نا راضگي । **अन्तःकुपितत्वम्** f. displeasure, discontent, dissatisfaction.

nĕrzalā-kāh न्यर्ज़ला-काह् । **तिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-kösh^{ü} -कांशू**), N. of the eleventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Zēṭh (in Skt., *Jyaiṣṭha* = May–
...tc.; which Hindūs fast.

...kes ...न् or **ni° नि°** । **मनुष्यादिजन्...ीनस्थानम्** m.
in ... uninhabited, desert, lonely, desolate;
p... lis n°, (issued,

nīrāzan नीराज़न् । **नीराजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **nīrāzüñ^{ü} नीराज़ंञ़्**), lustration with lamps of a bride and bridegroom, of a newly arrived king, or other highly honoured person.

nas नस् f. the nose, i.q. **nast,** q.v. (Rām. 929). **-dọ̆g^{u} -दंगु** । **नासिकाग्रसंहतिः** m. snub-nosedness. **-sēr -सेर्** । **नासारक्तस्रावः** f. bleeding at the nose. **—ʦŏmbüñ^{ü} —च़्वंबंञ़्** । **नासिकाग्रे रन्ध्रविधानम्** f.inf. to bore the nose. **-ʦĕmbur^{u} -च़्यंबुरु** or **-ʦĕmur^{u} -च़्यमुरु** । **संकुचितनासाग्रः** adj. (f. **-ʦĕmbür^{ü} -च़्यंबंरू** or **-ʦĕmür^{ü} -च़्यमंरू**), snub-nosed. **-ʦĕpoṭ^{u} -च़्यपंटु** । **नतनासिकः** adj. (f. **-ʦĕpüṭ^{ü} -च़्यपंटू**), flat-nosed. **-ʦoṭ^{u} -च़ंटु** । **छिन्ननासिकः** adj. (f. **-ʦüṭ^{ü} -च़ंटू**), having the nose cut off or slit. **—ʦüṭ^{ü} phērüñ^{ü} —च़ंटू फेरंञ़्** । **कलहप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. the initial stages of a fight or quarrel to take place.

nās नास् । **नस्यम्** m. snuff. Cf. **nāst.**

nasīb नसीब् نصيب m. luck, destiny (cf. **kam-n°,** p. 442*b*, l. 16).

nĕsbath न्यसबथ् نسبت (in Kāshmīrī) adj. convenient (El.).

nisf نصف, see **nĕsph.**

nāsh नाश् । **नाशः** m. destruction, ruin, perdition, annihilation (cf. **öl^{i}-n°,** p. 23*b*, l. 25; **daṭh^{a}ri-n°,** p. 258*a*, l. 47; **kŏla-n°,** p. 437*a*, l. 31; **nẹ̆nd^{a}ri-n°,** p. 642*b*, l. 13) (Śiv. 91, 170, 311, 1818; Rām. 8, 1104; H. ix, 3; K. 796; K.Pr. 112); death; cf. **nösh^{i}.** **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be destroyed, annihilated (Śiv. 268); so **nāshĕs gaʦhun** (K. 547). **—karun —करुन्** । **सर्वथा नष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to annihilate (Śiv. 257, 347, 603; Rām. 170; K. 377, 872).

nāshĕ-rost^{u} नाश-रंस्तु । **अविनाशः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh^{ü} - रंछू**), indestructible (Śiv. 736, 1387, 1736).

nashĕ नश (= نشا) । **मदः, गर्वः** m. intoxication (lit. and fig.), drunkenness (W. 24); an intoxicating liquor or drug, an intoxicant; pride, arrogance. **—āsun —आसुन्** । **अतिगर्वः** m.inf. to become, or be, intoxicated; to be intoxicated with pride. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **(गर्व)मदारोपः** m.inf. intoxicating drink, etc., to get to the head, to be or become intoxicated (Śiv. 1874); the intoxication of pride to arise. **-woth^{u} -वंथु** । **अपगतमदः** adj. (f. **-vüʦh^{ü} -वंछू**), one whose intoxication has descended (i.e. departed), sobered.

nashī नशी । **मादकासेवनशीलः** adj. c.g. addicted to intoxicating drugs, a drunkard, a sot, an opium-eater, hashish-eater, or the like.

nish निश् or **nishĕ निश** । **समीपम्** adv. and postpos. [governing dat. and abl. In the first case it indicates primarily rest in a place or motion to a place, and in the second case (with an important exception noted

l. 48; **mā̃gạyĕ n°**, p. 552*b*, l. 36); (of an order, etc.) to be issued (Rām. 794, 1069; H. xi, 4);

to issue (from some process or preliminary treatment), to be completed (so far as that treatment is concerned), to be performed, accomplished, effected (cf. **atha n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 10; **bĕha drāv**, issued from sitting, i.e. cleared of sediment, p. 94*b*, l. 7; **braka n°**, p. 122*b*, l. 5; **byāli n°**, p. 150*b*, l. 38; **dŏbi n°**, p. 183*a*, l. 2; **dala-draka n°**, p. 209*b*, l. 22; **khati n°**, p. 422*a*, l. 8; **lāy nērüñü**, p. 543*a*, l. 27) (L.V. 23; Śiv. 49; Rām. 736, 1066, 1607; K. 573); to turn out successfully, to be successfully performed (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1104–5, 1140, 1233, 1283; Rām. 1573, 1576, 1763; K.Pr. 59); to rise (of cream on milk) (Gr.M.).

drāmotu द्रामंतु। निर्गतः perf. part. (f. **drāmüʦü** द्रामंच़ू), gone forth, issued, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 110; Śiv. 678, 1475; Rām. 1672); celebrated.

nīri nīri gaʦhun नीरि नीरि गछुन्। अतिशीघ्रताविधानम् m.inf. to arrange hurriedly (esp. a marriage or the like without regard to the advice of seniors).

nīrith gōmotu नीरिथ् गोमंतु। उल्लङ्घितसीमः perf. part. (f. **—gömüʦü** —गांमंच़ू), gone forth, esp. gone beyond bounds (e.g. off the side of a road, out of a country, or beyond the rules of good conduct). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन्। सीमोल्लङ्घनम्, उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. to go forth (beyond some limit) (Śiv. 409; Rām. 1541; H. ii, 3; xii, 15; K. 153, 908); to go over a boundary, to go beyond recognized or existing limits, to pass over a frontier, leave a country (Rām. 1528); to run away, bolt (K. 658); to abandon good conduct, take to evil practices; to depart (K. 450); (of a woman) to take to loose conduct; (of food) to be over-cooked. **—yunu** —यिनु m.inf. to come forth (from inside), to emerge (H. xii, 12; K. 624, 839).

nyūru-motu न्यूरु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **nīrü-müʦü** नीरू-मंच़ू). (This is the regular form which, however, appears to be used only in a few compounds, such as **hada nyūru-motu**, issued beyond bounds, p. 322*a*, l. 30.)

nirun निरुन्। पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. (sg. dat. **niranas** निरनस्), thatching-grass, thatching-reeds.

niran-bodu निरन्-बंदु। पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. a handful or similar bundle of thatching-reeds. **-goru** -गंरु। पटलशाखायोजनशिल्पी m. a thatching-reed worker, a thatcher. **-kö̃nü** -कांनू। पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः f. a small bundle of thatching-reeds. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड्। पटलोपयोगिशाखासमूहः m. a small bundle of thatching-grass (esp. when not enough for what is required).

nārang नारंग् m. or (Gr.M.) **nārangī** नारंगी f. an orange.

niranjan निरंजन् (Śiv.) or **niranzan** निरंज़न् (Rām.) m. one who is unstained, a N. of the Supreme Being (Śiv. 363, 689, 994, 1339, etc.; Rām. 846, 1704, 1746).

nĕranth न्यरंथ् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **nĕrantas** न्यरंतस्), without end, without limit, limitless (K. 385).

nĕrantar न्यरंतर् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. incessant, continual (Gr.M., Śiv. 1426).

nĕrnay न्यर्नय् or **ni°** नि°। सिद्धान्तः (निर्णयः) m. decision, conclusion (after discussion, e.g. the decision of a law-court) (Gr.M.); decision (as to an atonement); discussion, investigation, consideration (Śiv. 27, 376, 1024, etc.); explanation (of a difficult problem or passage in a book).

nēri-nyuru नेरि-न्यूरु, see **nyūru 3.**

nĕrāparā न्यरापरा। असमीक्षया adv. without consideration, precipitately. Cf. **parī 1.**

narpīrastān नर्पीरस्तान्। स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a quarter in the city of Śrīnagar on the east bank of the river Vĕth (Jehlam). It was anciently known as Narēśvarīmaṭha.

nērĕr नेर्यर्। सामीप्यम् m. nearness, proximity. Cf. **nyūru 3.**

nĕrargal न्यरर्गल् or **ni°** नि°। निर्निरोधः adj. c.g. unbarred, unimpeded, free, irresistible (Śiv. 1426, *nir°*).

nĕrarth न्यरर्थ् or **ni°** नि°। निष्फलः adj. c.g. useless, vain, fruitless.

nīris नीरिस्, see **nyūru 1, 2, and 3.**

nĕrāsh न्यराश् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. hopeless, despairing (of, **nishĕ**, Rām. 236) (El., Gr.M., *nirāsh*; Śiv. 1710; Rām. 236, 1256). According to W. 110, *nyerāsh* is a subst. m. meaning 'disappointment, despair'. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make hopeless, disappoint (El.).

nāruʦhu नारुछ़ु। नाराचदण्डः m. a forked fishing-spear (the 'fork' consisting of several spikes) (L.V. 23, *nāruʦu*); a hook (El. *náruts*).

nāráʦhi-dan नारंछ़ि-दन्। शूलीयन्त्रदण्डः m. the shaft of a fishing-spear. **-gödü** -गांडू। शूलीयन्त्रविद्धमत्स्यः f. a fish caught on a fishing-spear. **-kān** -कान्। नाराचबाणः m. the iron-forked point of a fishing-spear. **-kánḍi** -कंडि। मत्स्याघात्यग्रसमूहः m.pl. the thorns, i.e. the forked points, of a fishing-spear.

nĕrwāh न्यर्वाह् or **ni°** नि°। निर्वाहः m. carrying on, conduct, management, accomplishing.

nĕrwān न्यर्वान् or **ni°** नि°। शमनम्, सुखम्, अन्त्यसंस्कारविधिः m. extinguishing, extinction; emancipation or salvation (after death) (Ś 1660); a ceremony for the peace of the so Hindū; happiness in life as an ordinary a peaceful life.

below) motion from a place. In the first case it is the equivalent of the Hindī *pās*, in the second of *pās sē*. According to some authorities **nish** is used only in the sense of rest in a place or motion to, and **nishĕ** only in the sense of motion from, but this distinction is not commonly observed in manuscripts].

A. As adv., near, close by (**nishĕ**, L.V. 30, 46; Śiv. 251; Rām. 1552).

B. Governing the dat., at the side of, beside, alongside, near, at hand, close by (**nish,** W. 97; Śiv. 683, 702, 1066; Rām. 313, 757, 1246, 1466; H. x, 5, 12; K. 170; **nishĕ,** Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L.V. 31; Śiv. 572, 727; Rām. 992, 1283; H. ii, 9; vii, 20; x, 4); **asĕ nish,** near us, i.e. in our family or caste (such-and-such a thing is allowed or prohibited) (Rām. 324); **amis nishĕ,** with him, i.e. his custom or nature (is such-and-such) (Rām. 1661); **pānas nishĕ,** near oneself, in one's own heart (Rām. 18, 45, 129, 236); **nyūn pānas nish,** he took (it) with him (K. 204);

in the possession of (**mĕ nishĕ chuh sĕṭhāh,** I have plenty, Gr.M.) (**nish,** Śiv. 432, 900–1; Rām. 1524; **nishĕ,** Śiv. 58–60);

(after verbs of motion, bringing, sending, showing, etc.) to, up to (**tim ṭsāl^{i} rāzas nishĕ,** they fled to the king) (**nish,** Śiv. 698, 880, etc.; Rām. 81, 133, 223, 255, etc.; H. ii, 11; iii, 2; v, 8, 10; viii, 5, 13; x, 1–5, 11, etc.; K. 485; **nishĕ,** Śiv. 208, 388, 720, 847, etc.; Rām. 1710; H. ii, 7; x, 7; xii, 19, 22; K. 37, 81–2, 123, etc.); **nishĕ pānas** (to summon) to oneself (K. 374); **tas nishĕ prakhoṭ^{u},** known to him (K. 128);

in the opinion of (so-and-so) (**chuh mĕ nishĕ jān,** in my opinion it is good, Gr.M.) (**nish,** Rām. 1460; **nishĕ,** Rām. 1650, 1656);

owing to, because of [in this sense more often governing the abl. (**nishĕ,** Rām. 29)].

C. Governing the abl., with the important exception that, in the case of singular masculine animate nouns, it optionally governs the dative, from near, from (Gr.Gr. 48, 49; W. 98, *nishi*) (**nish,** with abl., Śiv. 22, 125, 681, etc.; Rām. 83, 1304, 1386; with dat., Śiv. 431, etc.; Rām. 895, 1060, 1177, 1190; **nishĕ,** with abl., Śiv. 61, 99, 106, etc.; Rām. 2, 20, 27, 111–12, 174, etc.; H. vi, 12; vii, 2; K. 114, 212; with dat., Śiv. 30, etc.; Rām. 83, 424, 683, 895, 1347, etc.; K. 392, 576, 630); occasionally, in poetry, it kes the dative case even of an inanimate noun, in **wanas nishĕ,** from the forest (Rām. 1198), **p lis n°,** (issued) from the seed (Rām. 1456);

from, owing to, because of (**nishĕ,** L.V. 27, Rām. 802);

with, by means of (**rājĕ nish sēr,** sated with royalty, Rām. 365; **nāra nish,** by means of fire, Rām. 1203; with dat., K. 573);

from, beyond, more than (**nishĕ,** L.V. 48);

used after verbs of fearing or the like, as in **chuh dāndas nishĕ khōṭsān,** he is afraid of the bull (an. sg. m.) (Gr.M.); **mŏkalana nishĕ nā-wumēd,** despairing of accomplishment (Gr.M.); (**nish,** with dat., Rām. 932).

Governing the abl. (or an. sg. dat.), or the abl. (or an. sg. dat.) of the genitive, it indicates comparison, as in **rŏpa nishĕ chuh sŏn jān,** gold is better than silver (Gr.Gr. 49); **kañĕ-handi** (or **kañi**) **nishĕ chuh trakur^{u},** he is harder than a stone (id.) [**nish,** with abl., Rām. 270, 600 (**tawa nish dŏgan zīṭh^{i},** twice as long as that), 771; cf. Rām. 352 (**tawa nishĕ kō-na,** why not than that, i.e. why not rather); with dat. Rām. 559].

nŏsh न्वश् (or, by paṇḍits, न्वष्) । स्नुषा f. a son's wife, a daughter-in-law (cf. **bĕnath-n°,** p. 114*b*, l. 12; **bāpath-n°,** p. 116*a*, l. 44; **bāw^{a}za-n°,** p. 148*a*, l. 43; **dyārath-n°,** p. 271*a*, l. 43; **dyārath^{a}r-n°,** p. 271*b*, l. 1; **hashĕ-nŏshĕ,** p. 352*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 16, 72; W. 142; Rām. 136, 848; K. 750, 752, 831, 914; K.Pr. 80, 141, 157–8, 164, 214, 246).

nŏshĕ-bāv न्वश-बाव् । स्नुषात्वम् m. the relationship or condition of daughter-in-law. **-mahanyuw^{u}** -महनिवु । स्नुषाजनः m. a daughter-in-law person, i.e. a woman who bears the relationship of daughter-in-law to some one. **-tôn^{u}** -तोनु । स्नुषावृत्तिः m. the conditions implied by the relationship of daughter-in-law.

nōsh नोश् نوش m. a drink, a draught, an antidote (cf. **nōshĕ-dārōh,** p. 236*a*, l. 49) (Rām. 901).

nôsh^{u} नोशु m. a destroye as in **wata-n** **ōha-nōsay-** destroyer; hence, a highway robb

nōsh^{i} नाशि f. destruction, p. 200*a*, l. 21), i.q. **nāsh,** g. destructive, destroying;

nōshī नाशी । नाशस्वभावः adj. c ctible, mortal (Gr.M.). perishing, perishable, destru

nĕsh^{ĕ}bŏd^{u} न्यशबुदु or **nishb** ŏd^{u} निश्बदु । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **nĕsh^{ĕ}bŏz^{ü}** न्यशबुज़ू), wa ting in intellect, without understanding, uneducated silly, a fool (Gr.M., L.V. 83, Śiv. 1310).

nĕsh^{i}bŏzar न्यशिबुज़र् । बुद्धिह नता m. want of understanding, want of intelle t, want of sense, silliness, foolishness (Gr.M. *nĕshbŏ* zar).

nishcay निश्चय् m. certainty (Śiv. 159, 1759); —**thawun** —थ m.inf. to be assured (Gr. nose

nĕshĕd न्यशद् । निषिद्ध: adj. c.g. prohibited, forbidden.

nĕshīd न्यशीद् । निषेध: m. hindering, stopping, obstructing; preventing, prohibition.

nĕshī̃k^{i} न्यशीँकि, see **nĕshyū̃k^{u}**. **nĕshū̃k^{u}** न्यशूँकु, i.q. **nĕshyū̃k^{u}**, q.v.

nāshĕkēbā नाशकेबा ناشکیبا adj. c.g. impatient, restless, unsteady (Rām. 1272).

nāshukh नाशुख् m. (sg. dat. **nāshĕkas** नाशकस), a destroyer (cf. **kŏl-n°**, p. 437*a*, l. 1).

nĕshkal न्यश्कल् or **ni°** नि° । निर्वासन: adj. c.g. free from care or anxiety, without solicitude, contented, tranquil (Śiv. 232, 275, 682, etc.; K. 509); unconcerned, thoughtless, unreflecting.

nĕsh^{i}kāl न्यशिकाल् or **nishkāl** निश्काल् adj. c.g. that which has no destruction, immortal, everlasting (Śiv. 1256, 1331); as subst., m. an evil time; hence, the result of an evil omen, in the following:— **—ḍēshun** —डेषुन् । दुष्फलप्राप्ति: m.inf. an ill omen to come true. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । दुररिष्टापात: m.inf. an ill omen to occur. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । दुररिष्टापात: m.inf., id.

nau-shikam नौ-शिकम् نوشکم f. 'new-belly', a buffalo with her first calf, exempt, under that name, from tax (L. 360).

nĕshkām न्यश्काम् or **ni°** नि° adj. c.g. free from wish or desire, free from all worldly desire (Śiv. 275, 344, 682, etc.); as subst., m. freedom from such desire (Śiv. 58, 1113).

nĕsh^{i}kapaṭh न्यशिकपठ् or **nishkapaṭh** निश्कपठ् । कपटहीन: adj. c.g. free from deceit or fraud, guileless, veracious.

nĕsh^{i}kāran न्यशिकारन् or (Gr.M.) **nishkāran** निश्कारन् । अहेतुकम् adv. without cause, without reason, causelessly, needlessly (Gr.M.).

nĕsh^{i}kriy न्यशिक्रिय् or **nishkriy** निश्क्रिय् adj.
c.g. er, appea, not performing actions, actionless
as **hada nyūr**
(Śiv. [illegible] 30.) lj. c.g. (of a drug) intoxicating,
nashĕl नशल् । मदगुणके intoxicant.
producing intoxication इकासेवनशीलतया मदावस्थायुक्त:
nashĕlad नशलद् । मा **nashĕladiñ** नशलदिञ्), one
adj. c.g. (as subst., f ıddled owing to the habitual
who is perpetually f icants, a drunken sot.
consumption of intox नम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **nū̃ṭh^{u}** नूँठु or
nashun नशुन् । नष्टीभव नंशु; 2 p.p. **nashyōv** नश्योव्.
nūṭh^{u} नूठु or **nosh^{u}** n), to become destroyed, to
Cf. **nõṭh^{u}** and **nõṭhu** en Śiv. 1255, K.Pr. 36); to go
disappear (Gr.Gr. 206, (Gr. be worn away, worn out
wrong, be spoilt, spoil; to
156, K.Pr. 262).

nosh^{u}-mot^{u} नंशु-मंतु, **nūṭh^{u}-mot^{u}** नूँठु-मंतु or **nū̃ṭh^{u}-mot^{u}** नूँठु-मंतु । नष्ट:, नष्टीभूत: perf. part. (f. **nüsh^{ü}-müċ^{ü}** नंशू-मंचू or **nü̃(nü̃)ṭh^{ü}-müċ^{ü}** नूं(नूँ)ठू-मंचू), destroyed; gone wrong, spoilt.

nashĕnī नशनी । भाविनाश. impers. fut. part. c.g. it is to be destroyed, destruction is about to occur; (personally) destined to destruction, sure of eventual destruction.

nashun नशुन् m. destruction, in the following:— **nashĕn-bāna** नशन्-बान । नाशार्हता m. a vessel of destruction, i.e. fitness for destruction, showing every sign of imminent destruction.

nāshun नाशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nôsh^{u}** नोशु), to destroy, spoil, ruin (Rām. 1472, *nösh^{i}* for *nösh^{ü}*).

nishāna निशान نشانہ, نشان । चिह्नम m. (El. also *nishān*), sign, signal, mark (Gr.M.; Rām. 462, 775, 904, 1505) (cf. **nēb-n°**, p. 619*b*, l. 23); impression (Rām. 1125); a mark, a trace, a small fragment (Śiv. 651, 921, 1121); a token (as a sign of recognition) (H. x, 8, 14; xii, 21); esp. a mark indicating quality or the like, or a mark (e.g. a signature) indicating approval (Śiv. 1599); a target, butt, bull's-eye (Śiv. 1715, Rām. 999); proof (El.); address (of a person), intimation of a person's residence (Rām. 501). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to aim, to take aim (El.). **—marun** —मरुन् । संगतीभवनम् m.inf. a mark to be hit (Śiv. 175); entire concurrence with another's opinion to occur. **—mārun** —मारुन् । संगतीकरणम् m.inf. to hit the mark; to lead another person to complete concurrence with one's own opinion. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । लक्ष्यनिपात:, संगतीभवनम् m.inf. the mark to present itself; also i.q. **—marun,** ab. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । चिह्नावशेष: m.inf. the mark to remain or abide (e.g. the mark of a blow, or a paint-mark); met. (of a dead person) his memorials still to remain.

nishin निशिन् adv. and postpos., i.q. **nish,** q.v.; near (H. ii, 8); near (governing dat. after vb. of motion) (Śiv. 431, 790; Rām. 64, 147, 598, 616, 821, 841, 1256, 1352, 1369; H. viii, 4, 10);

(governing abl., or, with sg. an. m. noun, dat.); (with abl.) from (Rām. 32 (far) from, 1398 (free) from, 1426 (far) from); (with dat.) (Rām. 1442, **tas n°** (designing) against her, Rām. 1150).

In poetry the word (like **nishĕ**) sometimes governs the dat. of an inan. noun, with this sense, as in **pönis n°**, (born) from water, Rām. 1517.

nishön^{i} निशांनि نشاني । हस्ताक्षराद्यङ्कना, विवाहसंबन्धसंमति: f. a mark, sign, token; a distinctive mark; a token of remembrance, keepsake, souvenir; (among Musalmāns) a marriage agreement, a betrothal (L. 268, *nishān*).

nẹ̆shᵉ̆phal न्यंश्फल् or **nĕshⁱphȧlⁱ** न्यंशिफंलि or **nishphal** निश्फल् । फलहीनः adj. c.g. without fruit, bearing no fruit, fruitless; useless, unprofitable, inefficacious (Gr.M. *nishphal*); as adv., in vain, fruitlessly. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become fruitless; (of a missile) to miss the mark (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make fruitless; to waste (time) (Gr.M.).

nĕshⁱphȧlⁱ karun न्यंशिफंलि करुन् । निरर्थतामापादनम् m.inf. to render useless or valueless (Rām. 8); to cause to be not used (by displaying defects or the like).

nĕshpartīth न्यश्परतीथ् adj. c.g. distrusted, one who is not trusted, suspected (Rām. 1211).

nāshpȧtⁱ नाश्पंति (= ناشپاتي) । फलविशेषः m. a pear, *Pyrus communis.*

nĕshⁱpath न्यंशिपथ् or **nishpath** निश्पथ् adj. c.g. without trust, unbelieving (L.V. 36).

nĕshⁱpŏturᵘ न्यंशिप्वतुरु । पुत्रहीनः adj. (f. **nĕshⁱpŏtᵘ̈rᵘ̈** न्यंशिप्वतंरू), (of a living person) having no son; (of a dead person) leaving no male issue.

nạshᵉ̆ran नंश्रन । नाशनम् f. (sg. dat. **nạshᵉ̆rüñᵘ̈** नंश्रंञू), destruction, causing to be lost or perished (Śiv. 338); spoiling. Cf. **nöshᵉ̆ran.**

nạshᵉ̆run नंश्रुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nạshᵒrᵘ** नंशंरु), to destroy, to cause to be lost or perished; to spoil, mar; cf. **nöshᵉ̆run, nạshᵉ̆rāwun, nöshᵉ̆rāwun. nạshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** नंशंरु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nạshᵘ̈rᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** नंशंरू-मंच़ू), destroyed (by some one); spoiled.

nöshᵉ̆ran नांश्रन् । नाशनम् m., i.q. **nạshᵉ̆ran,** q.v. The word is reported to be m., but **nạshᵉ̆ran** is f.

nöshᵉ̆run नांश्रुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nöshᵒrᵘ** नांशंरु), i.q. **nạshᵉ̆run,** q.v.; cf. **nöshᵉ̆rāwun. nöshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** नांशंरु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nöshᵘ̈rᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** नांशंरू-मंच़ू), i.q. **nạshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **nạshᵉ̆run,** q.v.

nạshᵉ̆rāwun नंश्रावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nạshᵉ̆rôwᵘ** नंश्रोवु), i.q. **nạshᵉ̆run,** q.v. (Śiv. 1003). **nạshᵉ̆rôwᵘ-motᵘ** नंश्रोवु-मंतु । नष्टतामापादितः perf. part. (f. **nạshᵉ̆rövᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** नंश्रांवू-मंच़ू), i.q. **nạshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **nạshᵉ̆run,** q.v.

nöshᵉ̆rāwun नांश्रावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nöshᵉ̆rôwᵘ** नांश्रोवु), i.q. **nöshᵉ̆run,** see **nạshᵉ̆run** (Rām. 959). **nöshᵉ̆rôwᵘ-motᵘ** नांश्रोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nöshᵉ̆rövᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** नांश्रांवू-मंच़ू), i.q. **nöshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **nöshᵉ̆run.**

nishĕsta 1 निशस्त । लाक्षाद्रवविशेषः m. a kind of juice or resin issuing from certain trees.

nishĕsta 2 निशस्त نشسته adj. c.g. seated, sitting; settled (as dust).

nashṭ नश्ट्[ष्ट्] adj. c.g. destroyed, (of a ship) wrecked (Gr.M.).

nasīhath नसीहथ् نصیحت f. (sg. dat. **nasīhütsᵘ̈** नसीहंच़ू), advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation, precept (El., Gr.M., Rām. 827). **—karüñᵘ̈** —करंञू f.inf. to advise, admonish (El., K.Pr. 149).

nishṭh निश्ठ्[ष्ठ्] adj. c.g. intent on, devoted to, used —° as in **brahma-nishṭh,** p. 120*b*, l. 48 (Śiv. 1859).

nishṭhā निश्ठा(ष्ठा) f. position, condition, state (Śiv. 1492); belief, firm adherence, devotion, close attachment (Śiv. 1621, 1770).

nishāth निशाथ् (= نَشاط) । उद्यानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **nishātas** निशातस्), liveliness, sprightliness, cheerfulness, glee; N. of certain beautiful gardens, situated on the north shore of the Ḍal lake near Śrīnagar. They are said to have been laid out by one of the servants of ‘Alī Mardān Khān, a former ruler of Kashmīr (El., Śiv. 1823).

nĕshⁱtur न्यंशितुर् । नक्षत्रम् (मुहूर्तः) m. (sg. dat. **nĕshⁱtaras** न्यंशितरस्), a lunar asterism, a lunar mansion; the period or time when the sun or some star is in, or enters into, this asterism (important for astrological calculations) (Rām. 124, 508); cf. **nĕchotᵘ, nĕchatur. nĕshⁱtar gạnzᵃrȧnⁱ** न्यंशितर् गंज़्रंनि । चिन्ताकुलत्वम् m. pl. inf. to count the asterisms, to exhibit anxiety as to what is to be done for the accomplishment of some desire, or for warding off some ill.

nĕshtīz न्यश्तीज़् । तेजोहीनः adj. c.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless, dull.

nĕshⁱtsītan न्यंशिच़ीतन् । निश्चिन्तः adj. c.g. free from thought, or anxiety, or care; heedless, unconcerned, careless.

nĕshyūk̃ᵘ न्यश्यूँकु । शङ्काविनाभूतः adj. (f. **nĕshīc̃ᵘ̈** न्यशीँचू), free, or freed, from fear or anxiety, careless, secure (K. 152, 383, 427, 815). **nĕshīk̃ⁱ pöṭhⁱ** न्यशीँकि पांठि । शङ्कानुद्भावनपूर्वकम् adv. fearlessly; in a way so as to relieve fear, encouragingly, cheeringly.

nasakh नसख् نسق । दण्डः m. (sg. dat. **nasakhas** नसखस्), punishment by mutilation (such as cutting of the nose, ear, finger, etc.); (in Kashmīr, also) punishment generally. **—karun** —करुन् । दण्डपातन m.inf. to punish (esp. by mutilation). **—kūrun** —कूरुन् । दोषारोपणबुद्ध्येषणम् m.inf. to spy upon a person (esp. an innocent person) as if he were guilty of some offence.

nāsikh नासिख् f. (sg. dat. **nāsiki** नासिकि), the n[illegible]लम [illegible] bottom (L.V. 33).

něshěd **न्यशद्** । **निषिद्धः** adj. c.g. prohibited, forbidden.

něshīd **न्यशीद्** । **निषेधः** m. hindering, stopping, obstructing; preventing, prohibition.

něshīkⁱ **न्यशीँकि**, see **něshyūkᵘ**. **něshūkᵘ** **न्यशूँकु**, i.q. **něshyūkᵘ**, q.v.

nāshěkēbā **नाशकेबा** ناشکیبا adj. c.g. impatient, restless, unsteady (Rām. 1272).

nāshukh **नाशुख्** m. (sg. dat. **nāshěkas** **नाशकस**), a destroyer (cf. **kŏl-n°**, p. 437*a*, l. 1).

něshkal **न्यश्कल्** or **ni°** **नि°** । **निर्वासनः** adj. c.g. free from care or anxiety, without solicitude, contented, tranquil (Śiv. 232, 275, 682, etc.; K. 509); unconcerned, thoughtless, unreflecting.

něshⁱkāl **न्यशिकाल्** or **nishkāl** **निश्काल्** adj. c.g. that which has no destruction, immortal, everlasting (Śiv. 1256, 1331); as subst., m. an evil time; hence, the result of an evil omen, in the following:—**—ḍēshun** **—डेशुन्** । **दुष्फलप्राप्तिः** m.inf. an ill omen to come true. **—hāwun** **—हावुन्** । **दुररिष्टापातः** m.inf. an ill omen to occur. **—wuchun** **—वुछुन्** । **दुररिष्टापातः** m.inf., id.

nau-shikam **नौ-शिकम्** نو شکم f. 'new-belly', a buffalo with her first calf, exempt, under that name, from tax (L. 360).

něshkām **न्यश्काम्** or **ni°** **नि°** adj. c.g. free from wish or desire, free from all worldly desire (Śiv. 275, 344, 682, etc.); as subst., m. freedom from such desire (Śiv. 58, 1113).

něshⁱkapaṭh **न्यशिकपठ्** or **nishkapaṭh** **निश्कपठ्** । **कपटहीनः** adj. c.g. free from deceit or fraud, guileless, veracious.

něshⁱkāran **न्यशिकारन्** or (Gr.M.) **nishkāran** **निश्कारन्** । **अहेतुकम्** adv. without cause, without reason, causelessly, needlessly (Gr.M.).

něshⁱkriy **न्यशिक्रिय्** or **nishkriy** **निश्क्रिय्** adj. c.g. er, appea, not performing actions, actionless as **hada nyūr**
(Śiv. 112, 20.) lj. c.g. (of a drug) intoxicating,
nashěl **नशल्** । **मदगुणक** intoxicant.
producing intoxication **इकासेवनशीलतया मदावस्थायुक्तः**
nashělad **नशलद्** । **मा** **nashěladin̄** **नशलदिञ्**), one adj. c.g. (as subst., f addled owing to the habitual who is perpetually f icants, a drunken sot.
consumption of intox **नम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **nūṭhᵘ** **नूँठु** or
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nūṭhᵘ **नूठु** or **noshᵘ** n), to become destroyed, to
Cf. **nōṭhᵘ** and **nōṭhᵘ** en Śiv. 1255, K.Pr. 36); to go
disappear (Gr.Gr. 206, (Gr. be worn away, worn out
wrong, be spoilt, spoil; to
156, K.Pr. 262).

noshᵘ-motᵘ **नंशु-मंतु**, **nūṭhᵘ-motᵘ** **नूँठु-मंतु** or **nūṭhᵘ-motᵘ** **नूँठु-मंतु** । **नष्टः**, **नष्टीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **nüshᵘ-mütsᵘ** **नंशू-मंच़ू** or **nü(nü)ṭhᵘ-mütsᵘ** **नूं(नूँ)ठू-मंच़ू**), destroyed; gone wrong, spoilt.

nashěnī **नशनी** । **भाविनाश**. impers. fut. part. c.g. it is to be destroyed, destruction is about to occur; (personally) destined to destruction. sure of eventual destruction.

nashun **नशुन्** m. destruction, in the following:—**nashěn-bāna** **नशन्-बान** । **नाशार्हता** m. a vessel of destruction, i.e. fitness for destruction, showing every sign of imminent destruction.

nāshun **नाशुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nôshᵘ** **नोशु**), to destroy, spoil, ruin (Rām. 1472, *nōshⁱ* for *nōshᵘ*).

nishāna **निशान** نشان، نشانه । **चिह्नम्** m. (El. also *nishān*), sign, signal, mark (Gr.M.; Rām. 462, 775, 904, 1505) (cf. **nēb-n°**, p. 619*b*, l. 23); impression (Rām. 1125); a mark, a trace, a small fragment (Śiv. 651, 921, 1121); a token (as a sign of recognition) (H. x, 8, 14; xii, 21); esp. a mark indicating quality or the like, or a mark (e.g. a signature) indicating approval (Śiv. 1599); a target, butt, bull's-eye (Śiv. 1715, Rām. 999); proof (El.); address (of a person), intimation of a person's residence (Rām. 501). **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to aim, to take aim (El.). **—marun** **—मरुन्** । **संगतीभवनम्** m.inf. a mark to be hit (Śiv. 175); entire concurrence with another's opinion to occur. **—mārun** **—मारुन्** । **संगतीकरणम्** m.inf. to hit the mark; to lead another person to complete concurrence with one's own opinion. **—pyonᵘ** **—प्यंनु** । **लक्ष्यनिपातः**, **संगतीभवनम्** m.inf. the mark to present itself; also i.q. **—marun**, ab. **—rōzun** **—रोज़ुन्** । **चिह्नावशेषः** m.inf. the mark to remain or abide (e.g. the mark of a blow, or a paint-mark); met. (of a dead person) his memorials still to remain.

nishin **निशिन्** adv. and postpos., i.q. **nish**, q.v.; near (H. ii, 8); near (governing dat. after vb. of motion) (Śiv. 431, 790; Rām. 64, 147, 598, 616, 821, 841, 1256, 1352, 1369; H. viii, 4, 10);

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In poetry the word (like **nishě**) sometimes governs the dat. of an inan. noun, with this sense, as in **pönis n°**, (born) from water, Rām. 1517.

nishönⁱ **निशांनि** نشاني । **हस्ताक्षराद्यङ्कना**, **विवाहसंबन्धसंमतिः** f. a mark, sign, token; a distinctive mark; a token of remembrance, keepsake, souvenir; (among Musalmāns) a marriage agreement, a betrothal (L. 268, *nishān*).

nẹ̆shᵉphal न्यंश्फल् or **nĕshⁱphálⁱ न्यंशिफंलि** or **nishphal निश्फल् । फलहीनः** adj. c.g. without fruit, bearing no fruit, fruitless; useless, unprofitable, inefficacious (Gr.M. *nishphal*); as adv., in vain, fruitlessly. **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to become fruitless; (of a missile) to miss the mark (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make fruitless; to waste (time) (Gr.M.).

nĕshⁱphálⁱ karun न्यंशिफंलि करुन् । निरर्थतामापादनम् m.inf. to render useless or valueless (Rām. 8); to cause to be not used (by displaying defects or the like).

nĕshpartīth न्यश्परतीथ् adj. c.g. distrusted, one who is not trusted, suspected (Rām. 1211).

nāshpátⁱ नाश्पंति (= ناشپاتي) **। फलविशेषः** m. a pear, *Pyrus communis.*

nĕshⁱpath न्यंशिपथ् or **nishpath निश्पथ्** adj. c.g. without trust, unbelieving (L.V. 36).

nĕshⁱpŏturᵘ न्यंशिप्वतुरु । पुत्रहीनः adj. (f. **nĕshⁱpŏtᵘ̈rᵘ̈ न्यशिप्वतंरू**), (of a living person) having no son; (of a dead person) leaving no male issue.

nạshᵉran नंश्रन । नाशनम् f. (sg. dat. **nạshᵉrüñᵘ̈ नंश्रंञू**), destruction, causing to be lost or perished (Śiv. 338); spoiling. Cf. **nöshᵉran.**

nạshᵉrun नंश्रुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nạshᵒrᵘ नंशंरु**), to destroy, to cause to be lost or perished; to spoil, mar; cf. **nöshᵉrun, nạshᵉrāwun, nöshᵉrāwun. nạshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ नंशंरु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nạshᵘ̈rᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ नंशंरू-मंचू**), destroyed (by some one); spoiled.

nöshᵉran नांश्रन् । नाशनम् m., i.q. **nạshᵉran,** q.v. The word is reported to be m., but **nạshᵉran** is f.

nöshᵉrun नांश्रुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nöshᵒrᵘ नांशंरु**), i.q. **nạshᵉrun,** q.v.; cf. **nöshᵉrāwun. nöshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ नांशंरु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nöshᵘ̈rᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ नांशंरू-मंचू**), i.q. **nạshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **nạshᵉrun,** q.v.

nạshᵉrāwun नंश्रावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nạshᵉrôwᵘ नंश्रोवु**), i.q. **nạshᵉrun,** q.v. (Śiv. 1003). **nạshᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ नंश्रोवु-मंतु । नष्टतामापादितः** perf. part. (f. **nạshᵉrövᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ नंश्रांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **nạshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **nạshᵉrun,** q.v.

nöshᵉrāwun नांश्रावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nöshᵉrôwᵘ नांश्रोवु**), i.q. **nöshᵉrun,** see **nạshᵉrun** (Rām. 959). **nöshᵉrôwᵘ-motᵘ नांश्रोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nöshᵉrövᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ नांश्रांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **nöshᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** s.v. **nöshᵉrun.**

nishĕsta 1 निशस्त । लाचाद्रवविशेषः m. a kind of juice or resin issuing from certain trees.

nishĕsta 2 निशस्त نشسته adj. c.g. seated, sitting; settled (as dust).

nashṭ नश्ट्[ष्ट] adj. c.g. destroyed, (of a ship) wrecked (Gr.M.).

nasīhath नसीहथ् نصيحت f. (sg. dat. **nasīhütsᵘ̈ नसीहंचू**), advice, counsel, admonition, exhortation, precept (El., Gr.M., Rām. 827). **—karüñᵘ̈ —करंञू** f.inf. to advise, admonish (El., K.Pr. 149).

nishṭh निश्ठ्[ष्ठ] adj. c.g. intent on, devoted to, used —° as in **brahma-nishṭh,** p. 120*b*, l. 48 (Śiv. 1859).

nishṭhā निश्ठा(ष्ठा) f. position, condition, state (Śiv. 1492); belief, firm adherence, devotion, close attachment (Śiv. 1621, 1770).

nishāth निशाथ् (= نَشاط) **। उद्यानविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **nishātas निशातस्**), liveliness, sprightliness, cheerfulness, glee; N. of certain beautiful gardens, situated on the north shore of the Ḍal lake near Śrīnagar. They are said to have been laid out by one of the servants of ‘Alī Mardān Khān, a former ruler of Kashmīr (El., Śiv. 1823).

nĕshⁱtur न्यंशितुर् । नक्षत्रम् (मुहूर्तः) m. (sg. dat. **nĕshⁱtaras न्यंशितरस्**), a lunar asterism, a lunar mansion; the period or time when the sun or some star is in, or enters into, this asterism (important for astrological calculations) (Rām. 124, 508); cf. **nĕchotᵘ, nĕchatur. nĕshⁱtar gạnzᵃránⁱ न्यंशितर् गंज़रंनि । चिन्ताकुलत्वम्** m.pl.inf. to count the asterisms, to exhibit anxiety as to what is to be done for the accomplishment of some desire, or for warding off some ill.

nĕshtīz न्यश्तीज़् । तेजोहीनः adj. c.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless, dull.

nĕshⁱtsītan न्यंशिज़ीतन् । निश्चिन्तः adj. c.g. free from thought, or anxiety, or care; heedless, unconcerned, careless.

nĕshyūkᵘ न्यश्यूँकु । शङ्काविनाभूतः adj. (f. **nĕshīcᵘ̈ न्यशीँचू**), free, or freed, from fear or anxiety, careless, secure (K. 152, 383, 427, 815). **nĕshīkⁱ pöṭhⁱ न्यशीँकि पांठि । शङ्कानुज्ञावनपूर्वकम्** adv. fearlessly; in a way so as to relieve fear, encouragingly, cheeringly.

nasakh नसख् نسق **। दण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **nasakhas नसखस्**), punishment by mutilation (such as cutting of the nose, ear, finger, etc.); (in Kashmīr, also) punishment generally. **—karun —करुन् । दण्डपातन्** m.inf. to punish (esp. by mutilation). **—kūrun —कूरुन् । दोषारोपणबुद्ध्येषणम्** m.inf. to spy upon a person (esp. an innocent person) as if he were guilty of some offence.

nāsikh नासिख् f. (sg. dat. **nāsiki नासिकि**), the n लम bottom (L.V. 33).

nŏskha न्वसख् نسخه or **nŏksa** न्वक्स m. a copy; a writing-book, copy-book; a recipe, prescription (of medicine, or ingredients for any composition) (Gr.M.).

nā-sakrī ना-सक्री f. in the following: **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । अपथ्यसेवनम् f.inf. to take unwholesome food (esp. when this is done by an invalid); cf. **sạkrī.** **—gatshüñ^{ü}** —गछंञू । अपथ्यसमापातः f.inf. unwholesome feeding to occur (e.g. when an invalid is given wrong medicine or wrong food, with the result that he becomes worse).

nĕsom^{u} न्यसंमु । असमः adj. (f. **nĕsüm^{ü}** न्यसंमू), unequal (by birth or in quality), different.

nĕsamĕr न्यसम्यर् । असादृश्यम् m. inequality (by birth or quality), difference.

naisān नैसान् نیسان m. N. of a certain month, April–May, in the phrase **ạb^{a}r-i-naisān** अबंरि-नैसान् ابرِ نیسان vernal showers (Rām. 1141).

nĕsang न्यसंग् । सङ्गानासक्तः adj. c.g. not attached to, indifferent, not caring for association (with any work or person).

nĕsangā न्यसंगा । नग्नः adj. c.g. naked, nude, stark naked (esp. when connected with impropriety). **—pöṭh^{i}** —पांठि । प्रकाशं निर्लज्जम् adv. nudely, barefacedly and shamelessly.

nasnās नसनास् نسناس । दुष्टाचरणः adj. c.g. a satyr; (in Kāshmīrī) monstrous, horrible, very bad.

nĕsph न्यसफ्, **nĕsạph** न्यसंफ् or **nisph** निसफ् نصف s.m. the half (of anything); adj. half, semi-. **—sheb** —शब् نصف شب m. midnight (K.Pr. 176). **—shĕban** —शबन् adv. at midnight (Śiv. 1661).

nĕsph-ā-nĕsph न्यसफा-न्यस्फ نصفا نصف adv. half-and-half, by halves (Rām. 82).

nāsūr नासूर् ناسور m. a running sore, an ulcer (W. 141, *nāṣūr*, 154, *nāsur*; K.Pr. 37).

nĕsar न्यसर् । गाढनिद्रा f. deep unconscious sleep (L.V. 32). **—pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञू । गाढनिद्रोद्भवः f.inf. deep sleep (esp. as the result of excessive labour) to fall.

nĕsār न्यसार् । सार-(फल-)हीनः adj. c.g. sapless, pithless, fruitless, worthless, vain, unsubstantial.

nôsūr नोसूर् f. a stove, a fire-place with a chimney, i.q. **bukhör^{i}**, q.v. (Rām. 1069).

nĕsrāv न्यस्राव् । दानविशेषः (निवापः) m. an offering or oblation (of raw rice, fruit, clarified butter, etc.) made at a Śrāddha ceremony in honour of deceased relatives, and given to the Brāhmaṇa celebrant.

nast नस्त् or **nasth** नस्थ् । नासिका f. (sg. dat. **nasti** नस्ति. This word, especially in composition, often takes the form **nas**, q.v.), the nose (cf. **kh^{a}ñĕ-n°**, p. 405*b*, l. 156, [illegible] **muka-n°**, p. 559*a*, l. 32 (Gr.Gr. 66, 137; L. 462; Rām. 335, 1268; YZ. 6, 449; K.Pr. 147, 155); the nose, or point, of a shoe or other pointed object.

nasta-hol^{u} नस्त-हंलु । आभुग्ननासिकः adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -हंजू), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. **nasti-hol^{u}**, bel. **-khanzar** -खंज़र् । शोभना नासा m. a 'nose-dagger', a well-formed nose (dagger-shaped, i.e. curved and thin). **-mọ̆nḍ^{u}** -म्वंडु । स्थूला नासा m. a 'nose-stump', a thick coarse nose. **-nasth** -नस्थ् । (नासासंयोगात्म)दुर्निमित्तम् f. (sg. dat. **-nasti** -नस्ति), (of a pair of shoes) nose to nose, which is a bad omen foreboding a quarrel. **-tshyon^{u}** -छ्यंनु । छिन्ननासिकः adj. (f. **-tshĕñ^{ü}** -छ्यंञू), having had the nose wholly or partly cut off; having a nose of such a shape that has apparently been cut off. **-wöj^{ü}** -वांजू । नासाभरणम् f. a nose-ring (worn by female Brāhmaṇas) (El.). **-wājĕ-raz** -वाज्य-रज़् । नासालङ्कारस्रक् m. a gold chain connecting the ear with a nose-ring and partly supporting its weight.

nasti-dọ̆g^{u} नस्ति-द्वंगु । निष्कारणरोषोत्पादनम् m. a (sudden) blow on the nose; met. causelessly raising another's rage. **-ḍŏgur^{u}** -ड्वगुरु । वर्तुलस्थूलनासः adj. (f. **-ḍŏgür^{ü}** -ड्वगंरू), a short globular nose. **-dŏgis-pĕṭh rŏzun** -द्वगिस्-प्यठ् रोज़ुन् । रोषार्थछिद्रान्वेषणम् m. 'to remain (waiting) for a nose-blow', to seek for an occasion for enraging a person. **-hol^{u}** -हंलु । वक्रनासिकः adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -हंजू), crooked-nosed, wry-nosed; cf. **nasta-hol^{u}**, ab. **-r^{a}kh** -रख् or **-rikh** -रिख् । शपथविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-r^{a}khi** -रखि or **-rikhi** -रिखि), a line on the nose, esp. when a person convicted of some fault makes a black line on his nose with his first finger, indicating, as it were, that if he ever commits the like fault again his nose may be cut off.

nāst नास्त् or **nāsth** नास्थ् । नस्यम् f. (sg. dat. **nāsti** नास्ति), snuff (according to El. most of the snuff used in the Valley is imported from Peshāwar. The home manufactured article is cheaper but much inferior; cf. **kôshir^{ü} n°**, p. 481*b*, l. 50) (L. 464). Cf. **nās.**

nāsti-chŏd नास्ति-छ्वद् । नस्यात्यभीप्सा f. (sg. dat. **-chŏz^{ü}** -छ्वंज़ू), craving for snuff (e.g. when a habitual snuff-taker is deprived of it). **-ḍaba** -डब । नस्यसंपुटकः m. a snuff-box. **-düj^{ü}** -दंजू । स्यन्दानमार्जनपटखण्डः f. a pocket handkerchief used by snuff-takers for wiping the nose. **-gor^{u}** -गंरु । नस्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-maker or -seller. **-gár^{i}-wān** -गंरि-वान् । नस्यविक्रयिस्थानम् m. a snuff shop. **-gọ̆ts^{ü}r^{ü}** -ग्वंच़रू । नस्यस्यूतिः f. a small bag for holding snuff, a snuff-bag. **-kh^{ü}ñ^{ü}** -खंञू । नस्यस्यन्दानम् f. the mucus expelled by snuff. **-mushikh** -मुशिख् । अङ्गुष्ठतर्जन्यग्रग्राह्यमितनस्यम् m.

(sg. dat. **mushikas मुशिकस्**), a pinch of snuff (L. 464, *nást mushk*). **-phĕkh -फ्यख् । नस्यपूरविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-phĕki -फ्यकि**), 'snuff-powder,' as much snuff as can be lifted up in the hollow of the bent fingers. **-phuṭ^{a}j^{i} -फुट्ंजि । बृहती नस्यपूरिका** f. a parcel of snuff (e.g. for use when travelling). **-phuṭul^{u} -फुटुलु । बृहती नस्यपूरिका** m. a larger parcel of snuff than the foregoing. **-phyok^{u} -फ्यंकु । नस्यपूरः** m., i.q. **-phĕkh,** ab. **-phyoṭ^{u} -फ्यंटु । नस्यपूरविशेषः** m. as much snuff as can be lifted on the ends of two or three fingers. **-pūr^{i} -पूरि । नस्यपूरिका** f. a packet of snuff. **-shōda -शोद । नस्यव्यसनी** m. a person addicted to snuff-taking, a slave to the habit. **-shīshĕ -शीश । नस्यकाचसमुद्गकः** m. a glass jar for holding snuff.

nĕsāta न्यसात । अशुभमुहूर्ते adv. at an unlucky time. Cf. **sāth.**

nöst^{i} नांस्ति । नस्यविक्रयी m. a snuff-seller.

nost^{u} नंस्तु । ह्रस्वनासिकः, विग्रः adj. (f. **nüst^{ü} नंस्तू**), one whose nose has been cut off, noseless; one with a very small nose (cf. **kh^{a}ñĕ-n°,** p. 405*a*, l. 47; **muka-n°,** p. 559*a*, l. 31) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nasth नस्थ्, see **nast.**

nāsth नास्थ्, see **nāst.**

nāstĕkh नास्त्यख् । नास्तिकः m. (sg. dat. **nāstĕkas नास्त्यकस्**), an atheist, an unbeliever, a denier of the existence of supernatural beings.

nastān नस्तान् । अशोभननासः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nastöñ^{ü} नस्तांञ्**), ugly nosed (whether long, thick, flat, cut off, or whatever its defect may be) (Gr.Gr. 137).

nistar निस्तर् (= نشتر) **। सूचीविशेषः** m. a lancet, a fleam (Rām. 1117). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । सिरामोचणम्** m.inf. to lance, to apply the lancet (to); to bleed, phlebotomize.

nĕstār न्यस्तार् । निर्वाहः m. carrying through, accomplishing, accomplishment.

naṣtūr^{u} नंस्तूरु । दुर्नासिकः, खुरणसः adj. (pl. dat. **naṣtūrĕn नंस्तूर्यन्**, Gr.Gr. 56; f. sg. nom. **naṣtūr^{ü} नंस्तूरू**), flat-nosed, having a nose like a hoof, having a deformed nose (Gr.Gr. 56, 137). **kh^{a}ñĕ-n°** means having a nose plugged with mucus, see p. 405*b*, l. 4.

nĕstraph न्यस्त्रफ् । पूर्णः adj. c.g. (of a vessel) full. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । निःशेषेण पूर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. to be filled to the brim, to be chock full.

nastuv-nö नस्तुव्-नां । नकारः m. the N. used in schools for the letter **न** *na*, when written in the Śāradā character. **-nö karun -नां करुन् । विलासविशेषविधानम्** m.inf. to say '*na, na*', i.e. 'no, no' (coquettishly, or through modesty).

nȧs^{i}yĕth नंसियथ् or **nasīyĕth नसीयथ्** (= نصیحت) f. (sg. dat. **nȧs^{i}yüʦ^{ü} नंसियंचू** or **nāsīyüʦ^{ü} नसीयंचू**), advice, counsel, admonition (H. xii, 17). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञू** f.inf. to give instruction (H. xii, l. 16).

nā-sazā ना-सज़ा ناسزا adj. c.g. unworthy, improper, impertinent, rude; as subst. (with suff. of indef. art.), **nā-sazāh ना-सज़ाह्** m. an improper thing. **nā-sazāh parun ना-सज़ाह् परुन्** m.inf. to recite an improper thing, to use rude or impertinent language (Rām. 964).

na-ta न-त, see **na.**

nata नत in **nata-nata नत-नत । नित्यनियमेन** adv. regularly, in regular system, by regular method (cf. **aki nata aki laṭi,** p. 20*a*, l. 42).

nāṭa नाट, see **nāṭh.**

nāṭā नाटा in **nāṭā-ṭūṭī नाटा-टूटी । खण्डितबोधः** adj. c.g. imperfectly educated or trained (in any subject), an amateur. Cf. **nāṭh.**

nĕṭ^{ü} न्यंटू । वञ्चना f. (sg. dat. **nĕcĕ न्यच्य**), swindling (in the distribution or giving of any article, by interfering with its proper distribution); cf. **nĕṭh.** **—kaḍüñ^{ü} —कडंञू । दानवञ्चना** f.inf. to swindle one of the sharers in some gift by giving him far less than his due share.

nĕcĕ-tār न्यच्य-तार् । अल्पेन निर्वाहः m. to carry through (some work involving large expenditure, such as a marriage festival) meanly and at very small expense although one has plenty of means to do it lavishly.

nitĕ नित्य, another spelling of **nityĕ,** q.v.

nitō नितो in **nitō-nĕth नितो-न्यथ्**, see **nĕth 2.**

noṭ^{u} नंटु । कुम्भः m. a jar, a pitcher, a jug with a long neck (cf. **ā̃cār-n°,** p. 9*b*, l. 47; **māga-noṭ^{u} darun,** p. 551*b*, l. 33) (Śiv. 1503, 1559, 1818; H. iii, 5, 9; xi, 13; K.Pr. 11, 12, 82, 155, 159, 160); an earthenware well-bucket (cf. **nȧṭ^{i}-bāv,** p. 146*b*, l. 27).

nȧṭ^{i}-ör^{ü} नंटि-आंरू । कुम्भाधारिका f. a circular ring of grass-rope used for supporting a full jar on the head or on the ground, etc. **-bĕha -ब्यह । कुम्भाधारः** m. a wooden or rope ring for supporting a full jar. **-gol^{u} -गंलु । कुम्भग्रीवा** m. the neck of a water-jar. **-kāh -काह् । एकादशीतिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-kösh^{ü} -कांशू**), the eleventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Zēṭh (Skt. Jyaiṣṭha = May–June) on which high caste Hindūs fast and worship with fruit, flowers, and jars filled with water and with milk. **-katur^{u} -कतुरु । कुम्भकपालः** m. a broken part (of the lower globular portion) of a jar. **-katür^{ü} -कतंरू । कुम्भखण्डः** f. a potsherd. **-mal -मल् । कुम्भमलम्** m. the sediment which collects and fouls the bottom of the inside of a jar. **-sag** -सग् । कुम्भसेकः m. watering a garden or the like with water from a jar (and not directly from irrigation channels). **-sör^{ü}** -सांरू । कुम्भशः संग्रहः f. collecting water or the like by carrying it in jars.

nôṭ^{u} 1 नोट्टु । मांसखण्डम् m. a piece of flesh (cf. **nika-n°**, p. 627*b*, l. 24, and **nyuk^{u} n°**); cf. **nāṭh.** **nöṭ^{i}-wāza** नांटि-वाज़ । अशिक्षितसूपकारः m. an imperfectly trained cook, a bad cook.

nôṭ^{u} 2 नोट्टु or **nõṭ^{u}** नोँट्टु (cf. p. 461*b*, l. 23) । शिलाखण्डम m. a round piece of rough stone, a pebble (cf. **kañi-n°**, p. 461*b*, l. 23).

nath नथ् a nose, used in the compound **nath-wöj^{ü}** नथ्-वांजू f. a nose-ring (W. 115).

naṭh 1 नठ् । नटः m. (sg. dat. **naṭas** नटस्), a dancer, a tumbler, a mime, actor, buffoon.

naṭh 2 नठ् । कम्पः f. (sg. dat. **naṭi** नटि), trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 66, Śiv. 1752, K.Pr. 149) (cf. **nad^{a}harüñ^{ü} n°**, p. 622*b*, l. 26); shaking palsy, paralysis agitans (cf. **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 12). **—aʦüñ^{ü}** —अत्संञू । कम्पोत्पत्तिः f.inf. shivering, trembling, etc., to attack a person (K.Pr. 246). **—lāgüñ^{ü}** —लागंञू । व्याजकम्पः f.inf. to pretend shivering or trembling (e.g. to excite pity for apparent poverty). **—naṭh** —नठ् । अतिकम्पः f. severe continued trembling, shivering, etc. **—ʦānüñ^{ü}** —त्सानंञू । कम्पप्रादुर्भावनम्, कम्पोद्भावनम् f.inf. to cause an attack of trembling, etc., to occur (e.g. by terrifying or the like); to cause oneself artificially to tremble, etc. (so as to excite pity in others).

nāth नाथ् । स्वामी m. (sg. dat. **nāthas** नाथस्), a master, lord (L.V. 7); a common termination of proper names (esp. of gods or saints) as in **amarnāth,** see s.v., **bōlānāth,** see s.v., **böravnāth,** p. 130*a*, l. 7, **dīnānāth,** see s.v., all names of Śiva; **dwārakā-nāth,** p. 264*b*, l. 11, **gōpī-nāth,** p. 294*a*, l. 41, names of Kṛṣṇa; **kamalaza-nāth,** the lord who was born in a lotus, i.e. Brahmā (L.V. 8); **sura-guru-nāth,** the lord of the chief of the gods, i.e. the Supreme Śiva (L.V. 5, 65). So Śiv. 43, 66, 82, 168, 210, 438, 514, 536, 783, 1038, etc.

nāṭh नाठ् । मांसम् f. (sg. dat. **nāṭi** नाटि), flesh, the whole flesh of an animal (considered as food) (cf. **dröt^{i}-n°**, p. 249*a*, l. 50; **nadȧr^{i}-nāṭa,** s.v. **nador^{u}**) (El. *náṭá*; K.Pr. 11, *naṭān*, misprint for *nāṭan*, 61 pl. nom., 155 id.); cf. **nôṭ^{u}** 1 and **nāṭā.** **-aḍij^{ü}** -अडिजू । मांसास्थिसङ्घः f. flesh and bone, flesh with the bone.

nāṭa-dĕgul^{u} नाट-द्यगुलु । मांसपूर्णोखाविशेषः m. a kind of earthenware cauldron for stewing meat. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । मांसभोजी m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ्), a 'flesh-devil', a gluttonous meat-eater. **-jŏrāba** -ज्वराब । सूक्ष्मोपानद्राच्छादनम् m. a kind of stocking made of fine woollen yarn, covering the foot and ankle. **—khasañĕ** —खसञ । पुष्टीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the fleshes to rise, to become fat (owing to prosperity, etc.). **-khāv 1** -खाव् । मांसादनशीलः adj. (as subst., f. **-khöviñ** -खांविञ्), a habitual meat-eater (esp. one who eats it to excess). **-khāv 2** -खाव् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain disease in which the flesh (usually of the thighs and the neighbourhood) is corroded by dangerous sores. **—ladañĕ** —लदञ । मुदा पुष्टीभवनम f. pl. inf. to 'build fleshes', to swell with joy. **-lĕ̆j^{ü}** -ल्यंजू । मांसलघूखा f. an earthen saucepan for cooking meat. **-pash** -पश् । मांसपूर्णता m. a thatch of meat, a dish filled up to the top with a covering of stewed meat. **—vĕndañĕ** —व्यंदञ । अतितुष्ट्याप्तिः f. pl. inf. great satisfaction to be experienced. **—vĕẓ^{a}rañĕ** —व्यंज़रञ । आयासाद्यविचारणया असकृत्कार्यनियोगः f. pl. inf. to set a person to work over and over again without consideration of the labour involved.

nāṭi-han नाटि-हन् । मांससमूहः f. a small piece of meat (K.Pr. 101); a helping of meat. **-phol^{u}** -फंलु । मांसखण्डम् m. a bit of meat.

nȧth^{i} नंथि f. a thread by which papers are tied together; hence, a file of papers (Gr.M.).

nĕth 1 न्यथ् । पशुरोमकृन्तम्, अवेतनभृतिः f. (sg. dat. **nĕ̆ʦ^{ü} 1** न्यंत्सू, for **2,** see **nĕtun**), removing (by cutting or plucking) the wool of a sheep or similar animal, shearing (cf. **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 15, and **pŏha-n°**, s.v. **pŏh**) (Gr.Gr. 126); the wool so plucked or shorn (cf. **atha-n°**, as ab.); met. doing work without payment, slave labour, forced gratuitous labour. **—hĕ̆ñ^{ü}** —ह्यंञू । अवेतनभृतिविधापनम् f.inf. to afflict a person by compelling him to work for nothing.

nĕth 2 न्यथ् । नित्यम् adv. continually, constantly, regularly, perpetually (L.V. 46, 65; Śiv. 57, 114, 204, etc.; Rām. 8, 73, 573, 893, 1124, 1127, 1629, 1635; K. 125, 229, 265, 525, etc.; obligatorily. Cf. **nityĕ.**

nĕta-mamun^{u} न्यत-ममुनु । आपन्ननिश्चेष्टताविकारः adj. (f. **-mamüñ^{ü}** -ममंञू), paralyzed, permanently deprived of motion or the power of motion. **-mamañĕr** -ममञर् or **-mamañār** -ममञार् । निश्चेतनत्वम m. paralysis, motionlessness. **-nēm** -नेम । नित्यकर्म m. obligatory religious rites performed at regular intervals; cf. **nityĕ-karm,** p. 663*a*, l. 45. **-nīmī** -नीमी । नित्यदा adv. continually, daily, everyday. **-sŏtī** -स्वती । निश्चेतनता f. the insensibility of profound sleep or the like. **-sŏth** -स्वथ् । निश्चेतनः adj. c.g. dead asleep, comatose, so sound asleep that one is insensible.

nĕt^{i} न्यंति । नित्यम् adv. continually, regularly, perpetually.

nĕti-nĕma-kin^{i} न्यति-नेम-किनि । प्रत्यहम् adv. every day, day by day, and according to rule. **-nēma-wôl^{u}** -नेम-वोलु । नित्यमासक्तः adj. (f. **-nēma-wājĕñ** -नेम-वाज्यञ्), one who works diligently and with daily regularity.

nitō-nĕth नितो-न्यथ् adv. continually, without cessation (Śiv. 642).

nĕth 3 न्यथ्, see **yih 1.**

nĕṭh न्यठ् । असदुपहासः m. (sg. dat. **nĕṭas** न्यटस्), cheating or swindling by the help of laughter or ridicule. Cf. **nĕṭ^{ü}.**

nĕtha न्यथ in the following :— **nĕtha-non^{u}** न्यथ-नंनु । नग्नः adj. (f. **-nüñ^{ü}** -नंञ्रू), naked, bare, nude (Gr.M. ; W. 132 ; L. 462, *netnun* ; Śiv. 88, 890, 998–9, 1057, etc. ; Rām. 1517 ; K. 271–2 ; K.Pr. 126). **-nañĕr** -नञर् । नग्नत्वम् m. nudity, nakedness.

nĕṭh^{ü} 1 न्यंठू । सौचिकाङ्गुलीयकम् f. a tailor's thimble (shaped like a ring) (cf. **kŏṭh^{i}-n°,** p. 489*a*, l. 25) ; a thumb-ring (H. vi, 16). Cf. **nyoṭh^{u}.**

nĕṭh^{ü} 2 न्यंठू । कुठरः f. the top part of a churn, through which the churning-stick passes. It is held in its place by the great toe (**nyoṭh^{u}**) of the operator, which is inserted into a hole in it.

nith निथ्, **nith nith** निथ् निथ्, **nīth 1** नीथ्, see **nyun^{u}.**

nīth 2 नीथ् । नीतिः, सन्मन्त्रणा f. (sg. dat. **nīʦ^{ü} 1** नीच़ू, K. 1018 ; for **2,** see **nyūt^{u},** for **3,** see **nyūʦ^{u}**), conduct, (esp.) right or wise conduct or behaviour, prudence, policy, political wisdom or science, moral philosophy or precept (K. 1018) ; good advice, guidance (K. 1004, 1033). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञ्रू f.inf. to consult together, to discuss the advisability (of anything) (K. 181, 367). **—diñ^{ü}** —दिञ्रू । नीत्युपदेशः f.inf. to give moral advice ; to advise generally (K. 1003).

nīʦ^{ü}-wôl^{u} नीच़ू-वोलु । नीतिकुशलः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one skilled in moral conduct, (esp.) one who is accustomed to give good advice.

nŏth न्वथ्, see **yih 1.**

noṭh (El.), see **nyoṭh^{u}.**

nōṭh नोठ् m. (sg. dat. **nōṭas** नोटस्), a bank-note (the English word).

noth^{u} नंथु । लघ्वाकारशिश्नम् m. a small penis (a term used in ridicule or abuse).

nō̃ṭh^{u} नॉँठु । नष्टकल्पः adj. (f. **nō̃ṭh^{ü}** नॉँठू, sg. dat. **nā̃chĕ** नॉँछ्य), destroyed, ruined, spoiled, put out of order (cf. **nẹ̆nd^{a}ri-n°,** p. 642*b*, l. 14) ; as good as ruined, going to ruin. Cf. **nū̃ṭh^{u},** s.v. **naṣhun,** and **nō̃ṭhun.**

nöth नांथ् in **nöth-hyuh^{u}** नांथ्-हिहु । परितृप्तः adj. (f. **-hish^{ü}** -हिशू), satiated (with food), gorged, replete, surfeited.

nō̃ṭh नॉँठ् f. (sg. dat. **nō̃ṭhi** नॉँठि), the winking or twinkling of the eye (cf. **ȧch^{i}-nō̃ṭh,** p. 8*a*, l. 47) (Śiv. 1209, K. 206).

nō̃ṭha नॉँठ । क्लीबकल्पः, अफलः m. a eunuch, one who conducts himself like a eunuch, an effeminate man ; impotent, incapable of begetting children ; (in character) ignorant, uneducated, fruitless. **-dā̃d** -दाँद् । षण्ढर्षभः m. a castrated ox, a bullock. **-mon^{u}** -मंनु । निष्फलव्यापारः adj. (f. **-müñ^{ü}** -मंञ्रू), one employed in a fruitless task ; one who works at a task in such a manner that his task is fruitless. **-pyāv** -प्याव् । गर्भनाशः m. a fœtus being born before its proper time, a miscarriage, abortion.

nūṭh^{u} नूटु, **nū̃ṭh^{u}** नूँठु, **nū(nū̃)ṭh^{u}-mot^{u}** नू(नूँ)ठु-मंतु, **nǖ(nǖ̃)ṭh^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** नू(नूँ)ठू-मंच़ू, see **nashun** and **nō̃ṭhun.**

nō̃ṭhun नॉँठुन् । नष्टीभवनम्, निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nō̃ṭhyōv** नॉँठ्योव्. Also treated as a verb of the 2nd conj., with 1 p.p. **nū̃ṭh^{u}** नूँठु, which is also attributed to **nashun,** q.v., cf. **nôṭh^{u}**), to be ruined, spoiled (Gr.M.) ; to turn out badly, to be in a bad condition (Gr.M.) ; to be or become fruitless, to have no fruit, to be barren or impotent. Cf. **nō̃ch^{a}run** and **nō̃ṭh^{a}run,** which are causals of this verb.

nū̃ṭh^{u}-mot^{u} नूँठु-मंतु । विकृतिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **nǖ̃ṭh^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** नूँठू-मंच़ू), ruined, spoiled, etc. (by some cause).

nō̃ṭhyō-mot^{u} नॉँठ्यो-मंतु । विनष्टी-(विकृती-)भूतः perf. part. (f. **nō̃ṭhyē-müʦ^{ü}** नांठ्ये-मंच़ू), gone bad, gone to ruin, etc.

nĕthanon^{u} न्यथनंनु, see **nĕtha.**

nēth^{a}r 1 नेथर् । विवाहविधानम् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding (cf. **ganḍa-n°,** p. 289*b*, l. 11 (W. 136 ; K. 23, 24, 615–17, 638, 650 ff., 711, 1081, 1139 ; K.Pr. 22, 241). In **kāha-n°** (p. 387*b*, l. 11) and **māsa-n°** (p. 596*a*, l. 1) the word is used for certain birth-ceremonies (El. *nethar* or *nyethar*). **—ganḍun** —गंडुन् । विवाहसंबन्धनियमः m.inf. to make the formal agreement for a marriage (accompanied by the giving and receipt of presents), to hold the formal betrothal ceremony. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to marry (El. ; Rām. 324 ; H. viii, 2 ; xii, 15 ; K.Pr. 2) ; to give (a person) in marriage (Rām. 1247). **-pöth^{a}r**

-पांथर् । विवाहादिव्यवहारः m. the associations or accompaniments of a marriage (such as the results of marriage, earning money, the life of a householder, the begetting or bearing of children and bringing them up).

nētra-bôgᵘ नेत्र-बोगु । विवाहोपायनम् m. a present given by the relations at a wedding, a wedding present. **—drāv** —द्राव् । संपन्नविवाहः adj. c.g. 'issued from marriage', i.e. a newly married person. **-gā̃ḍay** -गाँडय् । भाविविवाहसंबन्धालापः f. the formal negotiations between the parties to a marriage, the settlement of the marriage terms. **-ganḍa-ganḍ** -गंड-गंड् । विवाहसंबन्धनियमनम् f. the formal arrangements for a marriage, the formal betrothal before a marriage. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । संपन्नविवाहः m. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस्; f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), one whose marriage has been completed. **—koḍᵘ-motᵘ** —कंडु-मंतु । विवाहोत्तारितः perf. part. (f. **—küḍᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** —कंडू-मंचू), 'pulled out from a wedding,' one who has been successfully married (by the aid of the relations on both sides), married off. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । समुत्तीर्णविवाहीकरणम् m.inf. to pull out of a marriage, (of the relations of a bride or bridegroom) to marry off (a person). **—kāḍay** —काडय् । विवाहनिर्वाहणा f. the carrying out a marriage, the marrying off of a person. **-kath** -कथ् । विवाहसंबन्धालापः f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), wedding-talk, the preliminary negotiations with a view to marriage (K.Pr. 256). **-katha ʦhunañĕ** -कथ छ़नञ । विवाहसंबन्धसंदेशदानम् f. pl. inf. to send out the formal proposals for a marriage (usually sent by the bride's people). **-katha yiñĕ** -कथ यिञ । विवाहसंबन्धसंदेशप्राप्तिः f. pl. inf. the formal proposals for a marriage to arrive. **-mahārĕñ** -महार्यञ् । विवाहदीक्षिता स्त्री f. the bride at a marriage ceremony (and during a few days before and after the ceremony). **-mahārāza** -महाराज़ । विवाहदीक्षितवरः m. the bridegroom at a marriage ceremony. **—mēlun** —मेलुन् । विवाहसंबन्धः m.inf. to meet in marriage, to be united in marriage (esp. of a high person with a lowly one). **-wahara-wôdᵘ** -वहर-वोदु । विवाहवार्षिकोत्सवः m. the festival on the first anniversary of a wedding. **-wôlᵘ** -वोलु । सविधविवाहकालः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is either immediately about to be married or who has been married a few days ago.

nĕtrukᵘ नेत्रुकु । विवाहसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **nētrücᵘ̈** नेत्रंचू), of, or belonging to, a wedding.

nētras kyutᵘ नेत्रस् कितु । विवाहकाले adv. at the time of a wedding.

nēthᵃr 2 नेथर् another form of **nithᵃr,** q.v. (Śiv. 331, 603, 767, 1034, 1125, 1250, 1432, 1588, 1595; Rām. 69, 402, 440, 1162, 1480).

nĕthur न्युथुर् in the following:— **nĕthur-pathur** न्युथुर्-पथुर् । अशक्तोद्योजनम् m. compelling an incapable person to do some work.

nithᵃr निथर् or **nēthᵃr 2** नेथर् (q.v.) । नयनम् m. the eye (Śiv. 26, 794, 863, 907, 959, 1259, 1538, 1706, 1741, 1743; K. 601, 926).

nitra-gāsh नित्र-गाश् । चक्षुर्ज्योतिः m. the brilliancy of the eye, the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son. **-kamal** -कमल् । कमलपत्रसदृशनेत्रम् an eye-lotus, an eye like a lotus bloom. **-prakāsh** -प्रकाश् । नेत्रप्रकाशः m. the brightness of the eye; met. a darling only son.

nȫṭhᵃran नाँठरन or **nǖṭhᵃran** नूँठरन । विकृतीकरणम f. (sg. dat. **nȫṭhᵃrüñᵘ̈** नाँठरंञू or **nǖṭhᵃrüñᵘ̈** नूँठरंञू), ruining, spoiling, breaking; (of a person) leading wrong, debauching.

nȫṭhᵃrun नाँठरुन् or **nǖṭhᵃrun** नूँठरुन । विकृतीकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nȫṭhᵒrᵘ** नांठरु or **nǖṭhᵒrᵘ** नूँठरु), to ruin, spoil; to break; to lead (a person) wrong, to debauch. **nȫṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** नाँठरु-मंतु or **nǖṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** नूँठरु-मंतु । विकृतीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nȫṭhᵘ̈rᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** नाँठरू-मंचू or **nǖṭhᵘ̈rᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** नूँठरू-मंचू), ruined, spoiled; broken; led into evil courses. This verb is a causal of **nȫṭhun,** q.v.

nǖṭhᵃrāwun नूँठरावुन । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nǖṭhᵃrôwᵘ** नूँठरोवु), i.q. **nȫṭhᵃrun,** q.v. **nǖṭhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** नूँठरोवु-मंतु । नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nǖṭhᵃrövᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** नूँठरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **nȫṭhᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** q.v., s.v. **nȫṭhᵃrun.**

natīja नतीज نتیجہ m. fruit, consequence, result, effect, inference (Gr.M.); moral (of a story).

nāṭukh नाटुख् । नाटकक्रीडा, विशिष्टमांसभुक्तिविनोदः m. (sg. dat. **nāṭakas** नाटकस्), a drama, a theatrical play; a garden dinner party, a dinner of choice food given to friends in a flower-garden or similar pleasant place, a picnic.

nĕṭakanī न्यटकनी or **nĕṭakay** न्यटकय् । सर्वथा adv. in every way, entirely, absolutely, (with a negative) at all.

naṭal नटल् । सकम्पः adj. c.g. trembling, quivering (from fear, agitation, or the like); palsied.

naṭil नटिल् । नटव्यापारः f. the profession of an actor, buffoon, dancer, or the like. See **naṭh 1.**

naṭilad नटिलद् । कम्पयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **naṭiladiñ** नटिलदिञ्), afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied. Cf. **naṭh 2.**

naṭun नटुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **naṭyōv नट्योव्**; according to El. there is also a 1 p.p. **noṭ^{u} नंटु**), to tremble, quiver, shake, to be afraid (El.; Gr.Gr. 120; K. 80; K.Pr. 175, inf.pl.); to be agitated, to palpitate (cf. **bindur^{u} n°**, p. 112*a*, l. 35; **ḍimbur^{u} n°**, p. 218*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1559). **naṭān naṭān नटान् नटान्। सभयकम्पम्** adv. shaking and trembling; esp. (with vbs. of speaking, asking, or the like) trembling with fear, apprehensively, timorously.

nĕtun न्यतुन्। रोमकृन्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nyot^{u} न्यंतु**; f. **nĕʦ^{ü} 2 न्यंच़ू**, for **1**, see **nĕth 1**), to cut or pluck off the hair or wool of an animal, to shear, to fleece (El. *nyetun*; Gr.Gr. 126; K.Pr. 82, 83). **nyot^{u}-mot^{u} न्यंतु-मंतु। कृत्तोर्णः** perf. part. (f. **nĕʦ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} न्यंच़ू-मंच़ू**), shorn, fleeced.

nitōnĕth नितोन्यथ् (Śiv. 642), see **nĕth 2.**

naṭiñ नटिञ्। कम्पः f. the act of trembling, shaking, quivering (Gr.Gr. 120).

naṭ^{i}ñĕl नंटिञल्। कम्पी adj. c.g. afflicted with trembling (through fear, agitation, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 120); afflicted with palsy or paralysis agitans, palsied.

nĕ-trihun^{u} न्य-त्रिहुनु or **ni-trihon^{u} नि-त्रिहंनु। निष्प्रेमा,** adj. (f. **nĕ(ni)-trihüñ^{ü} न्य(नि)-त्रिहंञू**), void of love or affection (e.g. of one to whom much affection has been shown by his relations, but who does not return their love).

naṭ^{a}ran नंट्रन्। कम्पना f. (sg. dat. **naṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü} नंट्रंञू**), the act of causing to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like).

naṭ^{a}rāwun नंट्रावुन्। कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naṭ^{a}rôw^{u} नंट्रोवु**), to cause to tremble (e.g. by frightening, threatening, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 7); to wave (Gr.Gr. xli). **naṭ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} नंट्रोवु-मंतु। सकम्पीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **naṭ^{a}röv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} नंट्रांवू-मंच़ू**), caused o tremble, as ab.

tawān ना-तवान् ناتوان or **nôtuwān नोतुवान्** adj. g. weak, feeble (Gr.M.; H. i, 2).

-wôr^{u} नट-वोरु। कुम्भिका m. a kind of small-sized then water-jar, globular in shape, with a narrow n k shaped like the *ghaṛā* of India, but smaller. Cf. **noṭ^{u}.**

nāṭy नाट्य् m. dancing, a dance (L.V. 73).

na-tay न-तय्, see **na.**

nityĕ or **nitĕ नित्य** adv., i.q. **nĕth 2,** q.v. It occurs •— in compounds borrowed from Sanskrit, such as **nityĕ-karm नित्यकर्म्** m. a daily necessary rite, a constant act or duty, i.q. **nĕta-nēm** (p. 660*b*, l. 46) (K. 968); hence, **-karma -कर्म** adv. by constant practice (Śiv. 1541); **nityĕ-muktī नित्य-मुक्ती** f. everlasting salvation (Śiv. 663); **nityĕ-sīwakh नित्य-सीवख्** m. one who is a slave for ever (K. 384); **nityĕ-vrĕth नित्य-वृंथ्** f. a woman who is constant in her conduct (Śiv. 1369).

nĕʦ^{ü} न्यंच़ू, see **nĕth 1** and **nĕtun.**

nīʦa नीच़, see **nyūʦ^{u}.**

nīʦ^{i} नीच़ि, nīʦ^{ü} 1 and **2 नीच़ू**, see **nīth, nyūt^{u}, nyūʦ^{u}.**

nüʦ^{ü} 2 नंच़ू (for **1,** see **naʦun**)**। नलिकानिरोधवस्तु** f. a plug in a pipe or the like to stop the flow of liquid (Śiv. 1874). **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगंञू। रन्ध्रनिरोधोद्भवः** f.inf. a hole to be plugged, as ab.; met. (of a woman) suppression of the menses to occur. **—ʦalüñ^{ü} —च़लंञू। रन्ध्रनिरोधापयानम्** f.inf. the plug to come away, the obstruction to a flow of liquid to be removed; esp. an attack of profuse urination or diarrhœa to come on.

nīʦ^{i}gī नीच़िगी। नीचवृत्तिः f. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness.

naʦal नच़ल्। नर्तकः m. (a female dancer is **naʦiñ नच़िञ्,** q.v.) a professional male dancer.

naʦun नच़ुन्। नर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **noʦ^{u} नंच़ु,** f. **nüʦ^{ü} 2 नंच़ू**, for **1,** see s.v.; 2 p.p. **naʦōv नच़ोव्**. This verb is impersonal in the past tenses), to dance (cf. **bangi-manz n°,** p. 113*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 120; Gr.M.; L. 459; L.V. 94; Śiv. 1104, 1443, 1454, 1463, 1662, 1668, 1724–5, 1874–5; K. 98, 442; K.Pr. 26, 83, 156, 235, 238); to caper, frisk about; to bound, jump up and down. **—phĕʦun —फ्यच़ुन्। अल्पमात्रावशेषः** m. only a small amount (of things required in large quantities for the execution of any work) to remain available, to be nearly all used up.

naʦ^{i} naʦ^{i} khyon^{u} नंच़ि नंच़ि ख्यंनु। निश्चिन्ततया भोगः m.inf. heedlessly to squander inherited or acquired property (K.Pr. 135).

naʦan-thurung^{u} नच़न्-थुरंगु। नर्तनावर्तणम् m. a single turn in dancing; (of an animal, a ball, a river-course, etc.) a bound round or a sudden twist round. **-thurung^{u} dyun^{u} -थुरंगु दिनु। नर्तनावर्तनविधानम्** m.inf. to cause to turn round suddenly, as ab. **-vil -विल्। नर्तनावसरः** f. the time of dancing, an occasion for or opportunity for dancing; a single turn or revolution of the body.

naʦanāwun नच़नावुन्। नर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **naʦanôw^{u} नच़नोवु**), to cause to dance, to set dancing (K. 951, 957; K.Pr. 14). **naʦanôw^{u}-mot^{u} नच़नोवु-मंतु। नर्तितः** perf. part. (f. **naʦanöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} नच़नांवू-मंच़ू**), one who has been set dancing.

naʦanay नच़नय् f. dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 128).

naʦiñ नच़िञ्। नर्तकी f. (a male dancing as a male is **naʦal नच़ल्,** q.v.), a female professional dancer, a nautch-girl (K. 957); a male dancer in woman's dress and acting a woman's part; dancing, the act of dancing (Gr.Gr. 120).

nīʦar नीज़र् । **कदर्यता, क्षुद्रत्वम्** m. lowness, humbleness; vileness, baseness, meanness, abjectness; meanness of mind, miserliness.

nīʦis नीज़िस्, see **nyūt^{u}, nyūʦ^{u}.**

nīʦuth नीज़ुथ् । **कृपणत्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **nīʦatas नीज़तस्**), miserliness, meanness, illiberality (Gr.M.).

naʦawun^{u} नज़वुनु n.ag. (f. **naʦavüñ^{ü} नज़वंञू**), one who dances, a dancer (K. 922).

naʦay नज़य् । **नर्तनम्** dancing (K.Pr. 159); whirling or throwing the body or the limbs of the body (as in joy, despair, rage, agitation, or similar circumstances).

nav 1 नव् । **नव** card. (sg. abl., in comp., **nawa 1 नव**; pl. dat. **nawan नवन्**), nine (El. *nau*, *nauṅ*, i.e. *naũ*; Gr.Gr. 76, 84; Śiv. 520, 893, 1469; Rām. 1258, 1281; H. iii, 8); cf. **nam 2.** **-shĕth -शथ्** । **नवशती, नवपणमितद्रव्यम्** card. (pl. dat. **-shĕtan -शतन्**), nine hundred (Gr.Gr. 80, 84); nine pice (cf. p. 357*b*, l. 3).

nawa-dār नव-दार् । **अन्त्यमंडनसंस्कारविशेषः** m.pl. the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Śiv. 396, Rām. 23); a part of the procedure of the funeral decoration of a Hindū corpse, in which pearls are placed on each of the above nine orifices. **-dwār -द्वार्** m.pl. the nine orifices as in the preceding (Śiv. 340, 949, 1078, 1082; cf. Śiv. 520, 1469; Rām. 1769, 1783). **-mara -मर** card. about nine (Gr.Gr. 84). **-môs^{u} -मोसु** । **नवमासिकः** adj. (f. **-mös^{ü} -मांसू**), nine months old (Rām. 628); of, or belonging to, nine months. **-mösyun^{u} -मांस्युनु** । **नवमासिकः** adj. (f. **-mösiñ^{ü} -मांसिञू**), nine months old, i.e. having completed nine months and in the tenth. **-nö -नां** । **नवाङ्कः** m. the name of the numeral figure 9 in the Śāradā character. **-ryot^{u} -र्‍योतु** । **नवमासिकः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-rĕtis -र्‍यंतिस्**; f. sg. nom. **-rĕʦ^{ü} -र्‍यंज़ू**), nine months old, that which has completed nine months. **-shrād -श्राद्** । **श्राद्धविधिविशेषः** m. the memorial ceremonies during nine days after a Brāhmaṇa's death, in which jars of water (increasing in number each day by one) are offered, and special offerings of food are made, on the fourth, fifth, ninth and tenth nights. **-shot^{u} -शांतु** । **नवशततन्तुवितानः** adj. (f. **-shĕʦ^{ü} -शांज़ू**), (of cloth) woven with nine hundred threads forming side by side the width of the cloth. **-shĕtuk^{u} -शतुकु** । **नवशतसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **-shĕtüc^{ü} -शतंचू**), of, or belonging to, the nine hundredth year, nine hundred years old. **-shĕtyum^{u} -शत्युमु** ord. (f. **-shĕtim^{ü} -शतिमू**), nine hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). **-shĕtyun^{u} -शत्युनु** । **नवशतमूल्यकः, नवपणिकः** adj. (f. **-shĕtiñ^{ü} -शतिञू**), costing nine hundred (rupees, etc.); fixed at nine pice (e.g. the amount of a regular payment or the like). **-wuhur^{u} -वुहुरु** । **नववार्षिकः** adj. (f. **-warish^{ü} -वरिशू**), nine years old; lasting nine years.

nȧv^{i} नंवि in **nȧv^{i} nawaway नंवि नववय्**, i.q. **nawaway,** bel., q.v. (Gr.Gr. 85).

nawuk^{u} नवुकु । **नवमसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **navüc^{ü} नवंचू**), nine completed years old.

nawan andar नवन् अन्दर् । **नववर्षायुः** adj. c.g. 'among the nines', i.e. in the ninth year (of age, etc.). **-hond^{u} -हंन्दु** । **नवसंबन्धी, नवमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, nine; costing nine (rupees, etc.).

nawaway नववय् card. (acc. **nawawanī नववनी**; ag. **nawawȧn^{i} नववंनि**), even the nine; cf. **nȧv^{i} nawaway,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 85).

naway नवय् । **नवैव** card. exactly nine, only nine, nine and no more or less (Gr.Gr. 84).

nav 2 नव् (obl. **nawa 2 नव**), i.q. **now^{u},** in the following:— **-bõñ^{ü} -वांञू** । **नित्यमपरिचेयभाण्डपात्रसमूहः** f. a collection of cooking vessels reserved for special occasions (such as religious festivals) and not for ordinary use. **-gara -गर** । **नवघट्टितः** adj. c.g. newly made, bran-new. **-gor^{u} -गंरु** । **नवघट्टितः** adj. (f. **-gür^{ü} -गंरू**), id. **-jawān -जवान्** نو جوان c.g. a person in the bloom of youth, in the prime of life (Gr.M.). **-phal -फल्** । **नवफलम्** m. the new crop (of grain, fruit, etc.), the grain or fruit just at the time of reaping or gathering. **-sādan -सादन्** । **चूर्णविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-sādüñ^{ü} -सादंञू**), a flux-powder (used by goldsmiths, coppersmiths, or the like). **-shīn -शीन्** । **नव्यहिमपातः** m. the new snow (falling at the beginning of winter). **-shīn khārun -शीन् खारुन्** । **नवहिमपातपणारोपणम्** m.inf. to bet on giving the first news of the new snow (this is a kind of betting competition); cf. the next. **-shīn khasun -शीन् खसुन्** । **हिमपातपणारोपः** m.inf. such a competition to take place. (The person who first sees the new snow puts it in a covered dish and offers it as a present to the other competitors. They have to give him a dinner or other agreed stake.) **-sāl -साल्** m., i.q. **nawa-rĕh-sāl,** bel. (Śiv. 1748).

nawa-rĕh नव-र्‍यह् । **नववर्षाहः** m. New Year's Day, the first day of the light half of the month of **Tsith^{a}r** (Skt. *Caitra* = March–April) (L. 265). **-rĕh bāgi -र्‍यह् बागि** । **नववर्षारम्भनिमित्तम्** adv. for the new year. **-rĕh bôg^{u} -र्‍यह् बोगु** । **नववर्षाहःसुदायः** m. a new year's gift (esp. that given to a female relative). **-rĕh dŏy -र्यह् द्वय् । द्वितीयातिथिविशेषः** f. the second lunar day of the new year (on which, among Hindūs, no auspicious acts are performed). **-rĕh sāl -र्यह् साल् । नववर्षारम्भाहर्निमन्त्रणम्** m. an invitation to a new year's feast (cf. **nav-sāl**, ab.). **-rĕh tray -र्यह् त्रय् । तृतीयातिथिविशेषः** f. the third lunar day of the new year (on which a married woman with her husband and children are feasted in their parents' houses) (L. 265, *treh*). **-rĕh zang -र्यह् ज़ंग् । नववर्षारम्भशाकुनिकम्** f. the good omen of the new year. (On New Year's Day a newly married couple are feasted at the bride's father's house, and omens taken for the new year.) **-rĕha-kani -र्यह-कनि । प्रायो नववर्षारम्भकाले** adv. on or about New Year's Day.

nawa-rĕhuk^{u} नव-र्यह्कु । नववर्षारम्भाहःसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-rĕhüc^{ü} -र्यह्चू**), of, or belonging to, the new year.

nawa-rĕhas-kyut^{u} नव-र्यहस्-कितु । नववर्षारम्भाहनि adv. on the New Year's Day.

nawan-bāna नवन्-बान । नूतनीभवत्वम् m. renewal.

nawa 3 नव । नवकः adj. c.g. marked with the figure 9. Cf. **nah^{a}la.**

nāv 1 नाव् । नाम, यशः m. name, appellation (El., *náo*; Gr.M.; L. 462, *nao*; L.V. 15, 98; Śiv. 28, 30, 34, 214, 227, 243, 414, etc.; Rām. 317, 364, 368, 386, 539, 607, 622, etc.; H. ii, 1; xii, 4, 8, 18; K. 2, 3, 21, 92, 101, 116–17, 120–1, 124, etc.; K.Pr. 151, 261); good name, repute, reputation, fame, honour, renown; cf. **nēkh-nāv** (p. 629*b*, l. 13) and **nām.** —**badal gaʦhun —बदल् गछुन् । नामपरिवर्तः** m.inf. change of name to occur, a person to be called by his wrong name. —**bọ̆ḍ^{a}rāwun —ब्वड्रावुन् । नामनिमज्जनम्** m.inf. to cause the name to sink, to disgrace one's name and that of one's family by evil conduct. —**bāshun —बाशुन् । नामोच्चारणम्** m.inf. to utter a name (e.g., in the Śrāddha ceremony, to utter the names of one's ancestors). —**dār —दार् । उट्टङ्कितनामाचरम्, सद्यशस्वी** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ -दार्यञ्**), bearing a name, marked with a name (e.g. a medal); possessing a good name, of good repute; famous, famed. **-dörī -दॉरी । यशस्वित्वम्** f. good repute, reputation, fame. —**hyon^{u} —ह्यॊनु । नामोच्चारणम्** m.inf. to take a name, call out a name (as in taking a roll call) (K.Pr. 243); to take, keep, retain (the memory of) a name (Rām. 56, 271). —**kaḍun —कडुन् । कीर्त्युपार्जनम्** m.inf. to pull out a name, to get a good reputation, suddenly to become famous; to defame (El.). —**khārun —खारुन् । नामोद्धरणम्** m.inf. to raise a name, to elevate the name of one's family, to make a family famous by success, bravery, high office, or the like; to raise (upon the tongue), to take (on the tongue) (Śiv. 1908). —**karun —करुन्** m.inf. to name (El., Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296). —**nērun —नेरुन् । कीर्तिख्यातिः** m.inf. a name to go forth, fame (or infamy) to be acquired (L.V. 49; Śiv. 1133, 1353–4; K.Pr. 180, 248). —**pyon^{u} —प्यॊनु । अभिधानरूढिः** m.inf. a name to fall, a name to be given or gained (Śiv. 845, 892, 934, 996, 1007, 1384; Rām. 8, 120, 1456; K.Pr. 85). —**thawun —थवुन् । कीर्त्यवशेषणम्** m.inf. to leave a reputation (good or bad) behind one (Śiv. 70, 357, 430, 709, 864; Rām. 7). —**wālun —वालुन् । नाम्नो लाञ्छनविधानम्** m.inf. to bring down a name, to disgrace a name. —**wasun —वसुन् । कीर्तिनाशः** m.inf. a name to descend, i.e. to be disgraced; a name to come down (in the world) (e.g. by poverty, disaster, or the like). —**zēnun —ज़ेनुन् । यशोलाभः** m.inf. to conquer a name, to win undeserved good repute (e.g. a low person marrying into a good family, or a person rebuilding a ruined temple that has been originally built by someone else, or completing a work of which another has done nearly all but which he did not finish).

nāwa नाव postpos. (governing the masculine ablative of the genitive), for the name of, for the sake of (W. 98, 152); by name (as in 'by name he is so-and-so') (Rām. 341). **-boḍ^{u} -बॊडु । प्रसिद्धनामा** adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü} -बॊडू**), having a great name, famous, of high repute. **-bajĕr -बज्यर् । नाममहत्त्वम्** m. greatness of name, high repute, fame. **-kāḍay -काडय् । नवनवनाम्ना संबोधनम्** f. calling a person by various new names (e.g. in reproach or scolding, or in joke). **-nāwa -नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारेण** adv. name by name. **-phēra -फेर । नामव्यत्ययः** m. change of name (e.g. by mistake to ask for a thing by a wrong name). **-phiran -फिरन् । नामान्तरविधानम्** f. (sg. dat. **phirüñ^{ü} फिरॅञू**), giving a thing a new name. **-phyur^{u} -फिरु । नामपरिवर्तना** m. by mistake to give a thing the wrong name. **-path nāwa -पथ् नाव । प्रतिनामोच्चारम्** adv. name after name (e.g. in calling out a list of names). **-rost^{u} -रॊस्तु । नामहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh^{ü} -रॊछू**), nameless; as adv. (**विना नामाङ्कम्**), without naming, without mentioning.

növ^{i} नॉवि । अर्थम् adv. and postpos. in the name of; hence, for, as in **myāni növ^{i}** (given) for me; **cyāni n°**, for thee; **tasandi n°**, for him; **rāmani n°**, for Rāma. —**hyon^{u} —ह्यॊनु । प्रशंसनम्** m.inf. to call by name, to mention (Rām. 1056); to extol. —**hyon^{u} lāyĕkh —ह्यॊनु लायख् । प्रशंस्यनामयुक्तः** adj. (f. —**hĕñ^{ü} lāyĕkh —ह्यॆञू लायख्**), worthy of praise, praiseworthy.

nāv 2 नाव्। नौका f. a boat, a ship (cf. **ḍēmba-n°**, p. 217*b*, l. 32; **ḍāsa-n°**, p. 252*a*, l. 23; **dasta-nāwa gaʦhañĕ**, p. 256*a*, l. 43; **ḍōṭha-nāv**, p. 258*a*, l. 2; **lari-n°**, p. 530*b*, l. 5) (El. *náo*; Gr.Gr. 48, 143; L. 458, *náo*; L.V. 106–7; Śiv. 253, 516, 1683, 1719, 1801, 1805, 1830; Rām. 311, 789, 973, 1334; YZ. 107; K.Pr. 66, 208, 232, 254). —**badal gaʦhüñ**^{ü} —बदल् गछ़ञू। मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनसंभवः f.inf. (of a dead person) to come to life again (before the funeral ceremony) (cf. **nāwa-badal**, etc., bel.). —**bŏḍ**^{a}**rāvüñ**^{ü} —बुड्रावञू। नौनिमज्जनम् f.inf. to cause a boat or ship to sink. —**baḍāvüñ**^{ü} —बडावञू। नौप्रस्थापनम् f.inf. to cause a boat to set out, to weigh anchor. —**lagüñ**^{ü} —लगञू। नौनिरोधः f.inf. a ship to be stopped, to run aground. —**raṭüñ**^{ü} —रटञू। नौस्थापना f.inf. to stop a ship, to bring it to anchor, to tie up along the bank (of the river).

nāwa-badal नाव-बदल् or **-badáli**^{i} -बदलि। मृतजीवनम् f. coming to life again (before the funeral rites) (it being supposed that the messengers of Death have carried him off at the wrong time, and have had to rectify the mistake). **-badáli**^{i} **gaʦhüñ**^{ü} -बदलि गछ़ञू। मृतस्य पुनर्जीवनम् f.inf. to come to life, as ab. (cf. **nāv badal gaʦhüñ**^{ü}, ab.). **-chān** -छान्। नौतक्षा m. (f. **-chöñ**^{ü} -छाञू = his wife), a ship-carpenter, a ship- or boat-builder. **-chönil** -छानिल्। नौतक्षवृत्तिः f. the profession or occupation of ship- or boat-builder. **-ḍokh**^{u} -डखु or **nāvi-ḍokh**^{u} नावि-डखु। नौपटलम् m. the reed mat, supported on movable sticks, used as an awning or flap-roof of a boat. **-ḍakhij**^{ü} -डखिजू। नौपटलाधारदण्डः f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat flap-roof of a boat, when it is desired to raise or lower the outer edge; cf. **nāvi-ḍách**^{i}, bel. **-ḍamb** -डम्ब्। नौमध्यभागः m. the womb of a boat, i.e. the middle part of a boat in which the cargo is carried. **-dāñĕ** -दाञ। नौधान्यम् m. boat-paddy, i.e. unhusked rice brought to market from the villages in boats. **-ḍuvyun**^{u} -डुविनु। नाविकं संकीर्णम् m. the sweepings of a boat, i.e. the dirty grain remaining in the bottom of the hold after removal of a grain-cargo; cf. **ḍuviñ**^{ü}. **-gañĕr** -गञर्। नौकासंकटः m. a crowd of boats massed together. **-gāsa** -गास। नौकातृणम् m. fresh grass (usually aquatic grass) brought in boats for sale as fodder. **-gāṭh** -गाठ्। नौकास्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **-gāṭhas** -गाठस), a boat-wharf, a place where boats load or discharge their goods, or take on or leave passengers. **-hönz**^{ü} -हाज़ू। नाविकः m. (f. **-hanzañ** -हाज़ञ = his wife, and also a woman following the same occupation), a professional boatman or sailor. **-hönzil** -हाज़िल्। नाविकवृत्तिः f. the occupation or profession of a boatman. **-kāḍ** -काड्। नौदैर्घ्यम् m. the length of a boat. **-kád**^{a}**l** -कद्ल् or **-kadal** -कदल्। नौसेतुः m. a boat-bridge, a bridge of boats. **-kŏṭh**^{u} -क्वथु or **nāvi-kŏṭh**^{u} नावि-क्वथु। नौसंस्कारविशेषः m. the process of caulking a boat or ship. **-kŏthur**^{u} -क्वथुरु। नौकासंस्कारकशिल्पिविशेषः m. a boat- or ship-caulker. **-mĕʦ**^{ü} -म्यच़ू। श्वेतकोमलमृद्विशेषः f. a soft white clay brought from the hills to the city in boats. **-mŏzūr**^{i} -म्वज़ूरि। नौवेतनम् f. the money paid for the hire of a boat, or for freightage, or as wages to the boatmen, or for passenger fare, or the like. —**nīrith gaʦhañĕ** —नीरिथ् गछ़ञ। शीघ्रतासमापातः the boats to go forth; the necessity for doing something immediately to occur (*quasi*, to avoid missing the boats). **-pash** -पश्। नौपार्श्वपट्टिका m. the planks that form the sides of a boat or ship, the strakes of a boat or ship. **-püṭ**^{ü} -पटू। नौपट्टिका f. a plank used for or usable for building a boat or ship. **-rād** -राद्। नौकादैर्घ्यम् m. the length of a boat or ship. **-söl** -साल्। नावा संचारः m. an excursion or pleasure trip in a boat. **-söl khyon**^{u} -साल् ख्युनु। नौसंचारोपभोगः m.inf. to take a pleasure trip in a boat. **-sār** -सार्। नौदण्डविशेषः f. the cross-beam of a boat, from side to side. **-sör**^{ü} -सारू। नावा संग्रहः f. collecting (e.g. paddy, firewood, etc.) by boat, i.e. making a store of boatload after boatload. **-tār** -तार्। नौतरणम्, नौतरणवेतनम् m. crossing (a river, etc.) by boat, being ferried across, crossing (another) over in a boat (L.V. 98); ferry-hire (Śiv. 1201; K.Pr. 18). **-tör**^{ü} -तारू। नौविलम्बः f. delay of a boat, delay in the progress of a boat, or in its starting. **-ʦraṭh** -च़्रठ्। विकारविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ʦraṭas** च़्रटस), sea-sickness, vomiting or unhappiness (bodily or mental) caused by the violent motion of a boat in a storm. **-wôl**^{u} -वोलु or **nāvi-wôl**^{u} नावि-वोलु। नौस्वामी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a ship-owner.

nāvi-ḍách^{i} नावि-डछि। नौपटलाधारदण्डम् f., i.q. **nāwa-ḍakhij**^{ü}, ab. —**daka dith gaʦhun** —दक दिथ् गछ़ुन्। सर्वथा परित्यागः m.inf. to give a push to the boat and go; met. to abandon one's house and home, to abscond, decamp. **-ḍokh**^{u} -डखु। नौछदिः m. see **nāwa-ḍokh**^{u}, ab. —**khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. to go on board (a ship or boat). **-kĕth** -क्यथ् loc. in a boat (Gr.Gr. 43, Śiv. 1589). **kŏṭh**^{u} -क्वथु। नौकासंस्कारः m. see **nāwa-kŏṭh**^{u}, ab. **-nam** -नम्। नौकाग्रम् m. the prow of a boat or ship (according to El., s.v. *nam*, also the stern) (Śiv. 1840). **-r**^{a}**kh** -रख्। नौचिह्नम् (मौर्ख्यम्) f. (sg. dat. **-r**^{a}**khi** -रखि),

the mark on the ship; hence, stupidity, silliness (in allusion to a fool who let a dish fall overboard from a travelling ship, and made a mark on the side of the ship at the place where it had fallen over. At the end of the journey, being asked where the dish was, he pointed to the mark on the boat, and said 'it fell over there'). **-šop^{u}** -श्रंपु । अल्पनौका m. a little worn-out uncomfortable boat. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । नौस्वामी m. (f. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यन्), i.q. **nāwa-wôl^{u}**, ab. **—wôl^{u}-mot^{u}** —वोलु-मंतु । स्वाचारे योजितः perf. part. (f. **—wöj^{u}-müš^{u}** —वाज़ू - मंच़ू), brought down into the boat; made a proselyte, induced to join another person's religion or customs. **—wālun** —वालुन् । स्वाचारयोजनम् m.inf. to cause a person to descend into the boat; to make a person a proselyte, to induce a person to adopt one's own religion or ustoms. **—wasun** —वसुन् । परसमाचरणविधानम् m.inf. to descend into a boat or ship, to go aboard; to become a proselyte, etc., as ab. **-wath** -वथ् । नौमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), the ship road, the route by which a boat goes. **—woth^{u}-mot^{u}** —वंथु-मंतु । स्वीकृतपराचारः perf. part. (f. **—wüšh^{u}-müš^{u}** —वंछू-मंच़ू), descended into a ship or boat, gone aboard; become a proselyte, one who has joined a new religion or set of customs.

now^{u} 1 नंवु । नवतण्डुलान्नपाकः m. the ceremony observed on first cooking, at an auspicious moment, the new rice of the year's crop; cf. **ala-now^{u}**, p. 22*b*, l. 21, the festival of the new pumpkin crop. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । नवान्नभुक्त्युत्सवः m. to observe the ceremony of eating the new rice (Rām. 1661).

nâv^{i}-bôg^{u} नंवि-बोगु । नूतनान्नसुदायः m. a present of the new rice sent with money, etc., to a newly married bride by her relations. **-sāl** -साल् । नवान्नभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to the festival of cooking the new rice (esp. one sent to a son-in-law and his friends by the wife's relations).

now^{u} 2 नंवु (= نو) । नवीनः adj. (f. **nüv^{u}** नंवू), new, fresh, recent, novel (El. *nú*, *nau*; Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M.; L.V. 93; Śiv. 425, 943, 1597; Rām. 10, 1321, 1341, 1369, 1464; H. i, 11; K. 210–11; K.Pr. 87 (fresh milk), 159); recent, modern (Śiv. 1506, 1545); new, fr h (of age) (YZ. 553, K.Pr. 252); strange; (as recently (El., K.Pr. 158). In some compounds word takes the form **nav-** or **nawa-**, see **nav 2.** **wuy now^{u}**, altogether new (Śiv. 1705, 1756; 324). The fem. of this word **nüv^{u}**, a new woman, used as a substantive to mean 'a new wife' married after two or three former wives have died); cf. **navĕ-hond^{u}**, bel. (K.Pr. 156). **—bahār** —बहार् । (= نو بہار) । वसन्तकालप्रादुर्भावः m. early spring (Śiv. 54). **—kadal** —कदल् । सेतुप्रदेशविशेषः m. the 'New Bridge', the N. of the sixth bridge across the river Vēṭh, or Jehlam, in the city of Śrīnagar (El. *nú kadal*).

navĕ-hond^{u} नव्य-हंन्दु । नव्यासंबन्धी adj. (f. gen.) (f. **-hünz^{u}** -हंज़ू), (gen. of **nüv^{u}**, see ab.) of, or belonging to, any female being or thing; of, or belonging to, a new (additional) bride (married after the death of former wives) (K.Pr. 156). **-hond^{u} navīd** -हंन्दु नवीद् । नवोढाया नूतनतयोत्पन्नापत्यम् m. the glad tidings of the new bride, i.e. the birth of a child to a new bride (i.e. a bride who has been married as the successor to two or three previous wives).

nâv^{i}-sond^{u} नंवि-संन्दु । नव्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz^{u}** -संज़ू), of, or belonging to, any new male animate being.

navi sara नवि सर । पुनर्वारम् adv. again.

nüv^{u} puy नंवू पुय । नव्यसृष्टिः f. new offspring; new creation, new nature, the new times (as contrasted favourably with former times).

navyuk^{u} नव्युकु । नवसंबन्धी adj. (f. **navic^{u}** नविचू), of, or belonging to, any new inanimate thing or action.

nôw^{u} नोवु adj. (f. **növ^{u}** नांवू), for **nāv 1,** at the end of an adjectival compound, possessing a name (as in **lacha-n°**, p. 506*b*, l. 43, possessing a hundred thousand names, Śiv. 53, 834); named (so and so). Cf. **nôm^{u}**.

nawāb नवाब् نواب m. a nawwāb, 'nabob,' the governor of a town or district, a viceroy.

navīd नवीद नوید । नैवेद्यम् m. good news, glad tidings (cf. **navĕ-hond^{u} n°**, l. 9 ab.); invitation (to kinsfolk and brethren) to a wedding; (in Kāshmīrī) a humble offering (K. 1046).

náwid (K.Pr. 111), see **nöyid.**

nawāh नवाह् نواح । अवस्था m. environs, borders, suburbs; coasts, parts adjacent; (in Kāshmīrī) state, condition, circumstance, situation.

nāwakh 1 नावख् ناوک m. (sg. dat. **nāwakas** नावकस्), an arrow (El. m.; in Hindōstānī the word is f.).

nāwakh 2 नावख् or **nōwakh** नोवख् । गम्भीरावर्तप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **nā(nō)waki** ना(नो)वकि), a deep hole in a rapid mountain torrent, where there are eddies or where the water runs gently against the main current of the stream.

nĕwal न्यवल् । कुङ्कुमशाखायम् f. when the stigmas of the saffron flower have been collected, the remaining sun-dried flowers are beaten with sticks and winnowed. The whole mass is then thrown into water, when the petals swim and the essential parts of the flower sink. The parts which sink are called **nĕwal.** These are collected and sold (L. 344, *niwal*).

nĕwāl न्यवाल् (= نَوالہ) । **ग्रासमात्रान्नम्** m. a mouthful, a morsel.

nēwala नेवल m. a vine (*vitis*) (El.).

nawam 1 नवम् । नवमी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **navüm^{ü} नवंमू**), the ninth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **hāra-nawam,** p. 343*b*, l. 50).

navüm^{ü} dŏh नवंमू-द्वह् । नवमीतिथौ adv. on the ninth lunar day. **-hondu -हंन्दु । नवमीतिथिसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, the ninth lunar day.

nawam 2 नवम् in **nawam-nowuy नवम्-नंवुय्** adj. ever new and new (L.V. 93). Cf. **now^{u} 2.**

navim^{ü} नविमू, see **navyum^{u}.**

nā-wŏmēd 1 ना-व्वमेद् f. (sg. dat. **-wŏmīz^{ü} -व्वमीज़ू**), hopelessness, despair (for **nā-wŏmīdī,** q.v.) (Śiv. 420).

nā-wŏmēd 2 ना-व्वमेद् (= نا اميد) adj. c.g. hopeless, despairing (Gr.M. *nā-ummēd*); despairing (of, *nishĕ* with abl.) (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन** m.inf. to disappoint, cause to despair.

nā-wŏmīdī ना-व्वमीदी (= نا أميدي) f. hopelessness, despair (Rām. 1304).

navīna नवीन । नव्यः adj. c.g. new, novel, fresh, recent.

nawun नवुन् । नवीभावः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **navyōv नव्योव्**), to be or become new, to become new and new (Gr.Gr. 121, 240; Gr.M.; Rām. 994, 1769); to be fresh, gradually to become covered with fresh leaves; to be or become excessive, be prevalent (Gr.Gr. xli; Gr.M.; cf. **naġ^{a}r navüñ^{ü},** p. 624*b*, l. 37); to increase in vigour, etc., to flourish (Śiv. 1291); to be born (El. *nauwun*); (of a great event) to spring from a trivial cause. **navyō-mot^{u} नव्यो-मंतु । नवनवविस्तारमाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **navyē-müʦ^{ü} नव्ये-मंच़ू**), become new and new, ever becoming improved.

nāwun नावुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nôw^{u} नोवु**), to cause to bathe, to bathe (something) (Śiv. 24, 1057, 1351, 1397, 1489; Rām. 676, 947, 991, 1031, 1235, 1292, 1726, 1772); to purify (Rām. 1625, with fire); to polish, cleanse (metal), to rub, scour (lit. and met.) (L.V. 93; Śiv. 534, 1711, 1786, 1826; K. 973). **nôw^{u}-mot^{u} नोवु-मंतु । शोधितः** perf. part. (f. **növ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} नांवू-मंच़ू**), bathed; cleansed, polished, scoured.

niwanāwun निवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **niwanôw^{u} निवनोवु**) (causal of **nyun^{u}**), to cause to take; to cause to be taken away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1393).

niwanāwawun^{u} निवनाववुनु n.ag. (f. **niwanāwavüñ^{ü} निवनाववंञू**), one who causes to take; one who causes to be taken away (Śiv. 852).

nawāra 1 नवार । डोरकविशेषः m. coarse, broad tape (used to lace beds and to border tents, etc., with) (Śiv. 1859).

nawāra 2 नवार । जाङ्गलिकवृत्तस्तम्भाद्यधिकारपदम् m. the office or post of the Government superintendent of forest timber. Cf. **nawör^{i}.**

nāwāra नावार ناوارہ । **निर्गुणः** adj. c.g. wanting in proper qualities.

navĕr नव्यर् । नवत्वम् m. newness, novelty, freshness (El. *navir*, Gr.Gr. 138); a novelty, new thing, discovery (Gr.M.). **—chāwun —छावुन् । नवीनतोपभोगः** m.inf. to enjoy newness, avail oneself of newness (e.g. to wear new clothes, live in a new house, etc.). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । नव्यताविष्कारः** m.inf. to give newness, make as good as new (e.g. by polishing and putting in order something dirty or worn out). **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु । नव्यतोपभोगः** m.inf. to take newness, to avail oneself of newness (e.g. as in **—chāwun,** ab., but with an added sense of appreciation). **—raṭun —रटुन् । नव्यतोद्भवः** m.inf. to take newness, to become as new (e.g. of something dirty or worn being polished or put in order).

nawör^{i} नवांरि । जाङ्गलिकवृत्तस्तम्भाद्यधिकारी m. the Government officer in charge of forest timber. Cf. **nawāra 2.**

nĕwar न्यवर् । निवारणम् m. putting off, getting rid of (e.g. a petitioner or beggar by making some little concession or by some excuse).

nĕwār न्यवार् m. warding off, in **nĕwār dyun^{u} न्यवार् दिनु । याथातथ्येन समापनम्** m.inf. to finish off somehow or other (e.g. an impossible or unpleasant task when proper means are not available, or when a person intervenes and composes a quarrel).

nĕwörī न्यवांरी m. one who wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off (evil, etc., from others) (Śiv. 627, 1505). In Śiv. 1889, **nĕwörī** is m.c. for **nĕwör^{i},** see **nĕwārun.**

niwar निवर् । तण्डुलविशेषः a kind of rice, hardy growing at a high elevation, with a red, soft, well-flavoured grain (L. 333 *niwár*, 463 *niwar*).

nĕwārakh न्यवारख् । निवारणशीलः m. (sg. dat. **nĕwārakas न्यवारकस्**), one who keeps off, wards off; esp. one who habitually wards off evil or calamities from others.

nĕwāran न्यवारन् । निवारणा f. (sg. dat. **nĕwārüñ^{ü} न्यवारंञू**), the act of warding off, keeping off, preventing; warding off in the sense of getting rid of, i.e. finishing very quickly some work which has been begun.

nĕwārun न्यवारुन् । निवारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕwôr^{u} न्यवोरु**), to ward off, keep off, prevent (Śiv. 13, 1889); to get rid of (some work, esp. a distasteful one), to hurry through and get it done. **nĕwôr^{u}-mot^{u}**

न्यवोरु-मंतु । निवारितः perf. part. (f. **nĕwör^{ü}-müts^{ü}** न्यवांरू-मंचू), warded off, prevented; hurriedly completed, as ab.

nọ̆w^{a}ran न्वंरन् f. raking up an old story against a person (Gr.Gr. 121).

nọ̆w^{a}run न्वंरुन् or **nọ̆w^{a}rāwun** न्वंरावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nọ̆w^{o}r^{u}** न्वंरु), to cause to have ample results (e.g. to cause a seed to give great produce; or a great event to be made to spring from a trivial cause) (Gr.Gr. 7); to increase (tr.) (El. *nauráwun*). **nọ̆w^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** न्वंरु-मंतु । अतिशयोत्पत्तिमापादितः perf. part. (f. **nọ̆v^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** न्वंरू-मंचू), that which has been caused to have ample results, a great result caused to spring from a trivial cause.

now^{u}ran नंवुरन् । नवीनतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **now^{u}rüñ^{ü}** नंवुरंञू), making new, renovation.

now^{u}run नंवुरुन् । विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **now^{u}r^{u}** नंवुरु), to renew (Śiv. 1506, 1756, **now^{u}rāwun**), to make as good as new; to cause to increase, to make abundant. **now^{u}r^{u}-mot^{u}** नंवुरु-मंतु । विस्तीर्णतामापादितः perf. part. (f. **now^{u}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** नंवुरू-मंचू), renewed, made new, made abundant, made to increase.

nivruth निवृथ् । निवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **nivrĕts^{ü}** निवृंचू), return, coming back; (as a religious technical term) abstaining from work, inactivity, the not depending for salvation on 'works' (opp. to **pravruth,** q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1759, 1859).

nọ̆w^{a}rāwun न्वंरावुन् । अतिशयीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nọ̆w^{a}rôw^{u}** न्वंरोवु), i.q. **nọ̆v^{a}run,** q.v. (El. *nauráwun*). **nọ̆w^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** न्वंरोवु-मंतु । अतिशयमापादितः perf. part. (f. **nọ̆w^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** न्वंरांवू- मंचू), i.q. **nọ̆w^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v., s.v. **nọ̆v^{a}run.**

now^{u}rāwun नंवुरावुन् । उत्तरोत्तरवितत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **now^{u}rôw^{u}** नंवुरोवु), i.q. **now^{u}run,** q.v. (Śiv. 1506, 1756). **now^{u}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** नंवुरोवु-मंतु । नवनवीकृतः perf. part. (f. **now^{u}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** नंवुरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **now^{u}r^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **now^{u}run,** q.v.

nĕwās न्यवास् । वसतिस्थानम् m. dwelling, residence; dwelling-place, abode, house. **—karun** —करुन् । निवसनम् m.inf. to dwell, reside, inhabit; to take a lodging or a temporary residence (by a traveller or by one absent from home).

nĕwös^{i} न्यवांसि । वास्तव्यः adj. c.g. a resident (of), an inhabitant (of), a native (of).

nawath 1 नवथ् । अपन्थाः f. (sg. dat. **nawati** नवति), a roadless, pathless place.

nawath 2 नवथ् । उत्तरोत्तरनूतनता f. (sg. dat. **nav^{ü}ts^{ü}** नवंचू), becoming new, becoming as good as new, gradually becoming renewed.

nawuth नवुथ् । नवीनत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **nawatas** नवतस्), newness; the becoming new or as good as new, renewal. Cf. **navyuth.**

nawawun^{u} नववुनु । नूतनीभवन् n.ag. (f. **nawavüñ^{ü}** नववंञू), one who is becoming new; one who is being subject to renewal.

niwawun^{u} निववुनु n.ag. (f. **niwavüñ^{ü}** निववंञू), one who takes away, etc. (as in **nyun^{u},** q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 192, Śiv. 1200); esp. one who captures, captivates (Śiv. 946, 1446).

niwawañ निववञ् । नयनभृतिः f. the wages for carrying or conveying (Gr.Gr. 129).

nawaway नववय्, **naway** नवय्, see **nav 1.**

nāway 1 नावय् f. polishing, cleansing, scouring (cf. **gar-n^{o},** p. 296*a*, l. 1).

nāway 2 नावय् । नौवेतनम् f. the hire of a boat or ship, ferry-hire (Gr.Gr. 143).

nāway 3 in **pāwah nāwai** (K.Pr. 87). Read **pāwanāway,** see **pāwanāwun.**

navyum^{u} नव्युमु । नवमः ord. (f. **navim^{ü}** नविमू), ninth (Gr.Gr. 76; Śiv. 520; Rām. 1157, 1281).

navyuth नव्युथ् । नव्यता m. (sg. dat. **navĕtas** नव्यतस्), newness. Cf. **nawuth.**

nĕwāz न्यवाज़् (= نَواز) । निवेदना m. caress, blandishment; kindness, politeness, favour, courtesy; presentation (to a superior), an offering, a tribute of respect; a respectful representation, address, petition.

nĕwöz^{i} न्यवांज़ि (= نوازي) । निवेदकः m. one who shows clemency or courtesy; one who makes an offering; one who makes a present to a superior; one who makes a respectful address, a petitioner.

nĕwāzun न्यवाज़ुन् । निवेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕwôz^{u}** न्यवोज़ु), to caress, soothe, cherish; to favour, patronize; to make a humble offering (to a superior), to tender a tribute of respect; to make a respectful address (to), to petition, to represent (Gr.M., K. 1014). **nĕwôz^{u}-mot^{u}** न्यवोज़ु-मंतु । निवेदितः perf. part. (1 p.p. **nĕwöz^{ü}-müts^{ü}** न्यवांज़ू-मंचू), tendered as a respectful offering; stated respectfully, stated in a petition.

nyío, see **nyôw^{u}.**

nay 4 नय् نَي (for **1, 2,** and **3,** see p. 618*a*, ll. 38, 42, 50) । वंशी (वाद्यविशेषः) f. (pl. dat. **nayĕn 1** नयन्, for **3** see s.v.), a reed, cane; a tube, a pipe (cf. **khāra-n^{o},** p. 407*b*, l. 46); a flute, a fife (H. vii, *passim*). **-shĕkar** -शकर् نَي شكر m. sugar cane (El., Gr.M. *naishĕkar*). **—wāyüñ^{ü}** —वायंञू । आसक्त्या अनुसरणम् to play the flute; to follow eagerly.

nay 5 नय् । वन्यप्रदेशः f. (pl. dat. **nayĕn 2** नयन्), a hill forest (Śiv. 962, 1024, 1571, 1600, 1681, 1883); (according to El.) a flat, wide, cultivated headland in the mounds (? mountains) (El. *naih*) (K.Pr. 156). **nayĕn phērun** नयन् फेरुन् । वनप्रस्थसंचारः m.inf. to wander about in a hill forest.

nāy नाय्, see p. 618*b*, l. 4.

nöy^{i} ना॑यि ناي f. *Arundo donax* (El. *nái*).

nöyī ना॑यी m. a barber (El. *náí*). Cf. **nöyid.**

nāyāb नायाब् نایاب adj. c.g. not to be found or got, unprocurable, unattainable (K.Pr. 76).

nöyid ना॑यिद् । नापितः m. (f. **nāyĕz^{ü}** नाय॑ज़ू), a barber (El. *naid*; L. 457, 458; H. v, 6; xi, 18; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.; K. 972; K.Pr. 111, written *náwid*). **-bāpār** -बापार् । नापितवद्वृत्तिः m. the profession of a barber, a barber's work (even when done by one who is not a barber by profession). **-bāy** -बाय् । नापितस्त्री f. a barber's wife. **-khyus^{u}** -खिसु । नापितशस्त्रस्यूतः m. a barber's wallet (in which he carries his tools). **-wān** -वान् । नापिताश्रयः m. a barber's shop. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । नापितशाकुनिकम् f. a present for luck given to a barber for shaving a bridegroom and his friends.

nöyidgī ना॑यिद्गी । नापितवृत्तिः f. the profession of a barber.

nyok^{u} न्य॑कु । बद्धा मुष्टिः m. a clenched fist, the fist (El.). **nĕk^{i} lāyȧn^{i}** न्य॑कि लाय॑नि । बद्धमुष्ट्याघातः m. pl. inf. to strike blows with the clenched fist.

nyuk^{u} निकु । कृशः, क्षुद्रः adj. (f. **nic^{ü}** निचू), slender, lean, fine, thin (Gr.Gr. 30, 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 160); mean, ignoble, worthless (Gr.M.); small, not worthy of consideration, contemptible (K. 364); small, tiny (in this case often at the end of a compound as in **khōra-n°,** small footed, p. 410*b*, l. 2; so **ȧch^{i}-n°,** p. 8*a*, l. 50; **ös^{ü}-n°,** p. 46*b*, l. 9; **atha-n°,** p. 60*b*, l. 18) (Rām. 1611); cf. **nika.** **—nôṭ^{u}** —नोटु । क्षुद्रखण्डसमूहः m. a collection of small pieces. **—nyuk^{u}** —निकु । कृशः कृशः adj. (f. **nic^{ü} nic^{ü}** निचू निचू), small (and) small, i.e. (of a numbering of things) each small; slender all over (K. 74); **nyuk^{u} nyuk^{u} gāsh,** very slight beams of light, daybreak (K.Pr. 176). **—suk^{u}** सुकु । लघुलघुतरः adj. (f. **nic^{ü} süc^{ü}** निचू स॑चू), (a jingle formation) a little, a few small (pieces, out of a mass of all sizes large and small) (Gr.Gr. 95).

nicĕ gāḍa निच्य गाड । क्षुद्रमीनसमूहः f.pl. a shoal of small fishes; a crowd of small fishes collected in a net. Cf. **nika gāḍa** (p. 627*b*, l. 8).

nic^{ü} pic^{ü} निचू पिचू । अतितनुतनुः f. (of a woman) slender or delicate in every limb. **—yĕḍ** —यड् । वस्तिः f. (sg. dat. **nicĕ yüḍ^{ü},** निच्य य॑डू), the lower belly, the part below the navel.

nāyuk^{u} नायुकु । नाविकः m. (sg. dat. **nāyĕkis** नायकिस्), a boatman, a sailor.

nāyĕkh नायख् । नेता m. (sg. dat. **nāyĕkas** नायकस्), a leader, the headman (of a village or the like), a foreman, overseer (Śiv. 201, 1536).

nyikun, see **nikun.**

nyāl न्याल् । नष्टशेषचिह्नम् m. the last trace or remains of something destroyed (K.Pr. 172). **—hāwun** —हावुन । शेषचिह्नज्ञापनम् m.inf. to display the traces left by something after its destruction (e.g. the skin of a dead animal, or the rags of a destroyed garment). **—thawun** —थवुन् । शेषचिह्नरक्षणम् m.inf. to keep the remains of something destroyed (e.g. as evidence, or for sentimental reasons).

nyūl^{u} न्यूलु । नीलवर्णः, हरिद्वर्णः, श्यामवर्णः, आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **nīlis** नीलिस्, abl. **nīli** नीलि, Gr.Gr. 59; f. **nīj^{ü} 2** नीजू, for **1,** see s.v.) dark blue, blue (cf. **aḍa-n°,** p. 11*b*, l. 24) (Gr.M., Rām. 1502); green (cf. **aḍa-n°,** as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 19, Gr.M.); dark-coloured, livid; green, luxuriant (L.V. 36); fresh, moist, not dried (cf. **aḍa-n°,** as ab.); unripe (Gr.Gr. 19); not cooked, raw, fresh; cf. **nīl 2.** **—kātsh hyuh^{u}** —काछ़् हिहु । अत्यन्तहरिद्वर्णः, अत्यार्द्रः adj. (f. **nīj^{ü} kātsh hish^{ü}** नीजू काछ़् हिशू), very green-coloured (e.g. of a person suffering from sorrow or disease, corresponding to our livid); very green (applied to an inanimate object, e.g. a stone or a plant); very fresh and moist, not dried.

nīj^{ü}y नीजूय्, see **nyūluy,** bel.

nīl^{i}-phol^{u} नीलि-फ॑लु । काचफलविशेषः m. a kind of small green glass, or crystal, beads worn by women, hanging down from the hair behind. **-phȧl^{i}-dār** -फ॑लि-दार् । प्रोतकाचफलकः adj. c.g. wearing a string of green glass, or crystal, beads, as ab.

nīli-gŏta नीलि-ग्वत । नीलीरागव्याप्तिः m. a dive into blue (of a garment, cloth, etc.), the being dipped into, or soaked in, a blue dye. **-khum** -खुम् or **-khumb** -खुंब् । नीलीरसकुण्डम् m. a dyer's vat full of blue dye. **-phĕkh** -फ्यख् । नीलीचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. **-phĕki** -फ्यकि), blue dye powder. **-ranga** -रंग । हरिद्वर्णः adj. c.g. green coloured.

nīlis drôt^{u} dyun^{u} नीलिस् द्रोतु दिनु । अपक्वनाशविधानम् m.inf. to put the sickle to the green (crop); met. to destroy something before it is ripe or completed, to destroy at the very inception. **—drôt^{u} lagun** —द्रोतु लगुन् । उद्गमादन्वेव विघातः m.inf. to be destroyed at the birth or on inception.

nyūluy नीलुय् । अपक्वः(आमः) adj. (f. **nīj^{ü}y** नीजूय्), unripe, not dried up, green and juicy; not cooked, raw.

nyöm^{i} न्या॑मि or **nyöm^{ü}** न्या॑मू । अश्मोदूखलविशेषः f. a kind of stone mortar (in which articles are pounded) (W. 6, *ṇiām*).

nĕyĕm न्ययम् or **niyĕm नियम् । नियमः** m. a rule, regulation, precept (Gr.M., *niyĕm*; Śiv. 267, 269); custom, usage, practice; agreement, assent, promise, vow; cf. **nēm. —karun —करुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to make an arrangement, compact, promise, vow (L.V. 87). **—thawun —थवुन् । प्रतिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to make a promise, to come to an agreement.

nyombᵘ न्यंबु । निम्बफलम् m. (sg. ag. **nĕmbⁱ न्यंबि**, or, in composition, sometimes **nĕmⁱ न्यंमि**), the fruit or berry of the *nimba* tree (*Melia azadirachta*) (a bitter berry, used in medicine as a febrifuge); a lemon (Gr.M.).

nĕmⁱ-baṛᵃg न्यंमि-बंर्ग् । निम्बवृक्षपत्त्राणि m. its leaf or leaves (also used as a medicine, in poultices for wounds, and chewed at funeral ceremonies).

nĕmbⁱ-ras न्यंम्बि-रस् । निम्बफलरसः m. its juice, used as a febrifuge medicine.

nyūmotᵘ न्यूमंतु, see **nyunᵘ**.

nyāmath न्यामथ् (= نعمت) m. comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, a favour, boon, blessing; a delicacy, a dainty; cf. **niyĕmath. -hyuhᵘ -हिहु । अत्यास्वादः** adj. (f. **-hishᵘ̈ -हिशू**), very sweet, a great delicacy.

niyĕmath नियमथ् نعمت m. (sg. dat. **niyĕmatas नियमतस्**), a boon, benefit, favour (El. *niamat*); i.q. **nyāmath.**

nyunᵘ निनु । हरणम् conj. 1 irreg. [inf. and fut. pass. part. **nyunᵘ निनु** or **न्युनु** (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Rām. 150, 718, 1105, 1642); acc. **ninas निनस्** (Gr.Gr. 112, 192; Śiv. 1385) or **ninis निनिस्** (Gr.Gr. 192); ag. **ninan निनन्** (Śiv. 1004); abl. **nina निन** or **nini निनि** (K. 747); gen. **nyunukᵘ निनुकु** (Rām. 953); pl. nom. **ninⁱ निनि** (Gr.Gr. 14); f. sg. nom. **niñᵘ̈ निञू** (Rām. 613); pres. part. **niwān निवान्** (Gr.Gr. 103, 168, 194; Rām. 26, 928, 1179, 1525; K. 205; YZ. 413); impers. fut. part. **ninī निनी** (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **nith निथ्** (Gr.Gr. 104, 198; Śiv. 995; Rām. 374, 942, 1160, 1167, 1622; K. 2, 21, 92, 125); neg. conj. part. **ninay निनय्** (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **ni ni नि नि** (Gr.Gr. 105) or **nith nith निथ् निथ्** (id.); adverbial participle **niwönⁱ निवांनि** (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **niwawunᵘ निववुनु** (Gr.Gr. 105, 192); 2 **ninawôlᵘ निनवोलु** (Gr.Gr, 106, 193); 3 **ninagrākh निनग्राख्** (Gr.Gr. 106, 193).

fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **nima निम** (Śiv. 1579); **nimath निमथ्**, thee (Śiv. 631, Rām. 1027); **nimas निमस्**, his, her (Rām. 323, 548); 2 **nikh निख्** (Śiv. 635); **nihan निहन्**, her (Śiv. 413); 3 **niyi नियि** (K.Pr. 83, *nĕyi*), with hon. suff. **niyō नियो** (Śiv. 227); **niyĕm निय्यम्**, me (Śiv. 882; Rām. 661, 1667; K. 938); pl. 1 **nimav निमव्** (H. xii, 19); **nimōn निमोन्**, him (YZ. 119); 2 **niyiv नियिव्**; 3 **nin निन्** (Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 80; Rām. 363); **ninay निनय्**, thee (K.Pr. 57, *ninanai*).

cond. past (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **nimahö निमहां**; 2 **nihökh निहांख्**; 3 **niyihē नियिहे**; pl. 1 **nimahöv निमहांव्**; 2 **niyⁱhīv नियिहीव्**; 3 **nihön निहांन्.**

impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 246) sg. 2 **nih निह्**; **nim निम्**, me (Śiv. 1555, K. 69); **nin निन्**, him (Rām. 941; H. xii, 25); 3 **niyin नियिन्**; **niyⁱnay नियिनय्**, of thee (Śiv. 826); pl. 2 **niyiv नियिव्** (Rām. 514); with hon. suff. **niyⁱvē नियिवे** (Śiv. 952); **niyūn नियून्**, him (H. x, 5); 3 **niyin नियिन्**; pol. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **nita नित** (Śiv. 1647); **nitam नितम्**, me (Śiv. 283); 3 **niyⁱtan नियितन्** (Rām. 684); pl. 2 **niyⁱtav नियितव्** (Rām. 1436); 3 **niyⁱtan नियितन्**; fut. **nizi निज़ि** (Gr.Gr. 250); **nizĕn निज़्यन्**, him (K.Pr. 159); past **nizihē निज़िहे.**

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 108, 211, 218) m.sg. **nyūv न्यूव्** (H. viii, 9; YZ. 418) (of thee, **nyūy न्यूय्**, K.Pr. 147 *nui*); **nyuv न्युव्** (Rām. 82, 822, 1287–8; K. 287); **nĕv न्यव्** (H. iii, 7); **nyūm न्यूम्**, by me (Gr.Gr. 218, YZ. 232); **nyūth न्यूथ्**, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Śiv. 1439); **nyūtham न्यूथम्**, by thee of me (Rām. 1626); **nyūn न्यून्**, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 375, 470, 927; H. vi, 9; K. 42, 73, 109, 124, etc.; YZ. 129); **nyūnam न्यूनम्**, by him of me (Rām. 1373; K. 802, 804); **nyūnas न्यूनस्**, by him of him (Rām. 819; K. 673–4, 751, 1144); **nyūv न्यूव्**, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **nyūwa न्यूव**, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **nyūkh न्यूख्**, by them (Gr.Gr. 18, 218; Rām. 255, 721, 841; H. x, 5; xi, 18; K. 335, 429; YZ. 95, 114); **nyūham न्यूहम्**, by them from me (Śiv. 1313); **nyūhas न्यूहस्**, by them of him (H. viii, 9); pl. **nīy नीय्** (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. v, 9); **nīm नीम्**, by me (Gr.Gr. 218); **nīth नीथ्**, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218; H. x, 1); **nīn नीन्**, by him (Gr.Gr. 218; H. v, 7; K. 196, 592); **nīnas नीनस्**, by her from her (Śiv. 1312, K. 755); **nīy नीय्**, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **niy निय्**, by us (Rām. 531); **nīwa नीव**, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **nīkh नीख्**, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; K. 203, 557); **nīhawa नीहव**, you by them (K.Pr. 109, *niyihawah*); f. sg. and pl. **niyĕ** (Gr.Gr. 211, 218; H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); **niyĕs नियस्**, I (Rām. 685); **niyĕm नियम्**, by me (Gr.Gr. 218), of me (Rām. 1026, 1163); **niyĕmas नियमस्**, by me of her (Rām. 1162); **niyĕth नियथ्**, by thee (Gr.Gr. 218, Rām. 503); **niyĕn नियन्**, by him, etc. (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 416, 626, 683, 701, 1167; H. v, 12; K. 283); **niyĕnas नियनस्**, by him I (Rām. 1593), by him of her (K. 83), by her of him (K. 1146); **niyĕnakh नियनख्**, by him thou (Śiv. 1504); **niyĕ निय**, by us (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyĕwa**

नियव, by you (Gr.Gr. 218); **niyĕkh नियख्**, by them (Gr.Gr. 218; Rām. 1430; H. viii, 11).

perf. part. **nyūmot^{u} न्यूमंतु** (Śiv. 677; H. viii, 9; K. 772).

2 p.p. m. sg. **niyōv नियोव्** (Gr.Gr. 233); **niyōm नियोम्**, by me; **niyōth नियोथ्**, by thee; **niyōn नियोन्**, by him; **niyōv नियोव्**, by us (Gr.Gr. 23); **niyōwa नियोव**, by you; **niyōkh नियोख्**, by them; pl. **niyēy नियेय्**; **niyēm नियेम्**, by me (Rām. 551); **niyēth नियेथ्**, by thee; **niyēn नियेन्**, by him (Rām. 602, 1551); **niyēy नियेय्**, by us; **niyēwa नियेव**, by you; **niyēkh नियेख्**, by them; f. sg. and pl. **niyēyĕ नियेय**; **niyēyĕm नियेयम्**, by me; **niyēyĕth नियेयथ्**, by thee; **niyēyĕn नियेयन्**, by him; **niyēyĕ नियेय**, by us; **niyēyĕwa नियेयव**, by you; **niyēyĕkh नियेयख्**, by them.

3 p.p. m. sg. **niyāv नियाव्**, the fem. sg. and pl. being as in 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyām नियाम्**, by me (Gr.Gr. 238); **niyāth नियाथ्**, by thee; **niyān नियान्**, by him; **niyāv नियाव्**, by us; **niyāwa नियाव**, by you; **niyākh नियाख्**, by them; pl. **niyēyēy नियेयेय्**; **niyēyēm नियेयेम्**, by me; **niyēyēth नियेयेथ्**, by thee; **niyēyēn नियेयेन्**, by him; **niyēyēy नियेयेय्**, by us; **niyēyēwa नियेयेव**, by you; **niyēyēkh नियेयेख्**, by them.

The passive of this verb is **nina yun^{u} निन यिनु** (Gr.Gr. 169, 170), and this may have a special meaning, for which see bel. (Gr.Gr. 169). The causal of this verb is **nyāwun न्यावुन्** or **niwanāwun निवनावुन्**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 172). The causal of the passive is **nina anun निन अनुन्**, see bel.].

To carry away, take away (cf. **athi n°**, p. 66*a*, l. 2; **kaḍith n°**, p. 386*a*, l. 30) (L.V. 57; Śiv. 1385; Rām. 683, 819, 1622; H. x, 5; K. 69, 83; K.Pr. 109); to carry (from one place to another), convey (to), take (to) (Śiv. 1504, 1579; Rām. 255, 416, 602, 626, 661, 718, 721, 841, 927–8, etc.; H. viii, 11; K. 429, 894; YZ. 119); to take (out of a receptacle) (YZ. 114); to bring (news, etc.) (H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23; YZ. 413);

to take away, to make away with, to cause to be lost (cf. **diwath niñ^{ü}**, p. 264*b*, l. 47; **hōsh n°**, p. 353*a*, l. 10) (Rām. 26, YZ. 418); to take away (dishonestly), steal (cf. **lūṭa n°**, p. 538*a*, l. 30; **muhith n°**, p. 555*b*, l. 5) (Rām. 1026; H. viii, 9; K. 751; K.Pr. 147); to take to oneself and depart, to appropriate to oneself, run away with, carry off (Śiv. 995, 1312-13; Rām. 323, 503, 1160, 1162–3, 1373; H. viii, 9; xii, 19; K. 205, 287, 673–4); to take, seize, capture (Gr.M.; Śiv. 677; Rām. 363, 374, 470, 1288; H. vi, 9; x, 5; xi, 18; K. 191, 335, 755, 1144, 1146; YZ. 129);

to take, accept (cf. **brȧm^{i} n°**, to take by delusion, to be swindled, p. 123*a*, l. 43; **būzith n°**, p. 154*a*, l. 23; **kȧn^{i} tȧl^{i} n°**, p. 448*b*, l. 34; **mangith n°**, p. 579*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 952; Rām. 82, 150, 613; H. v, 12; x, 1; xii, 25; K. 109, 204, 496); to take to (a course of conduct) (cf. **dōr n°**, p. 237*a*, l. 9);

to take (a person or animal), to conduct (cf. **khyol^{u} n°**, p. 426*a*, l. 45) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 80, 227, 280, 631, 1004, 1380, 1555, 1560, 1630, etc.; Rām. 514, 1167, 1480, 1551; K. 389, 400, 557, 564; YZ. 162, 232); to lead away (Rām. 375; H. iii, 7; K. 196, 203, 283, 592; YZ. 95);

to win, gain (Śiv. 826; K. 2, 938); to captivate (the heart, etc.) (Śiv. 1439; K. 802, 804).

Often used in compound phrases, as in:— **böz^{i} niñ^{ü}**, to win a game (K. 938); **carkh niñ^{ü}**, to take a circuit, to go round in a circle (Rām. 551); **kaḍith nyun^{u}**, to carry off, go off with (K. 254, K.Pr. 57); **mangith niñ^{ü}**, to take (a girl) in marriage (K.Pr. 83); **nĕngalith nyun^{u}**, to swallow down (K. 345); **raṭith n°**, to arrest, capture (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5); **tulith n°**, to raise up, lift up (Rām. 531; H. iii, 7; K. 73, 124, 838); **tshāl niñ^{ü}**, to take a leap, to jump (Rām. 548); **warith niñ^{ü}**, to take (a woman) in marriage (Śiv. 413, 635, 882); and so many others, which will be found under the other members of the respective compounds.

nina āmot^{u} निन आमंतु । व्यग्रीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—āmüts^{ü} —आमंच़ू**), carried off; distraught, at one's wits' ends. **—on^{u}-mot^{u} —अंनु-मंतु । व्याकुलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **—üñ^{ü}-müts^{ü} —अंनू - मंच़ू**), driven to one's wits' ends, made distracted. **—anun —अनुन् । व्याकुलीकरणम्** m.inf. (causal of **nina yun^{u}**, bel.), to make a person distraught, to drive him to his wits' ends, to distract a person. **—bāgi —बागि । दूरे प्रापणार्थम्** adv. (giving, etc.) for conveyance elsewhere, (given) to be taken away somewhere. **-hār -हार् । नयनयोग्यः** n.ag. c.g. fit to be taken away somewhere. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । नायकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a carrier, a conveyor (cf. **khath n°**, p. 422*a*, l. 45); a carrier off (as in theft or the like), a thief. **-wath -वथ् । नयनद्वारम्** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), the road or way by which things are conveyed; a means or action which will induce a person to convey. **-viz^{ü} -विज़ू । नयनकालः** f. the time (appointed) for conveying, the time at which conveying occurs, the time during which conveying takes place; the time of a theft. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । व्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. (forming passive) to be carried off; to be distraught, at one's wits' ends (Gr.Gr. 169); the causal form of this passive is **nina anun**, ab.

ninas kyut^{u} निनस् कितु । सदा प्रतिग्रहणशील: adj. (f. **—kiʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —किच़ू**), (ready) to take away, (arranged as a means) for taking away; one who habitually takes (and never gives), a man of a grasping character.

ninay निनय् । अनीत्वा neg. conj. part. not having brought or conveyed (Gr.Gr. 111).

nyū-mot^{u} न्यू-मंतु । नीत: perf. part. (f. **nī-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ नी-मंच़ू**), conveyed (from one place to another); taken with oneself (K. 772); seized, captured (Śiv. 677).

nayĕn 3 नयन् (for **1, 2,** see **nay 4, 5**) **। नेत्रम्** m. the eye (used esp. with reference to a beautiful eye, etc.).

nyond^{u} न्यंदु, see **nĕndun 2.**

nyingal m. swallowing (El., cf. **nĕngalan**).

nyoñ^{u} न्यंञु or **nĕñĕ 1 न्यञ** (for **2,** see s.v.) or **ñoñ^{u} ञंञु । निस्तेजस्क:, अधीर:** adj. (f. **nĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ न्यंञू** or **ñĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ ञंञू**), destitute of energy, dull, slack, torpid, sluggish; without bravery, poor-spirited.

nĕñĕ-mŏnḍaj^{i} न्यञ-म्वंडजि or **-mŏnḍüj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -म्वंडजू। भेकी** f. a female frog. **-mŏnḍaji-hāyukh -म्वंडजि-हायुख् । नि:शृङ्खलसमाज:** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏnḍaji-hāyĕkas -म्वंडजि-हायकस्**), a scalepan of frogs (which it is impossible to weigh owing to their jumping about); an uncontrolled or ungovernable body of men. **-monḍukh -म्वंडुख्। मण्डूक:** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏnḍakas -म्वंडकस्**), a male frog.

nyop^{u} न्यंपु, see **nĕpun.**

nyŏph न्यफ् m. (sg. dat. **nyŏpas न्यपस्**), the act of eating, devouring, swallowing; cf. **nĕph** or **ñĕph.** **—karun —करुन् । ग्रसनम्** m.inf. to swallow, devour; (met.) to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's wealth).

nyŏpas ladun न्यपस् लदुन् । युगपन्निगरणम् m.inf. to bring to swallowing, i.e. to swallow down something large at one gulp; met. to devour (i.e. misappropriate) (another's property).

nyāra न्यार । बाह्य: adj. c.g. separate, distinct, different. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यवृत्ति:** m.inf. to remain apart; to keep away from any work or business. **—thawun —थवुन् । बहिष्करणम्** m.inf. to put apart, to put to one side; to separate (a person) from some work.

nyūr^{i} न्यूरि or **ñūr^{i} ञूरि । पशुखुरनखम्** f. (sg. dat. **nyōrĕ न्योर्य**, Gr.Gr. 60), a cleft hoof (cf. **kaṭa-ñ°,** p. 487*a*, l. 8) (El., Gr.Gr. 60). **—pĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —प्यंञू । पशुनखरोग:** f.inf. a certain disease of the hoofs to occur.

ñōrĕ ञोर्य । मेषादिखुराधोभाग: f.pl. the lower (cleft) part of a cleft hoof.

nyōri-chŏkh न्योरि-छ्वख् । पशुनखाघात: m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छ्वकस्**), a blow from a cow's (or similar animal's) hoof.

nyūr^{u} 1 न्यूरु । उपत्यका m. (sg. dat. **nīris नीरिस्**, abl. **nēri नेरि**, K.Pr. 5), a mountain meadow (at the foot of or amidst mountains) (cf. **aṭa-n°,** p. 68*a*, l. 42; **düd$^{\ddot{u}}$wanas nyūr^{u} yun^{u},** p. 191*a*, l. 17 (Gr.Gr. 19; L. *núr*; Śiv. 1011, 1222; K.Pr. 5)). **—khasun —खसुन् । उपत्यकासंचार:** m.inf. to ascend a mountain meadow, to stroll amidst mountain meadows to visit the hills (e.g. on a holiday) (K.Pr. 218).

nēri drāv 1 नेरि द्राव् (for **2,** see **nyūr^{u} 3**) **। अतिपुष्टीभूत:** adj. c.g. issued from the mountain meadows; met. (like cattle which have returned after feeding on the mountain meadows) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle. **—woth^{u} —वंथु । पुष्टीभूत:** adj. (f. **-wüʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वंछ़ू**), descended from the hill meadows; met. (like cattle returned from feeding in the hills) plump, prosperous, and in good fettle.

nyūr^{u} 2 न्यूरु m. N. of a certain cattle disease, affecting the mouth (cf. **añĕma-n°,** a stye in the eye, p. 37*b*, l. 7; **ös-n°,** p. 46*b*, l. 12, which L. 459, spelling the word *asnur*, describes as swelling of the mouth and feet, as if connecting the word with **nyūr^{i},** q.v.). **—yun^{u} 1 —यिनु । पशुरोगविशेष:** m.inf. this cattle disease to occur.

nyūr^{u} 3 न्यूरु । संनिकृष्ट: adj. (f. **nīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ नीरू** or **nyūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ न्यूरू**) near (to), close (to), hard by, adjoining (all of place) (cf. **nari-nērē,** p. 649*a*, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1126), near (of time). **—pahān —पहान्** adj. (f. **nīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ pahān नीरू पहान्**), somewhat near (Gr.Gr. 94). **—yun^{u} 2 —यिनु। निकटागमनम्** m.inf. to come near, to approach.

nēri āsun नेरि आसुन् । समीपस्थिति: m.inf. to be near, close by; to be near (in time). **—āsawun^{u} —आसवुनु। समीपवर्ती** n.ag. (f. **—āsavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —आसवंञू**), that which is near, close by; that which is near (in point of time). **—drāv 2 —द्राव्** (for **1,** see **nyūr^{u} 1**) **समीपप्राप्त:** adj. c.g. issued from near by, i.e. got without labour, found without any trouble. **—neri —नेरि । समीपं समीपम्** adv. near and near, each near the other. **-nyūr^{u} -न्यूरु,** adv. and postpos. governing dat. near, close (to) (K. 396, 1115). **—pakun —पकुन् । समीपगति:** m.inf. to come or go from near, to come or go from the neighbourhood (of anything) (lit. or met.). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । समीपे स्थिति:** m.inf. to remain near, to be in attendance on a person (= Urdu *ḥāẓir rahnā*).

nēryukᵘ नेर्युकु । समीपसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **nēricᵘ̈** नेरिचू), of, or belonging to, the vicinity.

nyūrᵘ-motᵘ न्यूरु-मतु, see **nērun,** p. 653*a*, l. 35.

nyāryunᵘ न्यार्युनु । नखकर्तनी m. a knife for cutting the nails of the fingers and toes, a nail-cutter (Śiv. 414).

nyās 1 न्यास् । उपनिधिः, मुद्राविशेषः m. a deposit, a pledge; (among Hindūs) assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied by prayers and corresponding gesticulations. **—thawun** —थवुन् । उपनिधानम् m.inf. to give a pledge, to make a deposit.

nyās 2 न्यास् । नासा(दारु) m. the top part of a doorway, a lintel (cf. **bar-n°,** p. 116*b*, l. 23; **hanga-n°,** p. 338*b*, l. 42) (W. 129, K.Pr. 45). **nyāsa-hang** न्यास-हंग् । नासा(दारु)मुखम् m. the face of a lintel (cf. **hanga-nyās,** ab.).

nyāsuth न्यासुथ् । उपनिधिव्यवहारः m. (sg. dat. **nyāsatas** न्यासतस्), the business or practice of giving pledges.

nayistān नयिस्तान् نیستان m. a cane-brake, a reed-bed (H. vii, 26–9).

nyotᵘ न्यंतु, **nyotᵘ-motᵘ** न्यंतु-मंतु, see **nĕtun.**

nyūtᵘ न्यूंतु । नीतः adj. (f. **nīʦᵘ̈ 2** नीच़ू; for **1,** see **nīth**; for **3,** see **nyūʦᵘ**), accepted, taken (e.g. a bribe, or a share of something due).

nyŏṭh न्यूठ् । अङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **nyŏṭhas** न्यूठस्), the thumb (cf. **atha-n°,** p. 60*b*, l. 18; **khŏra-(khōra-)n°,** the great toe, p. 409*b*, l. 22; p. 410*b*, l. 4) (K. 631; El. *noṭh, nyaṭ, nyauṭ, nyeṭ, nyuṭ*).

nyŏṭha-jŏrāba न्यूठ-ज्वराब । पादाच्छादनविशेषः m. a thumb-stocking, a knitted stocking (with a separate stall for the great toe). **-ʦhyonᵘ** -छ्यंनु । छिन्नाङ्गुष्ठः m. (f. **-ʦhĕ̃nᵘ̈** -छ्यंञू), one whose thumb or great toe has been cut off; a glove or stocking from which the stall for the thumb or great toe has been cut off. **-ʦoṭᵘ** -च़ंटु । भिन्नाङ्गुष्ठः m. (f. **-ʦüṭᵘ̈** -च़ंटू), id.

nyŏṭhas ʦō̃gᵘ dazun न्यूठस् च़ोँगु दज़ुन् । अपहारिवृत्तिः m inf. the lamp to burn the thumb; met. to be a habitual robber, thief, or misappropriator.

nyŏṭha न्यूठ । गणनातीक्ष्णबुद्धिः m. a skilled accountant, a rapid (arithmetical) calculator.

nyọ̈ṭhᵘ न्यूंठु or **nyoṭhᵘ** न्यंठु । अङ्गुष्ठाङ्गुलीयकम् m. a thumb-ring (cf. **gō̃ḍa-n°,** p. 277*a*, l. 48). Cf. **nĕ̄ṭhᵘ̈ 1.**

nyŏṭhⁱ ongᵘjᵘ̈ न्यूंठि-अंगुजू । असत्प्रतिज्ञानम् f. a false conditional promise (when the promiser falsely promises to do something, if the other person will do something specified first).

nĕyĕth न्ययथ् । निश्चितः adj. e.g. ascertained, determined, settled, concluded.

niyĕth नियथ् نیت । प्रकृतिः f. (sg. dat. **niyüʦᵘ̈** नियंच़ू; K.Pr. 157 m., with sg. dat. **niyĕtas** नियतस्), intention, intent, purpose, aim, object (El. *niyat*) (K.Pr. 157); desire, wish; a person's natural inclinations, esp. virtuous inclinations. **—ganḍü̃nᵘ̈** —गंडंञू । उद्योगवासना f. inf. to adhere firmly to a design or purpose, to be fixed in one's intention, to be determined on a course of action. **—karü̃nᵘ̈** —करंञू । अभिलाषनियमः (वासना) f.inf. to form the design, etc. (of); to intend, design, purpose; to will, to resolve, to make a vow. **—rōzü̃nᵘ̈** —रोज़ंञू । सद्वासनास्थानम् f.inf. one's good inclinations to remain unchanged (e.g. when a generous person is raised to high office and he still remains generous). **—thavü̃nᵘ̈** —थवंञू । सद्वासनावृत्तिः f.inf. to retain one's good inclinations as ab., not to be spoilt by a change of circumstances.

nyethar, see **nēthᵃr.**

nyotᵘ-motᵘ न्यंतु-मंतु, **nyetun,** see **nĕtun.**

nyūʦᵘ न्यूचु । नीचः, कृपणः adj. (f. **nīʦᵘ̈ 3** नीच़ू; for **1,** see **nīth 2**; for **2,** see **nyūtᵘ**), low; low, vile, base, mean; petty, insignificant, inferior; miserly, stingy (Gr.M.); of low caste, of vile birth.

nīʦa-bāv नीच़-बा(भा)व् m. a lowly state, a humble condition, poverty (K. 1103). **-pān** -पान् m. a lowly self, a humble personality (K. 1134).

nīʦⁱ-bāpār नीच़ि-बापार् । नीचव्यवहारः m. the conduct of a person of low caste, vile by profession, or the like; conduct like that of a person of low caste, or otherwise despicable.

nyôwᵘ 1 न्योवु । स्थलपद्मम् m. a certain plant described as a 'land-growing lotus', and said to have a flower externally red and white within, ? *Hibiscus mutabilis* (? El. *nyío*, a flower of Kashmīr; probably the *neaó posh* of L. 459, where it is translated 'carnation'; Śiv. 54; Rām. 1090); cf. **baḍa-n°,** p. 82*b*, l. 25. **nyövⁱ-wuḍar** न्यांवि-वुडर् । स्थलपद्मिनी m. a tract of high dry land covered with these plants.

nyūv न्यूव्, see **nyunᵘ.**

nyāwun न्यावुन् । अपहारणम् conj. 1 (1 pp. **nyôwᵘ 2** न्योवु) (causal of **nyunᵘ**), to cause to take, to cause to take away (Gr.Gr. 172, Śiv. 1863); to cause to be taken away, have sent forth, have despatched (H. xi, 6); cf. **niwanāwun. nyôwᵘ-motᵘ** न्योवु-मंतु । नायितः perf. part. (f. **nyövᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** न्यांवू-मंच़ू), caused to be taken away.

nyāy न्याय् । विवादः m. discussion, quarrel, dispute (cf. **ashᵉ̆ka-n°,** p. 48*b*, l. 37; **ducĕ-n°,** p. 185*b*, l. 15; **duk-n°** and **duka-n°,** p. 207*a*, ll. 16, 19) (Śiv. 1816, Rām. 1142, YZ. 310, K.Pr. 103); tumult, quarrel, fight (El. *nyái*); justice (Gr.M.); a decision (e.g. the resultant fate shown by an astrological calculation, Rām. 420; or the decision of fate, Rām. 1710).

—andun —अंदुन् m.inf. a dispute to be settled, a lawsuit to be decided (K. 847). **—ạnz^{a}run —अ॑ज़्रुन्** or **—ạnz^{a}rāwun —अ॑ज़्रावुन्** । **आक्षेपसिद्धान्तविधानम्** m.inf. to settle a quarrel, decide a lawsuit. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to fight (El.); to argue, dispute (Rām. 104, 484, 1212, 1263). **—pyon^{u} —प्य॑नु** । **कलहोद्भवः** m.inf. a quarrel to occur. **—tulun —तुलुन्** । **कलहोत्थापनम्** m.inf. to raise a quarrel. **—wŏthun —व्वथुन्** । **कलहोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. a quarrel to arise.

nyāyĕ-kartā न्याय-कर्ता m. a doer of justice, just (Gr.M.). **-rost^{u} -र॑स्तु** । **निर्विवादः** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh^{ü} -र॑छ़ू**), without dispute, indisputable. **-sost^{u} -स॑स्तु** । **विवादाश्रयः** adj. (f. **-süṭsh^{ü} -स॑छ़ू**), full of dispute, disputable (of some subject of a quarrel).

nyöyī न्या॑यी adj. c.g. just, fair-minded, impartial (Gr.M.).

nyāyukh न्यायुख् । **विवादशीलः** m. (sg. dat. **nyāyĕkas न्यायकस्**), quarrelsome.

nyēza (El.) **न्येज़**, see **nēza.**

nāyĕz^{ü} नाय॑ज़ू f. a barber's wife (H. xi, 19). Cf. **nöyid.**

niyāz नियाज़् نیاز m. petition, supplication, prayer; inclination, wish, eager desire, longing; a gift, a present; an offering, a thing dedicated. **—karun —करुन्** । **बलिदानम्** m.inf. to pray, supplicate; to dedicate, devote, consecrate. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **बलिदानप्रतिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to vow, to dedicate.

nāz नाज़् ناز **विलासः** m. blandishment, coquetry, amorous playfulness, feigned disdain; fondling, coaxing, dalliance, toying; pride, whims, airs and graces; coaxing, kind words (H. ii, 7). **—bōzạn^{i} —बोज़॑नि** । **मनोऽनुकूलसाधनम्** m. pl. inf. to listen to blandishments, to accomplish or carry out (another's) desires. **—hĕn^{i} —ह्य॑नि** । **छन्दानुवृत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to accept blandishments, to indulge whims, humour. **—karạn^{i} —कर॑नि** । **व्याजानिच्छाख्यापनम्** m. pl. inf. to show pretended distaste, to coquet; to coax (in order to get something) (K.Pr. 156). **-parward -पर्वर्द्** (= ناز پرورده) c.g. delicately brought up, one who has been delicately brought up, a spoilt child (Rām. 487).

nāza-thür^{ü} नाज़-थ॑रू । **विलासिनी** f. a flirt, coquette.

nāzüc^{ü} thür^{ü} नाज़॑चू थ॑रू । **रूपलावण्यविलासिनी** f. a flirt, coquette.

nāzan kharīdār āsun नाज़न् खरीदार् आसुन् । **अभीप्सितसहायसंपत्** m.inf. 'to become a purchaser of blandishments', i.e. sought for assistance to be found (in the carrying out of some desired object), one's desires to be fulfilled (by some one). Cf. Śiv. 1665.

na-zi न-ज़ि, see **na.**

nēza नेज़ نیزه or **nyēza न्येज़** । **कुन्तः** m. a short spear, a lance, javelin (Rām. 963); iron railings, or the like, forming a fence (H. v, 4). **-bardār -बर्दार् نیزه بردار** । **कुन्तायुधिकः** m. a spear-bearer, a spearman, a lancer. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **कुन्ताघातः** m.inf. to wound with a javelin, to spear. **-kil -किल्** । **कुन्ताघातः** f. a stroke with a spear, a blow causing a spear-wound. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **कुन्ताघातानुभवः** m.inf. a javelin to be attached, to be wounded by a spear, to be speared. **—lāyun —लायुन्** । **मर्माघातः** m.inf. to smite with a javelin, to spear.

niz निज़् adj. c.g. own, special, proper, peculiar, one's own (L.V. 67).

nīz नीज़् نیز conj. likewise, also (El.).

nazdīkh नज़्दीख् نزدیک or **nạz^{i}dīkh न॑ज़िदीख्** (Śiv. 22), postpos. (governing dat.) near (to) (W. 97; H. viii, 10); adj. or adv. near (Śiv. 22, 110, 328, 370, 443; Rām. 798, 1664; K.Pr. 203). Cf. **nīzīkh.**

nīzīkh नीज़ीख् (= نزدیک) adj. and adv. near, close, contiguous (H. viii, 6, 10; x, 4); as adv. nearly, about; postpos. governing dat., near (**maranas n°**, at the point of death, Gr.M.) (H. viii, 6; x, 3). Cf. **nazdīkh.**

nôzukh नोज़ुख् or (El.) **nāzuk نازک** adj. c.g. thin, slender, slim (El.); delicate, tender (Gr.M.; Rām. 185, 1205, 1223, 1226); neat, elegant, gracious (El.).

nạz^{a}l न॑ज़्ल् (= نزله) । **प्रतिश्यायरोगः** m. rheum, cold, catarrh (Gr.M. *nazal*; L. 459, a cough). **nạzla-shōr न॑ज़्ल-शोर्** । **प्रतिश्यायरोगविकारः** m. a bad state of health resulting from rheum, severe illness caused by such.

nāzal नाज़ल् । **विलासविधानशीलः** adj. c.g. coquettish, bewitching, flirtatious.

nạzlāwār न॑ज़्लावार् । **प्रतिश्यायरोगोत्पादकः** m. (of food, etc.) liable to cause rheum or cold.

nazm नज़्म् نظم m. poetry, verse (El.).

nīz^{i}mī नीज़िमी । **अतिविनयः** f. extreme humility (by natural habit, or shown when asking pardon, making a request, or the like). **—dĩn^{ü} —दिन्यू** । **क्षान्तिप्रार्थनसान्त्वना** f.inf. humbly to ask forgiveness, to conciliate with humility.

nazun नज़ुन् । **भङ्गः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nazyōv नज़्योव्**), to become shaky, unsteady, loose, or out of shape owing to breakage. **nazyō-mot^{u} नज़्यो-म॑तु** । **भङ्गात्प्राचञ्चलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **nazyē-müṭs^{ü} नज़्ये-म॑चू**), become shaky, etc., owing to breakage.

nāzun नाज़ुन् । **कार्यार्पणाशंसनम्** m. (sg. dat. **nāzanas नाज़नस्**), the hoping (owing to heedlessness or laziness) that some work will be undertaken by some one else, to thrust a burden on to some one else's shoulders. Cf. **nāzanun.**

nāz^{a}nīn नाज़्नीन् نازنین । **विलासिनी** f. a thin delicate woman (El. also *náznún*); a belle, a beautiful woman (Rām, 519, YZ. 30); a mistress, sweetheart, beloved woman; m. a beautiful youth (YZ. 9, 248).

nāzanun नाज़नुन् । **सहायाश्रयाशाधृतिः** m., i.q. **nāzun,** q.v.

nazar नज़र् نظر । **दृष्टिः** f. sight, vision, view (Gr.M.; W. 13; Rām. 536, 1193; K.Pr. 38); look, regard, glance (Rām. 457, 848, 1168; H. vii, 13; viii, 6, 11; xii, 23; YZ. 185, 450; K.Pr. 23); favourable regard, countenance; view, opinion, estimation (Gr.M.); regard, relation, reference; influence of an evil eye (cf. **bad nazar,** p. 81*b*, l. 21) (K.Pr. 55). **—dĩñ^{ü} —दिञ़् । दृष्टिदानम्** f.inf. to apply the vision, to inspect, regard, look, look about (Śiv. 767; Rām. 1365, 1396). **-guzar -गुज़र्** نظر گذر । **समीक्षणादिः** f. the passing of the eye over something, taking a look at, examining; the influence of a malignant eye. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ़्** f.inf. to observe, inspect, watch (H. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23). **—pilüñ^{ü} —पिलंञ़्** f.inf. the vision to reach, to be able to see (so far as such-and-such) (Śiv. 785). **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यंञ़् । दृष्टिपातः** f.inf. to fall under notice, to come under notice; to chance to see. **—thavüñ^{ü} —थवंञ़् । आसक्त्या दृष्टिदानम्** f.inf. to look (upon), regard, set eyes (upon); to keep the eye (upon), to watch, guard (K.Pr. 247); to look (after), attend (to); to be intent (upon); to cast a wistful eye (upon); look sweet (upon). **—trāvüñ^{ü} —त्रावंञ़्** f.inf. to throw a glance, cast a glance (upon), to look up (Śiv. 17, 509, 514, 902, 918, 958, 1034, 1099, 1820, 1878; Rām. 370, 1287, 1294; YZ. 224).

nazari on^{u}-mot^{u} नज़रि अंनु-मंतु । दर्शनविषयीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—üñ^{ü}-müts^{ü} —अंञ़्-मंच़्**), brought under view. **—anun —अनुन । दृष्टिविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring under view, take a look at; **—bĕhun —ब्यहुन्** m.inf. to sit for looking, to sit in watch (H. x, 7). **—gatshun —गछुन् । दर्शनपथागमनम्** m.inf. to come into view (esp. unexpectedly). **—koḍ^{u}-mot^{u} —कंडु-मंतु । समालोचितः** perf. part. (f. **—küḍ^{ü}-müts^{ü} —कंडू-मंच़्**), criticized, commented on, passed under review. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । समालोचनम्** m.inf. to criticize, comment on, pass under review. **—khasun —खसुन् । हार्दविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to be approved of, to be highly appreciated. **—khot^{u}-mot^{u} —खंतु-मंतु । हार्दविषयीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—khüts^{ü}-müts^{ü} —खंच़ू-मंच़्**), approved (of), liked, highly appreciated. **-tal on^{u}-mot^{u} -तल् अंनु-मंतु । दृक्पथमानीतः** perf. part. (f. **-tal üñ^{ü}-müts^{ü} -तल् अंञ़्-मंच़्**), brought under view. **-tal anun -तल् अनुन् । दृक्पथे आनयनम्** m.inf. to bring under view. **-tal āsun -तल् आसुन् । स्मरणे स्थितिः** m.inf. to be borne in memory. **-tal thow^{u}-mot^{u} -तल् थंवु-मंतु** or **-tal thôw^{u}-mot^{u} -तल् थोवु-मंतु । स्मृतौ स्थापितः** perf. part. (f. **-tal thü(thö)v^{ü}-müts^{ü} -तल् थं(थां)वू-मंच़्**), put into mind, put into memory, kept in mind. **-tal thawun -तल् थवुन्** or **-tal thāwun -तल् थावुन् । स्मरणे स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put into memory, to keep in memory.

nazīr نظیر, an example, instance, specimen, in **bē-nazīr,** incomparable (p. 115*a*, l. 14; Gr.M.).

nözir नांज़िर् ناظر । **मुख्यसूपकारः** a beholder, inspector, observer; an inspector, superintendent, supervisor; the sheriff of a court, the executive officer of a court (Rām. 581); (in Kāshmīrī) a head cook (K.Pr. 81).

nazarbāz नज़र्बाज़् نظرباز m. a watcher, a watchman, a detective (H. ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23).

nözish नांज़िश् نازش । **सहायाश्रयः** f. blandishment; (in Kāshmīrī) a source of hoped for help.

nĕzuw^{u} न्यज़ुवु । अशक्तः adj. (f. **nĕzuv^{ü} न्यज़ुवू**), lifeless; hence, weak, helpless, unable to work.

nazawun^{u} नज़वुनु । भंङ्गचलत्स्वभावः, संचलत्स्वभावः n.ag. (f. **nazavüñ^{ü} नज़वंञ़्**), spoilt by having parts broken, shaky, unstable (from this cause).

ñ ञ् نِ. The thirteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fifteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the tenth consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and has no special place in the Perso-Arabic alphabet, in which it is usually represented by نِ, as in وُنِ for **wuñ** वुञ्; سپُنِ for **sapüñ^{ü}** सपंञू; and اِنِک for **üñ^{ü}kh** ॲञूख्.

This letter is of frequent occurrence in Kāshmīrī, and its sound, differing from that of an English or Sanskrit *ny*, is that of the *ñ* in the Spanish word *campaña*, or of that of the *gn* in the French *campagne*, being represented in the International alphabet by ɲ.

In schools this letter is named **khŏna phuṭ^{i} ñĕ** खुन फुटि ञ. Kāshmīrī Paṇḍits distinguish it from the Sanskrit *ñ* ञ्, and mark it with a subscribed dot (ञ़्) to show that it is what they call *aprasiddha*, i.e. not used in Sanskrit. As, however, the Sanskrit letter never occurs except in conjunction with other palatal consonants, and as, in Kāshmīrī, ञ् is principally used by itself, and not in conjunction with other consonants, there is no danger of the two being confused, and in this Dictionary the dot is omitted, as in **wuñ,** written वुञ्, not वुञ़्. Although thus considered *aprasiddha* **ñ** ञ् is not (except in words borrowed directly from Sanskrit) the nasal corresponding to the other *aprasiddha* consonants **ts** च़्, **tsh** छ़्, and **z** ज़्. With these, **n** न्, not **ñ** ञ्, is used, as in **ntsa** न्च़, **ntsha** न्छ़, and **nza** न्ज़. So, in Śiv. 1489, we have the Kāshmīrī word **pöntsh** पांन्छ़, five, and also the borrowed Sanskrit word **pañtsa** पञ्च़.

This letter seldom begins a word in Kāshmīrī, and in the few cases in which it occurs as an initial, it shows a tendency to assume the sound of **ny** न्य्, so that in nearly every case a word so beginning may be written with either **ñ** ञ् or **ny** न्य्, although the two characters have quite different pronunciations. Thus, the word **ñoñ^{u}** is sometimes written ञंञु and sometimes न्यंञु.

This letter is, in the first place, the regular *Tadbhava* representative of a Sanskrit *ny*. Thus, Skt. *dhānyam* becomes the Kāshmīrī **dāñĕ**; Skt. *puṇyam*, Ksh. **pŏñĕ**; Skt. *kanyakā*, Ksh. **kañĕkh**; and Skt. *pānīyam* (through **pāniyam*, **pānyam*), Ksh. **pôñ^{u}**. The letter is also found as the representative of a dental **n** न् followed by *ü-mātrā*, **ĕ**, or **y**, for examples of which see art. **n.**

As in the case of **y** य् and **sh** श्, the inherent vowel of **ñ** ञ् is **ĕ**, not **a,** so that ञ must be transliterated **ñĕ,** not **ña.** When followed by *ü-mātrā*, as in **ñ^{ü}** ञू, Paṇḍits commonly omit the *ü-mātrā*, which they look upon as inherent in the closed consonant, and write merely ञ्. This, however, leads to confusion, as there would then be no distinction between, e.g. **karawañ,** the wages for doing, and **karavüñ^{ü},** she who does, if both are written करवञ्, as is frequently done. It is therefore better to write each word fully, as in करवञ् and करवंञू, and this course is followed in the present Dictionary.

ñĕm-ñĕm ञम्-ञम् । भक्षणरावः m. the noise made in chewing food.

ñĕmazŏla ञमज़्वल, see **nĕmazŏla.**

ñĕngur ञंगुर्, see **nĕngur.**

ñĕng^{ü}r^{ü} 1 ञंग्रू, see **nĕngur**; 2, see **nĕng^{ü}r^{ü}** 2.

ñĕñĕ ञञ, see **nĕñĕ** 2.

ñoñ^{u} ञंञु, see **nyoñ^{u}.**

ñĕñĕma ञञम । मूढप्रायः adj. c.g. dull, stupid, unintelligent.

ñĕph ञफ्, see **nĕph.**

ñōrĕ ञोर्य, **ñūr^{i}** ञूरि, see **nyūr^{i}.**

P प پ. PH फ پھ

p **प** پ. The fourteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the sixteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the twenty-first (or, if we include **ʦ**, **ʦh**, and **z**, the twenty-fourth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the third when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **paḍurⁱ pö पडुरि पा॑**. It is sounded like an English *p*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is pronounced.

The aspirate of **p** is **ph फ** پھ, which is the twenty-second (or, if we include **ʦ**, **ʦh**, and **z**, the twenty-fifth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **phariñü phö फरिञू फा॑**.

This aspirate letter **ph** is also used to represent the Persian and Arabic letter *f* ف, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases the ف is usually pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary **ph**. Thus **faqīr** فقیر is usually pronounced **phakīr फकीर्**. The aspiration is, however, not so strong as in India proper, so that some persons pronounce the word, and even write it, **pakīr पकीर्**. In the middle or at the end of a word some people are inclined to retain the *f*-sound, or something like it, so that we often hear **mupht मुफ्त** مفت pronounced **muft**, and **māph माफ्** (for معاف) pronounced **māf** or, as in Persian, **mu‘āf.**

The letters **p** and **ph** are two of the few Kāshmīrī consonants which are never epenthetically affected by a succeeding vowel.

pā पा پا m. the foot, in Persian phrases, such as **az-pā**, (fallen) at the feet (Rām. 454); **sar-ba-pā**, from head to foot (YZ. 69); **bar-pā** بر پا or (Rām. 573) **bar-pāh बर्-पाह्**, adj. c.g. fixed, established. Cf. **pusht-ĕ-pā**, s.v. **pusht.**

pā̃ पाँ, for words beginning thus, see under **pônᵘ.**

pai, see **pay.**

páo, i.q. **pāv 1, 2, 3,** qq.v.

pau, see **pāv 3.**

pĕ 1 प्य in **pĕ-koṭᵘ प्य-कॊटु । क्षुद्रमत्स्यविशेषः, अर्भकः** m. a kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little boy-child. **-küṭü -कॊटू । क्षुद्रमीनविशेषः, बालिका** f. a kind of tiny silvery fish; a tiny little girl-child.

pĕ 2 प्य in **pĕ pĕ प्य प्य**, see **pyonᵘ.**

piai, see **pyāy.**

po, see **pôhᵘ.**

pö पा॑, see **paḍurⁱ pö,** s.v. **paḍur.**

pū̃ पूँ interj. an onomatopœic sound of derision (Gr.Gr. 18).

paiáb, see **pāy 3.**

pō̃bᵘrü पौँब्रू or **pō̃bürü पौँबरू । राङ्कवप्रच्छदपटः** f. a coverlet or shawl of *pashmīna* cloth (Rām. 1120; K.Pr. 156 *pumbar*, 165 *pombar*).

pō̃bᵃri (or **pō̃bari**)**-dọ̆bᵘ पौँब्रि** (or **पौँबरि**)**-द्वबु । राङ्कवपटनिर्णेजकः** m. a man who makes a living by washing such shawls, a *pashmīna* cleaner. **-dyār -द्यार् । सुदायविशेषः** m. (at a wedding) a present made by the bride's father to the relations of the bridegroom, representing the price of a *pashmīna* shawl for the bridegroom's maternal uncle. **-jōra -जोर । राङ्कवप्रावरणयुग्मम्** m. a pair of these shawls. **-madun -मदुन् । राङ्कवप्रच्छादनविलासी** m. (sg. dat. **-madanas -मदनस्**), a young man who swaggers about wearing one of these shawls. **-palav -पलव् । लघुराङ्कवप्रच्छदपटः** m. a little worn-out and torn shawl, as ab. **-pōsh -पोश् । राङ्कवप्रच्छदप्रच्छादनशीलः** m. one who wears one of these shawls (a sign of prosperity). **-wôwurᵘ -वोवुरु । राङ्कवतन्तुवायः** m. a weaver of the cloth for these shawls.

pāca पाच پاچہ **। पशुजङ्घा** f. a sheep's or goat's leg, a trotter. **-holᵘ -हॊलु । वक्रजङ्घः** adj. (f. **-hüjü -हॊजू**), (of a sheep or goat) crooked-legged; (of a man, met. in abuse) crooked-legged. **-ras -रस् । रसपाकविशेषः** m. a soup made of trotters.

pacĕ 1 पच्य adj. used —°, as in **gāma-p°**, village-like, as in villages (p. 287*a*, l. 8); **grīstⁱ-p°**, equal in rank to a husbandman, a fellow husbandman (p. 306*b*, l. 1).

pacĕ 2 पच्य, see **püṭü.**

pacĕ 3 पच्य, f. pl. of **pokᵘ**, q.v. See also **pakun.**

picü पिचू, a jingle of **nicü**, see p. 670*a*, l. 45.

pöcü पा॑चू, see **pôkᵘ.**

pücü प॑चू, see **pokᵘ, pakun,** and **pacun.**

pach 1 पछ् । पक्षः(मासार्धकालः) m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पछस्), the half (waxing or waning) of a lunar month, a (lunar) fortnight, consisting of fifteen lunar days (cf. **kō̃bari-p°**, p. 382*b*, l. 16; **khīna-p°**, p. 428*b*, l. 37; **pĕt^{a}ra-p°**, s.v. **pĕtur**) (K.Pr. 154, 161, 176). The fortnight of the waxing moon is called **zūna-pach,** q.v., s.v. **zūn,** and the fortnight of the waning moon is called **gaṭa-pach** (p. 310*a*, l. 41), q.v. (Śiv. 166, K. 57).

pacha-bod^{u} पछ-बंदु । बहुलपक्षकालः adj. (f. **-büz^{ü}** -बंज़ू), consisting of, lasting for, or occurring before or after, many lunar fortnights. **-wār** -वार् । श्राद्धविशेषः f. (among upper-caste Hindūs) the commemorative rite (*śrāddha*) performed by the relations of the deceased once a fortnight for three months after the first month after a death. It is performed on the same lunar day of each fortnight as that on which the death occurred.

pachuk^{u} पछुकु । पक्षकालिकः gen. sg. (f. **pachüc^{ü}** पछंचू), of, or belonging to, a lunar fortnight.

pach 2 पछ् m. (sg. dat. **pachas** पछस्), a party, the people of one party, as opposed to those of another (Gr.M.).

pacha-pāth पछ-पाथ् m. (sg. dat. **-pātas** -पातस्), partiality, unfairness (Gr.M.). **-pāta-rost^{u}** -पात-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-pāta-rütsh^{ü}** -पात-रंछ़ू), impartial (Gr.M.).

pachai (for **pacĕy**) (K.Pr. 173), see **pakun.**

pachĕ पछ्य, see **poṭh^{u}.**

pachi, see **pash.**

pēch पेछ् پیچ । कीलविशेषः, कुक्षिशूलरोगः m. (sg. dat. **pēcas** पेचस्), turn, winding; a twist, coil, plait, fold (YZ. 10); entanglement, complication, maze, perplexity; a screw (Gr.M.); a machine; (met.) belly-ache, colic, gripes. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । आवृतिबन्धनम् m.inf. to wind round, to twist; to screw; to circumvent, to deceive, hinder. **—yun^{u}** यिनु। कुक्षिशूलोद्भवः, निषेधनम् m.inf. circumventing to occur, to be hindered; an attack of colic to come on.

pīch पीछ् । प्रेरणा m. urging, incitement. **—karun** —करुन् । अनुप्रेरणम् m.inf. to keep on urging, to continue incitement.

poch^{u} पंछु । पाक्षिकः adj. (f. **püch^{ü}** पंछू), lasting for a lunar fortnight, occurring during a lunar fortnight (e.g. of a crop ripening within such a time). Cf. **pach** and (s.v. **pānts**) **pöntsa-p°.**

pàch^{i} पंछि । पक्षकालानन्तरम् adv. after a lunar fortnight. **-pach** -पछ् । समस्तपक्षः m. an entire lunar fortnight, an exact fortnight. **-pàch^{i}** -पंछि । प्रतिपक्षानन्तर्येण, पक्षं पक्षमनु adv. after each lunar fortnight, once a fortnight.

pō̃ch पाँछ् or **paĩch** पैँछ् । पञ्चायतनम् m. (sg. dat. **pō̃cas** पाँचस्), a meeting of five or more persons as a court of inquiry or of arbitration; a body of arbitrators, a *pancāyat* (El. *painch*); cf. **panch.** **-aṇz^{a}ran** -अंज़रन् । पञ्चायतनसिद्धान्तः f. (sg. dat. **-aṇz^{a}rüñ^{ü}** -अंज़रंञू), the deciding or decision of such a body. **—bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् । पञ्चायतनस्थितिः m.inf. such a body to assemble or sit for decision. **—karun** —करुन् । पञ्चायतनाश्रयणम् m.inf. to call together such a body of arbitrators; to lay a matter before such a body for decision.

puch^{u} पुछु, see **pŏṭsh^{u} 1.**

pichā̃ḍ पिछाँड् । पृष्ठभारः m. a load carried on the back. **—anun** —अनुन् । पृष्ठभारे आवेष्टनम् m.inf. to fasten a load on the back (by a cloth brought under the arms and tied).

pēchdār पेछ्दार् پیچدار । आवृतियुक्तः adj. c.g. twisted, convoluted, coiled, spiral; winding, sinuous; intricate, complicated, involved; crooked, tortuous; artful, tricky, wily, crafty, deceitful.

pachān पछान् । प्रतीतिः f. (sg. dat. **pachöñ^{ü}** पछांञू), knowledge, acquaintance, ascertainment, recognition, experience, discrimination, discernment; recognition or acquaintance (with a person) (K.Pr. 260); distinguishing mark, characteristic; indication, token, sign. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । परिचयारम्भः f.inf. to recognize; to discriminate, discern. **—thavüñ^{ü}** —थवंञू । परिचय(प्रतीति)विधानम् f.inf. to introduce (one person to another), to acquaint, cause to recognize.

pachin पछिन् । पक्षी m. (f. **pachiñ** पछिञ्), a bird (esp. a large one, not a sparrow or the like) (cf. **khŏḍa-p°**, p. 392*b*, l. 1) (L. 129; Rām. 694); El. s.v. *pachhin* describes it as a 'water-fowl of Kashmir'; cf. L. 129, *sok pachin*, the Pintail duck, and K.Pr. 35, which certainly refers to an aquatic bird generally. **-böv^{ü}** -बांवू । पक्ष्यूरुः f. the thigh of such a bird (e.g. the leg of a cooked fowl). **-pūt^{u}** -पूतु । पक्षिपोतः m. the young of such a bird (Gr.Gr. 131). **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । पक्ष्यण्डम् m. the egg of such a bird. **-tīr** -तीर् । पक्षिगरुत् f. the feather of such a bird; a quill (such as is used for writing).

pichānḍ पिछांड्, see **pichā̃ḍ.**

pachānun पछानुन् । विज्ञानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pachôn^{u}** पछोनु; 2 p.p. **pachāñōv** पछाञोव्), to perceive, know, comprehend, understand; to recognize, identify; to distinguish, discern, discriminate. **pachôn^{u}-mot^{u}** पछोनु-मंतु । प्रतिज्ञातः perf. part. (f. **pachöñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पछांञू-मंचू), perceived, comprehended, understood; recognized, identified; discerned, discriminated.

pachiñ पछ्इञ् । पश्चिणी f. of **pachin,** q.v.

pachĕr पछ्यर् or **pōchĕr पोछ्यर्** । **पुष्टता** m. stoutness, thickness, strength (cf. **myāda-p°,** s.v. **myāda**); prosperity, thriving, success (cf. **atha-p°,** p. 60*b*, l. 22).

pachīr पछ्ईर् । **पाश्चात्यनिगडरज्जुः** f. (pl. **pachēra पछ्येर**), the ropes or chains by which an animal's hind legs are tied, heel-ropes (cf. **potᵘ-p°,** s.v. **potᵘ**); the peg or post to which such heel-ropes are fastened.

pachörⁱ पछ्ऑरि । **पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी** f. a heel-rope, a heel-chain, i.q. **pachīr,** q.v. (cf. **potᵘ-p°,** s.v. **potᵘ**).

pachārĕ diñĕ पछार्य दिञ । **पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम्** f. pl. inf. to fix heel-ropes or the like on an animal. **—lagañĕ —लगञ** । **निरुद्धगमागमीभवन्** f. pl. inf. heel-ropes to be applied; met. to become distraught by being compelled to work without intermission, not to have a moment's freedom from duty, to find oneself unable to leave one's work for a moment through fear of its going wrong.

pōchĕr पोछ्यर् । **पुष्टता** m., i.q. **pachĕr,** q.v.

pachitövī पछ्इतॉवी adj. c.g. regretful, afflicted, sorrowing (Gr.M.).

pachatāwun पछतावुन् or **pachitāwun पछ्इतावुन्** । **पश्चात्तापः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pacha(i)tôwᵘ पछ(छ्इ)तोवु**), to regret (Gr.Gr. xliii).

pachyumᵘ पछ्इमु । **पश्चाद्देशः** m. the west (Śiv. 246; Rām. 516, 1681); a foreign country in the west. **—kun —कुन्** । **पश्चात्पार्श्वे** adv. in, or into, the west; (with a verb of motion) to, or towards, the west.

pachimⁱ kinⁱ पछ्इमि किनि । **पश्चात् पार्श्वतः** adv. from the west.

pachimi kani पछ्इमि कनि । **पश्चात्तः** adv. in the west; from the west. **—kanyukᵘ —कन्युकु** । **पाश्चात्यपार्श्वभवः** adj. (f. **—kanicᵘ̈ —कनिचू**), produced in the west, of western origin.

pachimyukᵘ पछ्इम्युकु । **पाश्चात्यः** adj. (f. **pachimicᵘ̈ पछ्इमिचू**), western, produced or born in the west, in a westerly direction (Gr.M.).

pĕcukh प्यचुख् (= پیچک) **त्रसरविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **pĕcakas प्यचकस्**), a reel of thread (cf. **pana-p°,** s.v. **pan 3**); the bottom on which thread is wound.

pacĕl पच्यल् । **पुष्टः** adj. c.g. over stout, over thick, too fat.

pücᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ पंचू-मंज़ू, see **pakun** and **pacun.**

pacun पचुन् । **जीर्णीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pocᵘ पंचु**, fem. **pücᵘ̈ पंचू**; 2 p.p. **pacyōv पच्योव्**; **pücᵘ̈** and **pacyōv** also occur in the conjugation of **pakun,** q.v.), to become digested (esp. of indigestible food); (of property entrusted to another) to become successfully misappropriated. **pocᵘ-motᵘ पंचु-मंतु** । **जीर्णीभूतः** 1 perf. part. (f. **pücᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ पंचू-मंज़ू**, which is also the perf. part. f. of **pakun,** q.v.), become digested, as ab.; become misappropriated, as ab. **pacyō-motᵘ पच्यो-मंतु** । **जीर्णीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **pacyē-mütsᵘ̈ पच्ये-मंज़ू**), id.

pēcān पेचान् پیچان adj. c.g. turning, twisting, winding; twisted, coiled. Cf. **ashᵉka-p°,** p. 48*b*, l. 40.

pĕcĕñ प्यच्यञ् । **पितृव्यपत्नी** f. the wife of a paternal uncle, (**pĕṭhᵃr** or **pĕṭᵃr,** q.v.) an aunt by marriage (El. *pihchain*).

pacĕr 1 पच्यर् । **पक्वता** m. (of grain, fruit, etc.), ripeness; strength, fatness, plumpness, power, might, valour.

pacĕr 2 पच्यर् m. in **pacĕr-bandī पच्यर्-बन्दी** । **पट्टिकावृतिबन्धः** f. fencing made of boards; a method of building the walls of a house with planks fitted into grooves in the sides of perpendicular posts, see L. 371 (*pachar bandi*) for particulars. Cf. **pütᵘ̈.**

pīcish पीचिश् پیچش । **कुक्षिशूलरोगः** f. twisting, contortion, writhing; intricacy, perplexity, trouble; tenesmus, colic, gripes.

pacyulᵘ पच्युलु । **पट्टिकाविक्रयी** m. a seller of boards.

pacyē-mütsᵘ̈ पच्ये-मंज़ू, see **pacun** and **pakun.**

pacyōv पच्योव्, see **pacun** and **pakun.**

picyōv पिच्योव्, see **piṭun.**

pad 1 पद् m. a foot (Rām. 9); a place, position, station (cf. **aṭala-p°,** p. 67*b*, l. 36; **para-p°,** s.v. **par 4**; **parama-p°,** s.v. **param**) (L.V. 10, 77–9; Śiv. 858, 1050, 1555); a quarter or line of a stanza, a verse (cf. **dada-p°,** p. 187*b*, l. 39) (L.V. 78, 84); a complete or inflected word (Śiv. 92, 1019).

pad 2 पद् । **विकीर्णता** f. (this word is reported to be masculine, but, from the next, it appears to be feminine), (of a fine powder) the condition of being scattered about over a considerable area. **—lagüñⁱ —लगंञू** । **विकीर्णना** f.inf. scattering to occur; esp. powder, etc., to be scattered in a line on a road or the like.

pad 3 पद् । **पर्दना** f. (sg. dat. **püzᵘ̈ पंज़ू**), breaking wind, a fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

pad 4 पद् । **पादतलम्** f. the sole of the foot; esp. the mark of the sole on the ground, a footprint.

pād पाद् । **पादः, ग्रन्थभागः** m. the foot; cf. **padma-p°,** s.v. **padᵃm** (Śiv. 169, 178, 191, 205, 433, 445, 500, etc.; Rām. 69, 193, 243, 287, 316; K. 62, 70, 75, 212, 310, etc.); a step (El.); the mark of a foot, a footprint (K. 396); a section (of a book), a chapter, part, canto. **—malȧnⁱ —मलंनि** । **पादसेवा** m. pl. inf. to shampoo the feet, stroke the feet (as a service, or in token of reverence). **—namȧnⁱ —नमंनि** m. pl. inf. the feet to bow; hence (impersonally) to bow or bend the feet, to show reverence (K. 494); cf. **pādi**

namun, bel. **—phalàn^{i} —फल॑नि । गमागमातिखेदः** m. pl. inf. the feet to swell; met. to be utterly wearied by continual coming and going; cf. **pàd^{i} ph°,** s.v. **pod^{u}.** **—raṭàn^{i} —रट॑नि । पादाभिवादनम्** m. pl. inf. to grasp the feet of another (in reverence, supplication, or the like). **—siwàn^{i} —सिव॑नि । पादसेवा** m. pl. inf. to show respect by touching the feet.

pāda-kamal पाद्-कमल् m. a foot-lotus, a lotus-foot, a foot beautiful as a lotus, (as a reverential term) a foot (K. 147, 184, 392, 460, 462, 962, 1128).

pādi namun पादि नमुन् m.inf. (used as an impersonal verb, as in **pādi nom^{u}nas,** it was bowed by him at his feet), to bow before a person's feet, to greet respectfully, prostrate oneself before another (K. 74, 583, 719, 937, 1164). **-pranām -प्रनाम् । पादप्रणतिः** m. prostration at another's feet (in reverence, etc.). **—r^{a}kh —रख्** or **pādě-rīkhā पाद्य-रीखा । पादतलरेखाचिह्नविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **—r^{a}khi —रखि**), a certain mark on the sole of the foot (considered, in chiromancy, as indicating future kingship). It is a straight unbroken line from the great toe to the heel (Rām. 1263).

pādan lagun पादन् लगुन् । पादप्रणामः m.inf. to be attached to a person's feet, to prostrate oneself at another's feet (in reverence or the like). **—pyon^{u} —प्य॑नु** m.inf. to fall at (a person's) feet (in reverence or the like) (K. 310, 336, 413, 839, 851, 856, 961, 1016–17; YZ. 262).

pādas lagun पादस् लगुन् m.inf. to be attached to (a person's foot), to prostrate oneself at a person's foot, to be entirely devoted to him (K. 1141). **—pyon^{u} —प्य॑नु** m.inf. to fall at a person's foot (i.q. **pādan pyon^{u},** ab.) (K. 490, 513, 681, 910, 1012, 1028).

pādě पाद्य, see **pādy.**

paidā پیدا or **pödā पा॑दा** adj. c.g. born, created, generated, produced (Gr.M., W. 129, Śiv. 1329–30); manifested, exhibited; invented, discovered; procured, acquired, earned, gained. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** m.inf. to become produced, become born, come into existence (Rām. 1293; K.Pr. 127, 163); to become manifest, to become visible, appear, come into sight (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1627; H. ii, 1; iii, 8; x, 4, 5, 7; xii, 10; YZ. 177). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to bring into being, create, make, produce (Gr.M., **gŏḍañi p° k°,** to make for the first time, invent; L.V. 99; Śiv. 32; Rām. 696, 1515; H. iii, 8; vii, 4, 6, 8; xii, 7; K.Pr. 46); to manifest, make manifest. **—karan-wôl^{u} —करन्-वोलु** n.ag. (f. **—karan-wājěñ —करन्-वाज्यञ्**), a creator (Gr.M.). **—sapanun —सपनुन्** m.inf. to come into being, be created (Gr.M.); to become manifest, to become visible, to appear (Rām. 388, 1357).

pěd प्यद् । वृत्तज्ञता f. (sg. dat. **pěz^{ü} 1 प्यज़ू**; for **2,** see **pyod^{u}**), acquaintance with another's private affairs; esp. becoming cognisant of the internal arrangements of another's house (with a view to theft, house-breaking, etc.) (cf. **phēran-p°,** s.v. **phērun,** and **pyod^{u}**). **—aʦüñ^{ü} —अछ॑ञू । व्यसनासक्तिः** f.inf. after preliminary successful experience from which nothing untoward has occurred, to be encouraged to take to criminal or debauched practices. **—ʦānüñ^{ü} —छान॑ञू । व्यसनोत्साहनम्** f.inf. to encourage another after he has had a preliminary successful experience to adopt a criminal or abandoned life.

pīḍ पीड् f., i.q. **pīḍā,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 214).

pīḍā पीडा । रोगादिबाधा f. pain, agony, suffering, distress (K. 104); a nuisance, cause of annoyance (El. *pida*); fever (El.).

pod^{u} प॑दु । पादतलम् m. the sole of the foot (W. 151, K.Pr. 161); the foot (Rām. 924, 990, 1180, 1183, 1260, 1436, 1552); the foot of a camel or elephant (El.); the sole of a shoe or of a boot (cf. **paizār-p°,** s.v. **paizār**); a step (El.); a footmark, a footprint (K. 185–6). In the compound **lod^{u}-pod^{u}** the word **pod^{u}** is merely a jingle. See **lod^{u}.**

pàd^{i}-dyār प॑दि-द्यार् । उपायनविशेषः m.pl. a present given to a bride by her father-in-law as she takes the seven steps round the sacred fire. At each step a coin or other valuable article is put under her foot. **-hol^{u} -ह॑लु । वक्रपादः** adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü} -ह॑जू**), crooked-footed, having the foot, or the sole of the foot, crooked. **—lagàn^{i} —लग॑नि । पादतलाङ्कोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. footprints to appear in the dust, mud, or the like; frostbite of the sole of the foot to occur. **—phalàn^{i} —फल॑नि । गमनखेदावाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. weariness from continued walking to be experienced; cf. **pād ph°,** col. *a*, l. 1. **-zyūṭh^{u} -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घपादः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü} -ज़ीठू**), long-footed, having feet long in proportion to the other limbs.

padi padi पदि पदि । प्रतिस्थानम् adv. at every foot, in each place; at each footprint (K. 285, 1011, 1014). **—path padi —पथ् पदि** or **—pěṭha padi —प्यठ पदि** adv. step by step, by degrees (El. *padi pat padi*, W. 96). **-rāh -राह् । बहुगमनप्रयासः** m. the exertion of much coming and going (esp. when fruitless).

paděn mīṭh^{i} din^{i} पद्यन् मीठि दिनि । अतिप्रार्थनम् m. pl. inf. to kiss the feet, to make a very humble request to another (Rām. 1553). **-pěṭh -प्यठ्** adv. on the feet; hence, standing up, erect (of a person) (Rām. 938).

põd^{u} पोँदु । योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation; esp. of a shrewish woman, or woman disliked by her husband; cf. **pōn. —wasun —वसुन् । योनिबाधापत्तिः** m.inf. the vulva to descend, (of a foul vulva) irritation or pain to occur owing to excessive copulation.

pödā पांदा, see **paidā.**

paidal पैदल् or **pödal पांदल्** adj. c.g. walking, on foot (Gr.M.). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to go on foot, to walk (Gr.M.).

pad^{a}m पदम् m. (sg. dat. **padmas पद्मस्**), a lotus, used in the following compounds borrowed from Skt.:—

padma-nāb पद्म-नाब्(भ्) m. a name of Vishṇu (Śiv. 344). **-pād -पाद्** m. a foot like a lotus, a lotus-foot (Śiv. 976, 1088); he who has feet like lotuses, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 238, 1263, 1334). **-paṭh^{a}r -पंथर्** m. (sg. dat. **-paṭras -पंत्रस्**), a lotus-leaf (Śiv. 1432).

padmān पद्मान् f. a woman of perfect beauty. In Hindū legend there are four classes of woman, of which this is the most perfect. The Skt. form of the word is *Padminī* (K.Pr. 186).

padmāsan पद्मासन् m. a lotus-seat, a kind of throne (Śiv. 1102, 1805). Cf. **pad^{a}m.**

padun पदुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pod^{u} पंदु**; 2 p.p. **pazōv पज़ोव्**), to break wind, to fart (Gr.Gr. 126).

paḍun पडुन् (L.V. 18, 21), i.q. **parun,** q.v.

paiḍun, see **pēḍun.**

pĕdun प्यदुन् । वृत्तज्ञतया प्रवृत्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pĕdyōv प्यद्योव्**), to become cognisant of anything, to gain experience of anything; esp. to become encouraged to engage in a criminal course of action by the experience of having done it once or twice before with impunity. **pĕdyō-mot^{u} प्यद्यो-मंतु । सोत्साहीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pĕdyē-mütsü प्यद्ये-मंच़ू**), one who is encouraged to adopt a criminal course of conduct as ab.

pēḍun पेडुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pēḍyōv पेड्योव्**), to exude, ooze, drop out (El. also *paiḍun*) (Gr.Gr. xlviii, 246). The causal of this verb is **pēḍanāwun,** not **pīḍ^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

pīḍun पीडुन् । कर्तनयन्त्रस्थलोहकीलवेष्टना f. (sg. dat. **pīḍanas पीडनस्**), a certain part of a spinning-wheel (? the driving-band).

pud^{a}na पुद्न (= پدینہ, پودینہ) **। लताविशेषः** m. mint, peppermint, *Mentha viridis.* According to El. it is much eaten as a condiment by Hindūs, and is used as a remedy in the diarrhœa of children (El. *púdinah* and *púdina*). **-caṭiñ -चटिञ् । लताविशेषकुट्टनम्** f. a pickle (chutnee) made of mint.

púdína, púdinah پودینہ, see **pud^{a}na.**

pēḍanāwun पेडनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pēḍanów^{u} पेडनोवु**), to cause to ooze, to cause to exude (Gr.Gr. 174).

padar पदर् پدر m. a father. **ba-dargāh-ĕ-padar** بدرگاہ پدر in the palace of the father (Rām. 1511).

pādar-s^{a}h पादर्-सह् or **pād^{a}r^{i}-s^{a}h पादॅरि-सह् । महासिंहः** m. a lion (El. *pádir suh*; Gr.M., by error, **padar°**; Rām. 910, 1332).

padōra पदोर । अतिगमनशीलः, यायावरः m. one who is incessantly going, a vagrant. **padōri phalañé पदोरि फलञ । गत्या खेदाप्तिः** f. pl. inf. to be wearied by continually going (as in searching for something lost).

paḍur पडुर् । शफम् m. (sg. dat. **paḍaras पडरस्**), the hoof of a horse, cow, or other four-footed hoofed animal (cf. **gur^{i}-p°,** p. 299*a*, l. 1; **khar-p°,** a kind of pear, p. 407*a*, l. 28; **khrāvi-p°,** the under part of a patten, p. 416*b*, l. 9) (K. 73, of an ass); met. the foot of a human being (K.Pr. 156).

paḍar-chot^{u} पडर्-छंतु । अप्रशस्तः adj. (f. **-chütsü -छंच़ू**), white-hoofed (a horse with one white hoof being considered unlucky); met. one who brings about or causes an unlucky omen. **-hol^{u} -हंनु । वक्रपादः** adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü} -हंजू**), uneven hoofed, having a damaged hoof.

paḍur^{i} pö पडुरि पां । पकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter **pa प** when written in the Śāradā character.

padōragī पदोरगी । तीक्ष्णगतिशीलता f. a habit of much walking about; esp. a habit of gadding about to find out hidden things, the habit of a Paul Pry.

pādāsh पादाश् پاداش **। दुर्गतिः** m. reward, recompense; requital, retaliation, revenge; (in Kāshmīrī) trouble, distress (from any cause, such as disease, poverty, loss, grief). **—anun —अनुन् । दुर्गत्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to bring distress, to cause sudden distress (as ab.). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । दुर्गत्यापातः** m.inf. distress (as ab.) to occur.

pādshāh or **pād^{a}shāh पाद्शाह्** پادشاہ or **pādshĕh पाद्शह्** پادشہ, **pāthchāh पाथ्छाह्** (q.v.), or **pātashāh पातशाह्** (q.v.) m. a king, monarch, sovereign (Gr.M.; W. 140 °*shāh*; Śiv. 432, *pādashāh*; Rām. 748, 927, °*shāh*; 452, °*shĕh*; YZ. 2, 103, °*shāh*; 161, °*shĕh*; K.Pr. 31, 161, 174, 209, 227, 246, °*shāh*).

pādshöhī पाद्शांही پادشاہی f. royalty, sovereignty, sway, rule (cf. **pāthshöhī** and **pātashöhī**).

pā̃ḍav पाँडव्, i.q. **pānḍav,** q.v. (K.Pr. 47).

padavī पद्वी f. a way, road, path (cf. **param p°,** s.v. **param**); position, station, rank, dignity (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518).

paidāwār पैदावार् or **pödāwār पांदावार्** پیداوار m. produce, that which is produced (Gr.M.).

pādy पाद्य् m. water for washing the feet. **—arig**^{i} **—अरिगि । पूजाविशेषः** m. pl. worship (of a god or human being) by laving the feet and making other similar offerings. **—dyun**^{u} **—दिनु । पादपूजाविशेषः** m.inf. to offer such worship.

pādĕ-pranām पाद्य-प्रनाम् m. reverent worship as above (Śiv. 986, 1141, 1168, 1170). **-pūz -पूज़् । पादपूजा** f. the ceremony of offering this worship. **-rīkhā -रीखा,** see **pādi-r**^{a}**kh,** p. 681*a*, l. 17. **-zal -ज़ल्** m. water which has been used for washing feet (esp. in worship or adoration) (K. 931, 1045).

póf (? **pôph**^{u} **पोफु**) m. a kind of wood, of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.).

pag पग् । शिरोवेष्टनम् f. a long cloth worn round the head, a turban or *pagṛī* (K. 419). **—badalün̄**^{ü} **—बद्लंञ् । मैत्रीविधानम्** f.inf. to exchange turbans (in token of close friendship); generally, to form a firm friendship; to change one's own turban (for a clean one). **—badalāvün̄**^{ü} **—बद्लावंञ् । मैत्रीसंयोगः** f.inf. to cause (another) to exchange turbans, as ab., to form a close friendship with another; to cause a turban to be changed for a clean one.

pōg 1 पोग । नाशः m. destruction. **—yun**^{u} **—यिनु । विनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. destruction to occur.

pōga-küṭ^{ü} **पोग-कंटू । विनाशनिमित्ता कन्या** f. a daughter of destruction, i.e. a daughter who is fated to be the destroyer of her father or her father's family. **-kaṭh -कठ् । विनाशनिमित्तबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a son of destruction, i.e. who is fated to be the destroyer of his father or his father's family (Gr.Gr. 132).

pōg 2 पोग् (? = بوق) **। शार्ङ्गवाद्यविशेषः** m. a trumpet made of buffalo-horn (used by Musalmāns). **—wāyun —वायुन् । शार्ङ्गवाद्यविशेषवादनम्** m.inf. to blow such a trumpet. This is done on the last night of the month of Ramaẓān.

pagāh पगाह् । श्वः adv. on the following day, to-morrow (Gr.M.; W. 95, *paga*; Rām. 143, 165, 431; H. iii, 4; vi, 16; xii, 10; YZ. 88; K.Pr. 21, 178, 194, (*pagah*) 227); met. to-morrow, very soon (Rām. 176, 689, 1460, 1512, 1528). **-kani -कनि । श्वःप्राये** adv. about to-morrow, perhaps to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kyut**^{u} **-क्युतु** adj. (f. **-kiʦ**^{ü} **-किच़ू**), for to-morrow (Gr.M.). **-tām -ताम्** or **-tāmath -तामथ्** or **-tān̄ -ताञ्** or **-tān̄ĕth -ताञथ् । श्वः पर्यन्तम्,** until to-morrow, up to to-morrow.

pagahuk^{u} **पगहुकु । श्वस्तनः** adj. (f. **pagahüc**^{ü} **पगहंचू**), of, or belonging to, to-morrow.

pāgal पागल् । उन्मत्तः adj. c.g. mad, insane. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । बहिर्भवनम्** m.inf. to become mad; met. (of a person or thing) to become discarded, pushed away, sent packing, rejected (on account of some fault or flaw). **—karun —करुन् । बहिष्करणम्** m.inf. to make mad; met. to discard, reject, as ab.

pōgalad पोगलद् । विनाशलक्षणोपेतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pōgaladin̄ पोगलदिञ्**), one who shows evident marks (such as mental aberration, starved appearance, ragged apparel, and so on) of having lost everything; a child, horse, or the like, fated to destroy his or its parents, master, or the like.

paigām پیغام or **pögām पांगम्** m. a message (Rām. 800, 1604); news, intelligence (cf. **nāma-p° anun,** p. 636*b*, l. 31) (Rām. 451, 513).

paigambar or **pögambar** پیغمبر m. a prophet, an apostle (K.Pr. 163).

pugun पुगुन् । निद्रालीनीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **pug**^{u} **पुगु** (conj. 2), f. **puj**^{ü} **पुजू**; 2 p.p. **pugyōv पुग्योव्** (conj. 3)), to fall fast asleep (esp. suddenly). **pug**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **पुगु-मंतु । निद्रालीनीभूतः** perf. part. (of **pugun,** conj. 1) (f. **puj**^{ü}**-müʦ**^{ü} **1 पुजू-मंच़ू,** for **2,** see **pujun**), suddenly fallen fast asleep. **pugyō-mot**^{u} **पुग्यो-मंतु । निद्रालीनः** perf. part. (of **pugun,** conj. 3) (f. **pugyē-müʦ**^{ü} **पुग्ये-मंच़ू**), id.

paġ^{ü}**r**^{ü} **पंगंरू । क्षुद्रप्रायशिरोवेष्टनम्** f. a small turban, a little *pagṛī* (such as would be worn by a boy); a man's turban (El. *pagir*).

phā̃ फँ, for such words as **phā̃-wāl, phā̃-wôn̄**^{u}**, phā̃-wār, phā̃-vüṭ**^{ü}**, phā̃-watun,** see under **phamb.**

phū फू m. a dog (El.). Cf. **phĕ̃w.** Sg. dat. **phuwas** (YZ. 90).

pāh 1 पाह् । विष्ठादिमलसंघातः f. (sg. dat. **pösh**^{ü} **पांशू,** Gr.Gr. 31), a collection of dung or human ordure (used as a manure for vegetables, while animal dung is used for grain crops) (El. *pah*, Gr.M.). **—trāvün̄**^{ü} **—त्रावंञ् । मलसंघातप्रक्षेपः** f.inf. to throw such manure (on a field) (Gr.M.). **—ʦhunün̄**^{ü} **—छुनंञ् । क्षेत्रेषु घनीभूतमलराशीकरणम्** f.inf. to spread heaps of manure (over a field). **—wahārün̄**^{ü} **—वहारंञ् । मलसंघातसंयोजना** f.inf. to spread manure (on a field).

pāh 2 पाह्, in **bar-pāh** (Rām. 573) for **bar-pā** برپا, see **pā,** p. 678*a*, l. 37.

pahā पहा or **pāha 1 पाह । परकीयः** adj. c.g. a thing temporarily borrowed for use (and to be returned identically; i.e. not a loan of which merely the equivalent is to be returned). The same as the Persian *'āriyat*; cf. **atha-p°,** p. 60*b*, l. 25. **—on**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **—अंनु-मंतु । परस्मात्प्रर्थ्यस्वीकृतः** perf. part. (f.

—**üñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —**अंञ्ञ्-मंच़्**), taken on loan, as ab. —**anun** —**अनुन्** । **ईषत्कालपरिचयाय परस्मात्प्रार्थ्यस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to take on loan (for use). —**dyun^{u}** —**दिनु** । **ईषत्कालपरिचयाय दानम्** m.inf. to give on loan (for use, as ab.). —**nyun^{u}** —**निनु** । **ईषत्कालपरिचयाय नयनम्** m.inf. to take away on loan (as ab.). **-pöṭh^{i}** **-पांठि** or **-pöṭhin** **-पांठिन्** । **प्रार्थनया ईषत्कालपरिचयार्थम्** adv. on loan (for use).

pāha 2 पाह in **pāha-lara पाह-लर** । **पार्श्वम्** f. pl. the ribs (spoken of as a whole). Cf. **lar 2.**

pȧh^{i} 1 पंहि in **pȧh^{i}-pan पंहि-पन्** । **संकुललोकसमाजः** m. pl. a corruption of **pŏh^{i}-pan,** q.v., l. 49, bel. In the month of Pŏh, leaves fallen in great numbers from the trees collect on the ground. Hence, this compound is used to signify a great crowd of people collected together in order to buy some scarce but necessary commodity.

pȧh^{i} 2 पंहि, see **poh^{u}.**

pahī पही । **नेमिः** f. (sg. dat. **pahiyĕ पहिय**, Gr.M.), the circumference, felly, or outer rim of a wheel (cf. **ratha-p°**, s.v. **ratha**); hence, a wheel (Gr.M.), the wheel to which a well-rope is attached (cf. **krīr^{i}-p°**, p. 475*b*, l. 34).

páhú, see **pôh^{u}.**

pŏh प्वह् or **pōh पोह्** or (L.V.) **puh पुह्** । **पौषमासः, सुदायविशेषः** m. (the sg. gen. of this word is **puhuk^{u} पुह्कु** or **puhun^{u} पुह्नु**, see bel.), N. of the tenth month of the Hindū year (December–January), the Skt. *pauṣa* (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 171); a present given to the husband's relations by a bride's relations on the birth of her first child.

pŏha-bōg^{u} प्वह-बोगु । **सुदायभागधेयः** m. the property given as the ab. present. **-gāḍa -गाड** । **बलिदानविशेषः** f. pl. an offering of fish and other food made to the tutelary deity of a Hindū house on a Tuesday or Saturday in the dark half of the month of Pŏh. **-gaṭa -गट** । **पौषतामिस्रम्** f. the darkness of the month of Pŏh. In this month the nights and sometimes even the days are particularly dark. **-nĕth -न्यथ्** । **अशुद्धोर्णा** f. (sg. dat. **-nĕts^{ü} -न्यंच़्**), wool shorn in or about the month of Pŏh. It is close and rough and unsuitable for spinning. **-rāth -राथ्** f. (sg. dat. **-röts^{ü} -रांच़्**), a night in the month of Pŏh. In Śiv. 1554, it is punning alluded to by the use of the word **paharāth,** q.v. **-tūr^{ü} -तूर्** । **पौषशीतम्** f. the cold of the month of Pŏh. It is the coldest month of the year.

pōha-kük^{ü}r^{ü} पोह-कंकर् । **पौषशैत्यम्** f. the freezing cold of Pŏh. See **kük^{ü}r^{ü}.**

pŏh^{i}-pan प्वंहि-पन् । **शीर्णपलाशसमूहः** m. pl. the (fallen) leaves of Pŏh. In this month the ground is covered with great masses of withered fallen leaves; met. anything withered like these leaves; cf. **pȧh^{i}-pan,** col. *a*, l. 11, and **puhun^{u} wāv** (L.V. 83) (Śiv. 1208; Rām. 206, 1634). **-poṭ^{u} -पंटु** । **अतिस्थूलौर्णपटः** m. a large thick warm blanket. In the month of Pŏh a whole family will sleep under one. **-tshaṭh -छ्रठ्** । **पौषमासिकतीव्रवातः** f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭ^{i} -छ्रटि**), the freezing cold wind-blasts of the month of Pŏh. **-wunar -वुनर्** । **पौषनीहारः** f. the fog of the month of Pŏh.

pōh^{i}-pan पोहि-पन् । **शीर्णनावस्था** m., i.q. **pŏh^{i}-pan,** ab.

pūhi पूहि । **पौषप्राये** adv. in the month of Pŏh.

puhuk^{u} पुह्कु । **पौषमाससंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **puhüc^{ü} पुहंचू**), of, or belonging to, the month of Pŏh.

puhun^{u} पुह्नु । **पौषमासिकः** sg. gen. (f. **puhüñ^{ü} पुहंञ्**), of, or belonging to, the month of Pŏh (used esp. with reference to dates in the month, but also otherwise). **puhun^{u} wāv,** m. the wind of Pŏh (L.V. 83).

pŏhas kani प्वहस् कनि । **पौषमासप्राये** adv. in about the month of Pŏh. —**kyut^{u}** —**कितु** । **पौषमासे** adv. in the month of Pŏh.

poh^{u} पंहु । **प्लीहा** m. the spleen (El. *pauh, poh*). **pȧh^{i}-khünḍ^{ü} पंहि-खंडू** । **प्लीहखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **khanjĕ खंज्य**), a piece of the flesh of the spleen.

pôh^{u} पोहु । **दारुविशेषः** m. a kind of wood (it grows straight and stout from the ground, and is useful for making pestles and the like; a fibre is also made from it), the witch hazel (*Parrotia Jacquemontiana*) (El. *páhú*; ? also the *poh*, f. a bar, of El.; L. 68, 79, 81).

pūhi पूहि, see **pŏh.**

phabĕh फब्यह् । **लाभः** m. mercantile profit.

phabun फबुन् । **फलोद्भवः, अनुकूलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **phabyōv फब्योव्**), to turn out well, to turn out successfully; (of a human being) to become successful, become wealthy. **phabyō-mot^{u} फब्यो-मतु** । **फलितीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **phabyē-müts^{ü} फब्ये-मंच़्**), turned out successfully; (of a human being) become successful, become wealthy.

phabĕr फब्यर् । **फलितता** m. the turning out successfully of any act or business; (of a human being) the becoming successful, becoming wealthy.

phabawun^{u} फबवुनु । **इष्टफलोत्पादकः** n.ag. (f. **phabavüñ^{ü} फबवंञ्**), one who (or that which) causes or produces a successful result.

phacĕ फच्य, see **phaṭun.**

phācĕ फाँच्य, see **phāṭun.**

phĕcĕ फ्यच्य, **phĕci फ्यचि**, see **phĕṭ^{ü} 1 and 2.**

phŏcĕ फ्वच्य, see **phüṭ^{ü} 2.**

phucĕ फुच्य, see **phuṭun.**

phü̃c^{ü} फूँचू, see **phūkun.**

pihchain, see **pĕcĕ̄n.**

phacakh फचख् in the following:—**phacakh-phol^{u} फचख्-फ़लु । उपहासचूर्णः** m. a packet of powder given as a joke to another, under the pretence that it is a different powder which he asks for, a kind of 'sell'.

phuc^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पुचू-मंच़ू, see **phukun.**

phacĕr फच्यर् । भग्नता m. the condition of cracking, bursting, splitting, the condition of being cracked. (Cf. **dam-ph°**, p. 216*b*, l. 5.)

phucĕr फुच्यर् । भग्नत्वम् m. the condition of being burst, broken.

phacyōv फच्योव्, see **phakun** and **phaṭun.**

phā̃cyōv फाँच्योव्, see **phā̃ṭun.**

phucyōv फुच्योव्, see **phukun** and **phuṭun.**

phūcyōv फूँच्योव्, see **फूँकुन्**.

phaid फैद् or **phöd फ़ांद् । स्वर्णबिन्दुः** m. a small bead or stud of gold or silver fastened on to an ornament.

phöda-lāgay फ़ांद-लागय् । बिन्दुयोजनकर्म f. beading, the condition of being studded with such beads (on an ornament), a bead-pattern; the work of applying beads. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । बिन्दुसंदापना** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), the soldering or otherwise fastening of such beads in a pattern or an ornament.

phaida फैद, **phöda फ़ांद**, see **phöyida.**

phĕd फ्यद् । क्षुद्रमांसखण्डम् m. a very small lump of flesh; met. a small thin penis.

phidā फिदा فدا m. a ransom, redemption, sacrifice; consecration, devotion; devoting oneself (to save another); adj. c.g. devoted (to), sacrificed or dying (for). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । अत्यासक्तिः** m.inf. to become a ransom (for), be sacrificed (for), be devoted (for or to).

phúd (El.) m. the tail of a bird. Cf. the next.

phūd^{i} फूदि । उपहासः f. ridicule, derision; the head-feathers or crest of a bird (Śiv. 1812).

phĕdur^{u} फ्यदुरु । क्षुद्रकठोरमांसखण्डम् m. a small piece of hard tripe, tough even after cooking.

phĕd^{ü}r^{ü} फ्यद़्रू । क्षुद्रखण्डम् f. a small thin strip of meat or vegetables, tough even after cooking.

phūd^{a}r फूदर् । उष्णीषः f. a turban (as worn on the head). **—wālü̃n^{ü} —वालंञू । अनादरविधानम्** f.inf. to bring down (another's) turban, i.e. to dishonour or disgrace him publicly. **—wasü̃n^{ü} —वसंञू । अनादरावाप्तिः** f.inf. to be publicly dishonoured or disgraced.

phad^{a}run फद्रुन् । शाकलताविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phad^{a}ranas फद्रनस्**), a certain vegetable with a long stem, said to be very hard to chew. **-hyuh^{u} हिहु । दुश्चर्व्यः** adj. (f. **-hish^{ü} -हिशू**), like this plant; hence, generally, tough, hard to chew even after cooking, and then fit to be eaten only after being cut up into small pieces.

phōg फोग् । उत्सवविशेषः m. the spring festival among village people, in which, in order to celebrate the beginning of agricultural operations, bonfires of straw and the like are lighted in the fields.

phagahor^{u} फगहरु । लताविशेषः m. a certain medicinal shrub. Its leaves are given to cows in order to induce a plentiful flow of well-flavoured milk.

phāg^{a}n^{i} फाग्नि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Phāgun. **—gŏg^{a}j^{i} —ग्वग्जि । फाल्गुनिकमूलकम्** f. turnips of Phāgun, i.e. turnips dug up in the autumn, and stored in a pit till that month.

phāgun 1 फागुन् । फाल्गुनमासः m. (sg. dat. **phāganas फागनस्**), N. of the twelfth month of the Hindū year (= February–March), in Skt. *Phālguna* (W. 107; K.Pr. 128, 167, 171). **phāganun^{u} rĕth फागनुनु र्यथ् । फाल्गुनमासः** m. (sg. dat. **phāgananis rĕtas फागननिस् र्यतस्**), the month of Phāgun.

phāgun 2 फागुन् । शून्यत्वम् (sg. dat. **phāganas फागनस्**), emptiness. **—zyon^{u} —ज्यंनु । शून्यतोद्भवः** m.inf. emptiness to be born (of a house or the like becoming empty or deserted of its inmates, owing to death or misfortune).

phā̃gun फाँगुन् । शिशुमार्जाररोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phō̃g^{u} फोँगु**; 2 p.p. **phā̃jyōv फाँज्योव्**, this verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle), (of a baby) to wail, whimper, pule; (of a cat) to mew.

phō̃gra फाँग्र । अतिनिःस्वः adj. c.g. absolutely without means, penniless (of one who has to incur some great expense, e.g. on a marriage, and has no means with which to carry it out). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । निःस्वीभवनम्** m.inf. to become penniless as ab. **—karun —करुन् । निःस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to render penniless (e.g. by gambling, warfare, swindling, or the like).

phō̃gragī फाँग्रगी । नैःस्व्यवृत्तिः f. impecuniosity, straits (for money, etc.), as in **phō̃gra,** q.v.

phā̃gawun फाँगवुन् । रोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phā̃gow^{u} फाँगवु**), to cause (a baby) to wail, to make it wail; (of a baby) to wail, pule.

ph^{a}h 1 फह् । कुक्षिविभेदः m. splitting or cutting open (a fish, fruit, or the like). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । मध्यविदारणम्** m.inf. to split open (a fruit, etc.), to rip up the belly (of a man or other animate being).

ph^{a}h 2 फह् । विरोधः m. secret anger, resentment (esp. when excited by another's calumny, traducing, etc.).

phāh फाह् । औष्ण्यम्, भरणम् warmth (esp. that caused by putting one limb against another) (K.Pr. 60, 171, 204, 228); supporting, cherishing (of a child, etc., who has lost his natural supporters). **—barun** —बरुन् । भरणाप्तिः m.inf. (of a child or other who has lost his natural supporters) to gain support. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । आस्वेदनम् m.inf. (of a bird) to keep (eggs) warm, to sit on eggs (to hatch them) (K.Pr. 117, 121); to support, cherish (one who has lost his natural supporters).

phāha-büṭh^{ü} फाह-बंठू । औष्ण्याश्रयः f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ** -बछ्य), 'a warmth-hearth'; hence, a warm embrace; (allusively) the private parts of a woman. **-dār** -दार् । औष्ण्योत्पादकः adj. c.g. producing warmth, warm (of a garment or the like). **-kŏkür^{ü}** -क्वकंरू । उष्णासक्तिः f. 'a warming (i.e. sitting) hen', warming oneself, keeping oneself warm in plenty of wraps. **-kūṭhür^{ü}** -कूठंरू । उष्णकोष्ठकम् f. 'a warmth-closet', a heated room, a room kept warm. **-laṭur** -लटुर् । औष्ण्याश्रयः m. 'a warmth-stick' (*quasi*, a stick burning and giving warmth); hence, a warm or loving embrace. **-laṭür^{ü}** -लटंरू । औष्ण्याश्रयः f., id. (allusively) the male organ of generation.

phēh फेह । ईप्साखेदः m. anxious thirst or longing for something lost, disappeared, or unobtainable, just when it is required. **—barun** —बरुन । संतापः m.inf. to suffer such longing. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । खेदाविष्कारः m.inf. to display such longing.

phih फिह । भेदः m. (in buying and selling, bartering, or the like) a difference or misunderstanding (between the parties as to amount, number, or the like, of the subject of the transaction). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । भेदसंशोधनम् m.inf. to settle such a difference or misunderstanding. **—karun** —करुन् । भेदोत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause such a difference or misunderstanding; esp. (for the purpose of cheating) to cause such a misunderstanding to occur (e.g. between the amount apparently and actually sold). **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । भेदापातः m.inf. such a difference or misunderstanding to arise. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । भेदावशेषः m.inf. such a difference (in counting, measuring, etc.) to remain unadjusted (owing to mistake, carelessness, or the like). **—thawun** —थवुन् । भेदावशेषणम् m.inf. deliberately to allow such a difference to remain unadjusted.

phoh^{u} फंहु or **phôh^{u}** फोहु, an impalement-post used in the following. The word has not been noted as used in the nominative singular:— **phahi** (or **phāhi**) **dyun^{u}** फहि(फाहि)दिनु । शूलारोपणवधदण्डः m.inf. to impale (H. v, 10). **—dyut^{u}-mot^{u}** —दितु-मंतु । शूलमारोप्यहतः perf. part. (f. **—diʦ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** —दिच़ू-मंच़ू), one who has been impaled, one who has been executed by impalement. **-kūṭ^{u}** -कूटु । वध्यपाशस्तम्भः m. an impalement-post. **—lagun** —लगुन् । शूले वधदण्डानुभवः m.inf. to suffer impalement (as a judicial punishment or otherwise).

phuh 1 फुह । आविकामिक्षा m. cheese made from ewe's milk.

phuh 2 फुह f. in **phuh karüñ^{ü}** फुह करंञू । क्रमसंचयः f.inf. to save up, gradually to accumulate, little by little to save up the surplus after one's daily expenditure.

phahm फह्म فہم m. understanding, conception, perception, apprehension, intellect, intelligence, sense. Cf. **kam-ph^{o}**, p. 442*b*, l. 18 (W. 110, *fahm*).

ph^{a}hun 1 फ़ह़ुन् or **phuhun** फ़ुहुन् । कुक्षिविदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ph^{o}h^{u}** फंहु or **phuh^{u}** फुहु; f. **ph^{ü}h^{ü}** फंहू or **phuh^{ü}** फुहू; 2 p.p. **ph^{a}hyōv** फ़ह्योव् or **phuhyōv** फुह्योव्), to split open the belly (e.g. of a fish or fowl for cleaning), to cut open (a fruit or the like). Cf. **phāshun** and **ph^{a}h 1.**

ph^{o}h^{u}-mot^{u} फंहु-मंतु or **phuh^{u}-mot^{u}** फुहु-मंतु । विदारितकुक्षिः perf. part. (f. **ph^{ü}h^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फंहू-मंच़ू or **phuh^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फुहू-मंच़ू), having the belly split, cut open, as ab.

ph^{a}han-wôl^{u} 1 फ़हन्-वोलु or **phuhan-wôl^{u} 1** फुहन्-वोलु । मध्यविभेदकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who splits open bellies, etc., as ab.

ph^{a}hun 2 फ़ह़ुन् or **phuhun 2** फुहुन् । पीडोद्भवः, अन्तःकोपोद्भवः m. the experience of severe pain (in some part of the body, from a wound, burning, etc.); inward wrath, secret anger, inward hostility (against some one); see Gr.Gr. 192. In both cases the pain or wrath must be felt by a man (Gr.Gr. 120); see **ph^{a}h^{ü}ñ^{ü}**. **ph^{a}han-wôl^{u} 2** फ़हन्-वोलु or **phuhan-wôl^{u} 2** फुहन्-वोलु । विरोधापादकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who excites hostility or who fans already existing hostility (e.g. by calumniating, traducing, or the like).

phāhun फाहुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phôh^{u}** फोहु, f. **phösh^{ü}** फांशू, K. 738), i.q. **ph^{a}hun 1,** q.v., noted only in the **phösh^{ü}** of K. 738.

ph^{a}h^{ü}ñ^{ü} फ़ह्ंञू or **phuh^{ü}ñ^{ü}** फुह्ंञू । तीव्रपीडानुभवः, अन्तःकोपः conj. 1 [1 p.p. f. **ph^{ü}h^{ü}** फंहू or **phuh^{ü}** फुहू; 2 p.p. f. **ph^{a}hyēyĕ** फ़ह्येय or **phuhyēyĕ** फुह्येय. This verb is impersonal, the logical subject being put in the dative, thus **ph^{a}hi-y** फ़हिय्, there will be inward anger to thee, i.e. thou wilt be inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 203). In tenses capable of expressing gender they are always put into the feminine, thus **ph^{a}hān chĕ-s** फ़हान् छ्यस्, there is inward anger to him, he is inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182); **ph$^{\ddot{u}}$h$^{\ddot{u}}$s फंहूस्**, he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 215); the verbal noun or infinitive may be either masculine or feminine (Gr.Gr. 192). Thus **ph^{a}hun 2 फ्हुन्** (q.v.) or **ph^{a}h$^{\ddot{u}}$ñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ फ्हंञू**, inward anger, the former referring to the anger of a man, and the latter to that of a woman (Gr.Gr. 120). The causal of this verb is **phuhanāwun,** not **phuh^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174)].

Severe pain to be felt in some part of the body, to be painful, to ache (Gr.Gr. 188, 215, 248); inward wrath or hostility to be felt, secret anger to burn within one (against some one). **—diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञू।** **(कोप-)विरोधोत्साहनम्** f.inf. by calumny or the like to urge on one who already has an inward anger against a person to still further anger; to add fuel to the flame of hostility. **—lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —लगंञू।** **कोपोत्तेजनायोगः** f.inf. inward wrath or hostility to be further increased (by calumny, opposition, or the like). **—ph^{a}h$^{\ddot{u}}$ñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —फ्हंञू दिञू। पौनःपुन्येनकोपोत्साहना** f.inf. again and again to add fuel to the flame of a person's wrath or hostility.

phahor^{u} फहंरु or **phohur^{u} फंह्रु। परुषः** adj. (f. **phạh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ फंहृरू**), hard, rough, rugged (cf. **atha-ph°,** p. 60*b*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 138); harsh, abusive, severe, cruel, stern.

phahar-gāsa फहर्-गास m. madder (*Rubia cordifolia*) (El. *phaharghás*).

phah^{a}ra-kā̃ḍ फह्र-काँड्। अतिकर्कशः adj. c.g. (of straw, vegetable stalk, etc.) rough or coarse-stemmed; (of hair) coarse, rough. **-wāv -वाव्। संघर्षणवस्तु** m. a file, a rasp (El. *phihrawáo*) (H. v, 10).

phŏhür$^{\ddot{u}}$ फ़ुहंरू, phuh^{a}r 1 फुह्र्, or **phuh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 फुहंरू। भिस्सटा** f. the burnt scum or sediment adhering to the sides and bottom of a cooking-pot; burnt bread (El. *phuhur*, Gr.Gr. 17, *ph^{u}hur^{u}*, m., K.Pr. 35); the scab (of a wound); a crust of dirt or the like (cf. **l^{a}cha-phŏharĕ,** p. 506*b*, l. 31). **—bĕhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —ब्यहंञू। दग्धिकास्थितिः** f.inf. such burnt scum or sediment to form; a scab to form. **—lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —लगंञू। दग्धमण्डस्थितिः** f.inf. such scum or sediment to form on the edge or sides of a cooking-pot.

pŏhari-chal फ़ुहरि-छल्। भिस्सटादीर्घखण्डम् f. a strip of such burnt scum or sediment. **-khünḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -खंडू। भिस्सटाखण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a bit of this scum or sediment. **-khāv -खाव्। भिस्सटाभोजी** c.g. one who is in the habit of eating this scum (used met. to express one who eats worthless or mean food). **-kōka -कोक। हेयभोजी** m. a foster-brother (Turkī کوکہ) of this scum; hence, esp. an orphan child given bad food by his protectors, and otherwise treated with contumely. **-ʦok^{u} -च़ंकु। भिस्सटाधोभागः** m. a mark or skin of this scum on the inside of the bottom of a pot; the part of a pot covered with this scum. **-waguw^{u} -वगुवु। अतिविस्तीर्णभिस्सटाखण्डम्** m. a mat of this scum, a large surface-skin of this scum; met. a kind of mat made of fine grass.

phuh^{a}r 2 फुह्र् or **phuh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 फुहंरू** or **phuhür$^{\ddot{u}}$ फुहंरू। प्रत्नधनसंचयः** f. inherited wealth (cf. **prōñ^{u} ph°,** s.v. **prôn^{u}**). **—āsüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —आसंञू। सहायसंपत्** f.inf. inherited wealth to exist; met. (in a battle or the like) firm allies and other help to exist.

phaharan फहरन्। पारुष्यम् f. (sg. dat. **phaharüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ फहरंञू**), harshness, roughness, hardness; harshness, cruelty, sternness.

phaharun फहरुन्। परुषीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **phaharyōv फहर्योंव्**), (of something smooth or soft) to become hard, rough, rugged; (of a person's nature) to become harsh, cruel, stern.

phaharĕr फहर्यर्। पारुष्यम् m. hardness, harshness, roughness (cf. **atha-ph°,** p. 60*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 138); (of disposition) harshness, cruelness, sternness.

phaharawāv फहरवाव्, phihrawáo, see **phah^{a}ra-wāv,** col. *a*, l. 30.

phaharāwun फहरावुन्। परुषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pharô w^{u} फहरोवु**), to make (something smooth or soft) hard, rough, rugged; to render (a person's disposition) hard, stern, cruel. **pharôw^{u}-mot^{u} फहरोवु-मंतु। परुषीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phaharöv$^{\ddot{u}}$-m$^{\ddot{u}}$ʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ फहरांवू-मंच़ू**), made hard, etc., as ab.

phĕhis फ्यहिस्, phihis फिहिस्, see **phyoh^{u}.**

ph^{a}hawun^{u} फ्हवुनु। पीडोत्पादी n.ag. (f. **ph^{a}havüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ फ्हवंञू**), (a part of the body) which causes great pain (owing to a wound or a burn, etc.), smarting.

phauj फौज् فوج or **phōj फोज्** m. or f. an army (El. m.; Śiv. 482, f.; Rām. 693, 793, 854, 859, 1100, 1396, 1440, 1444, m.); a flock, herd, troop (Śiv. 1860). **phōj-dar-phōj फोज्-दर्-फोज् فوج در فوج** adv. in troops, in multitudes (Rām. 570). **phōja-lashkar फोज-लश्कर्,** for فوج و لشکر f. army and host, a mighty host (Rām. 695).

phŏj$^{\ddot{u}}$ फ़ुंजू, see **phŏlun.**

phüj$^{\ddot{u}}$ फंजू, see **phol^{u} 2** and **phalun 1** and **2.**

pahöj$^{\ddot{u}}$ पहांजू। पशुपालस्त्री f. a shepherd's wife (El. *pahaj*), see **pahôl$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

pah$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$ पहंजू, see **pahul^{u}.**

phijāh फिजाह्, see **jajā phijāh,** p. 372*a*, l. 33.

phŏj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ फ़ुंजू-मंच़ू, see **phŏlun.**

phüj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$, see **phalun.**

phŏjĕr फ़ुज्यर्। विकासितत्वम् m. blossoming, blooming, expansion (of a flower, etc.); (of good qualities, beauty, etc.) blooming, coming to perfection, progress towards completion.

phajyōv फज्योव्, see **phalun.**

phā̃jyōv फाँज्योव्, see **phā̃gun.**

phŏjyōv फ़ुज्योव्, see **phŏlun.**

phāka फाक فاقہ । **अनशनम्** m. poverty, want, destitution; starvation, abstention from food, fasting (religious or due to sickness); fasting, a fast (cf. **pĕt^{a}ra-ph°,** s.v. **pĕtur**) (K.Pr. 9, 28, 199). **—bāna —बान । व्रतपात्राणि** m.pl. vessels in which the necessary food on a fast day is cooked. **-bata -बत । व्रतान्नम्** m. the (dainty) food eaten after the conclusion of a fast. **-dor^{u} -दोरु । धृतव्रतः, दृढव्रतः** adj. (f. **-dür^{ü} -दोरू**), one who is firm in a fast, one who goes through a fast unflinchingly; one who has undertaken a fast. **—darun —दरुन् । अनशनव्रतधारणम्** m.inf. to undertake a fast, to fast (in a religious sense). **—dyun^{u} —दितु । अनशनम्** m.inf. to fast, to abstain from food (as a religious exercise or on account of illness). **-hot^{u} -होतु । अनशनबाधितः** adj. (f. **-hüʦ^{ü} -होचू**), fasting, starving. **-khĕn -ख्यन । व्रतादेरनु भोजनम्** m. the eating of (dainty) food after the conclusion of a fast. **—karun —करुन् । अनशननियमः** m.inf. to go without food, to fast (from want or ill-health). **—lagun —लगुन् । अनशनापातः** m.inf. fasting (owing to want of food) to be experienced, starvation to be felt. **-phākh -फाख् । निरन्तरव्रतागमः** f. (sg. dat. **-phāki -फाकि**), fast on fast, the occurrence of one religious fast immediately following another. **—thawun —थवुन् । अनशनव्रतधारणम्** m.inf. to undertake a (religious) fast. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । व्रती** m. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यन्**), one who fasts (as a religious exercise).

phākay फाकय् । विना भोजनविधानम् adv. without food, without making arrangements for food (e.g. when going on a journey).

phȧk^{i} फकि adj. c.g. emitting a stench, stinking. **phȧk^{i} gaʦhun फकि गछुन् । मनोहतीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stinking; met. (of some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection) to become detested, to become abandoned with disgust. **—karun —करुन् । परित्यागः** m.inf. to abandon with disgust (some person or thing hitherto looked upon with affection), to acquire detestation for.

phĕk^{i} फ्यकि, phĕki फ्यकि, see **phyok^{u} 1** and **2.**

phŏka फ़ुक । अन्तःसुषिरः adj. c.g. hollow, apparently full but empty (Śiv. 1310). **—basta —बस्त । भस्त्रा** f. a hollow skin, the skin bag used by iron-workers as a bellows; a flatulent woman, a woman whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. **—bạstūr^{u} —बंस्तूरु** or **—bŏstūr^{u} —बुस्तूरु । उच्छ्वसितचर्म** m. or **उच्छ्वसितचर्मा** adj. m. a skin (bag) filled with air; a man whose skin is apparently blown out with wind, and, hence, unable for exertion. **—dam —दम् । पुटपाकः** m. to cook or steam in a tightly closed vessel, digest, seethe. **—damöl^{i} —दमोलि । अतिधमनम्** f. puffing and blowing (e.g. to revive a dying fire). **—ḍūn^{a} —डूनु । बुद्बुदः** m. a hollow walnut; hence, a bubble (in the water); a bubble, foam (Śiv. 1774–5). **—drāv —द्राव् । अग्नितापशुद्धः** adj. c.g. cleansed or purified by fire (of gold or the like). **—mĕ̃ʦ^{a} —म्यंचू । मृद्विशेषः** f. a kind of whitewash or distemper which, after drying, comes off at a touch; cf. **-sĕph,** bel. **—nĕcyuw^{u} —न्यचिवु । असमर्थबालकः** m. a useless, worthless, feckless son, one who is ready to follow any advice that comes. **—nôr^{u} —नोरु । धमननालिका** m. the pipe of a blacksmith's bellows. **—nērun —नेरुन् । अग्नितापशुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to issue from the fire, (of gold or the like) to issue from cleansing fires, to be purified by fire. **—phol^{a} —फंलु । सुषिरफलम्** m. an empty grain or fruit, a berry apparently good and solid, but hollow, an artificial grain or berry (made of glass or the like). **—sĕph —स्यफ् । श्वेतमृद्विशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-sĕpi -स्यपि**), 'hollow chalk,' the chalk used for mixing with water to form the ink used by children in schools for writing on their blackboards employed as slates. After writing, when dry, the writing is obliterated by merely blowing on it. Cf. **-mĕ̃ʦ^{u},** ab.

phök^{i} फोकि । प्रदेशविशेषोद्भवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Phākh Pargana.

phúk, see **phyok^{u} 1.**

phūkī फूकी f. blowing, puffing (K.Pr. 18).

phuk^{u} फुकु m. the blowing a fine stream of liquid from the mouth, i.q. **phukh** (q.v.) (K. 152–3). **phuk^{i} trāwȧn^{i} फुकि त्रावंनि । कल्पितवृत्तख्यापनम्** m. pl. inf. to spread abroad untrue and invented stories.

pahāka पहाक in **nahāka-pahāka,** a jingle of **nahāka,** q.v. Cf., however, **pahākh.**

puhuk^{u} पुह्रकु, see **pŏh.**

phŏkaddam फ़ुकद्दम् m. (a jingle of **mŏkaddam**), a subordinate officer of a **mŏkaddam,** q.v. (K.Pr. 231).

phakh फख् m. (sg. dat. **phakas फकस्**), an evil smell, a stench, a stink (cf. **ös-ph°,** p. 46*b*, l. 14; **d^{a}ha-ph°** or **d^{ȧ}hi-ph°,** p. 198*a*, l. 36; *b*, l. 26; **günz^{ü}-ph°,** p. 293*b*, l. 17; **g^{a}sa-ph°,** p. 307*a*, l. 23; **kanzan-ph°,** p. 460*a*, l. 30; **krāran-ph°,** p. 476*a*, l. 24; **phȧr^{i}-ph°,** s.v. **phor^{u} 1**; **prāna-ph°,** s.v. **prān 2**; **rahna-ph°,** s.v. **rahun**) (Gr.Gr. 135; K.Pr. 65, 125, 221, 240). **—tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम्**

m.inf. to raise a stink, to give out a stink (owing to rottenness); met. to publish a scandal (against some one); (when some member of one's own family is detained in some distant place) to utter consoling words without going to look for him, to talk without taking action. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । **दुर्गन्धवातनिःसृतिः** m.inf. to emit a stink, to fart. **—wŏthun —व्रथुन्** । **दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** m.inf. a stink to rise (e.g. from rotten flesh, a corrupt wound, or burning matter). **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** m.inf. a stink to come or arise, as ab. (H. ii, 4); (in making gifts or distributing alms) a bad name to arise owing to the exhibition of niggardliness.

phaka-gānd फक-गांद् । **तीव्रदुर्गन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **-gönz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -गांज़ू**), a bad stink, a horrible stench. **-nôr^{u} -नोरु** । **मलोत्सर्गनाडी** m. the rectum. **-phor^{u} -फंरु** । **मलिनकुक्षिः** m. a stench-belly, i.e. a belly full of filth (owing to indigestion or the like); as adj. (f. **-phür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -फंरू**), one who has such a belly; (in f.) a woman who is addicted to unnatural vice. **-ṭ̃ōc$^{\ddot{u}}$ -टाँचू** । **फलविशेषः** f. a kind of wild pear, acrid in taste, evil smelling, small, and juiceless, which is looked upon as food for monkeys; met. a woman with such qualities. **-ṭ̃ōj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -टाँजू** । **फलविशेषः** f., id. **-ʦēr -च़ेर्** । **फलविशेषः** f. a kind of wild apricot, small, acrid, and evil smelling. **-zod^{u} -ज़ंदु** । **गुदम्** m. the anus (used in abuse). **-zyur^{u} -ज़िरु** । **दुर्गन्धिजीरकः** m. a kind of small aniseed with an evil smell, used medicinally for boils, etc.

phakas wurun tulun फकस् वुरुन् तुलुन् । **कलङ्काविष्करणम्** m.inf. to raise the cover from over a stink; hence, to reveal one's own or another's secret bad conduct. **—wurun ʦhunun —वुरुन् छ़ुनुन्** । **कलङ्कगोपनम्** m.inf. to put a cover on a stink, to put a stop to scandal about one's own or another's bad conduct.

phākh फाख् । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **phākas फाकस्**), N. of a pargana, or fiscal division, in Kashmīr on the north side of the Vĕth (Jehlam) River, close to Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 452).

phĕkh फ्यख् । **चूर्णः** f. (sg. dat. **phĕki फ्यकि**), powder, dust (cf. **mardi-** or **marēdi-ph°**, p. 589*b*, l. 50; **nāsti-ph°**, p. 659*a*, l. 2; **nīli-ph°**, p. 670*b*, l. 36); hence, a very small amount of anything (cf. **dā̃-ph°**, p. 230*b*, l. 2).

phĕka-dawāh फ्यक-दवाह् । **चूर्णात्मौषधम्** m. powder-medicine, medicine in the form of powder or dust. **-nūn -नून्** । **लवणविशेषः** m. powdered salt, salt powder. **-wād -वाद्** । **अंशवृत्तिकः** m. one employed in a business dealing with very small quantities, a petty dealer.

phŏkh फ़ख् । **मुखश्वासवातप्रसारणम्, प्रोत्साहः** m. (sg. dat. **phŏkas फ़कस्**), a puff or blow of breath from the mouth (cf. **pīra-ph°**, s.v. **pīr 1**) (Gr.Gr. 123, Gr.M., Śiv. 1847); breath (El.; K.Pr. 11, *phukh*); a blowing out, a swelling out with air (cf. **āma-ph°**, p. 26*b*, l. 50); a breath, emptiness, nothingness (cf. **phũ^{u} ph°**, s.v. **phũ^{u}**) (L.V. 41); incentive, stimulus (cf. **ȧch^{i}-ph°**, p. 8*b*, l. 1); cf. **phukār.** **—āsun —आसुन्** । **प्रोत्साहसंपत्तिः** m.inf. to incite, stimulate enmity, instigate a quarrel. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **मुखवातेन धमनम्** m.inf. to blow up a fire with the mouth; to puff, to blow (off dust) (Gr.M.); to incite or stimulate to a quarrel; to swell up (of the skin of the body); to blow out (a light). **—khasun —खसुन्** । **शीतबाधानुभवः** m.inf. cold to be suffered (owing to insufficient covering or the like). **—ladun —लदुन्** । **प्रोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to incite, stimulate. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **प्रोत्साहाप्तिः** m.inf. incitement or stimulus to be felt; (of a light) to be blown out.

phukh फुख् । **आध्माननालिका, मुखपृषत्सेकः** m. (sg. dat. **phukas फुकस्**), a blow-pipe; the blowing of a fire (Gr.Gr. 123); blowing a fine stream of drops of water out of the mouth (done to cloth to take out a crease) (cf. **phuk^{u}**).

phũkh फूँख् । **आघ्राणम्** f. (sg. dat. **phũki फूँकि**), smelling, taking a smell (of something) (Gr.Gr. 125). **—hĕ̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$ —ह्यंज़ू** । **गन्धग्रहणम्** f.inf. to take a sniff (at something), to take a quick smell (at something).

phũki phērun फूँकि फेरुन् । **उपकण्ठतोगमनम्** m.inf. to go about with a sniff; hence, to come from near (any person or thing, as if merely to take a sniff at a thing and come away) (used in forbidding). **—pakun —पकुन्** । **गूढतयोपकण्ठागमनम्** m.inf. quietly to go near (any person or place, as if to smell it) (esp. used in forbidding).

pahākh पहाख् । **आरण्यप्रदेशः** f. (sg. dat. **pahāki पहाकि**), a grazing ground high in the mountains, to which cattle are sent in the hot season.

pĕhökh प्यहांख्, see **pyon^{u}**.

phākhta फाख्त فاختہ । **रागविशेषः** f. a dove; adj. c.g. dove-colour, fawn-colour.

phũkhĕth फूँख्यथ् । **धनादिबलम्** f. (sg. dat. **phũkhĕʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ फूँख्यंच़ू**), power (due to possession of money, property, allies, or the like).

phakal फकल् । **दुर्गन्धिः** adj. c.g. one who gives forth an evil stench, stinking (of a human being, or of his clothes, etc.); esp. one who habitually breaks wind.

phikal (? spelling and gend.), a certain fibre plant, *Carex sp.* (L. 68, *fikal*).

phŏkal फ़्कल् । प्रोत्साहकृत adj. c.g. one who incites, instigates, or stimulates (esp. another to a quarrel).

phakalad फकलद् । दुर्गन्धः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phakaladiñ** फकलदिञ्), (of a human being) one who gives forth an evil smell (esp. one whose breath smells, or whose clothes give forth a bad smell) (Gr.Gr. 135); stinking (of over-ripe fruit, or over-kept food), rotten.

phākalad फाकलद् । अनशनी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phākaladiñ** फाकलदिञ्), one who is fasting (for want of food or as a religious exercise) (K.Pr. 154).

phakun फकुन् । दारिद्र्य-(असामर्थ्य-)ख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phok^{u}** फंकु; 2 p.p. **phacyōv** फच्योव्), to state one's poverty or inability (e.g. in giving charity, to have to stop while the giving is in progress owing to insufficient means or supplies); to spit out after chewing (Gr.Gr. xlix).

phĕkĕn फ्यक्यन्, see **phyok^{u} 1** and **2.**

phŏkun फ़्कुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phọk^{u}** फ़ंकु), to blow (of the wind) (El.).

phukun फुकुन् । अग्निसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuk^{u}** फुकु, 2 p.p. **phucyōv** फुच्योव्), to blow upon from the mouth (cf. **phũkun**); esp. to blow up a fire in this way (Gr.Gr. 122, K.Pr. 131); to clean rice, etc., from chaff by blowing on it. **phuk^{u}-mot^{u}** फुकु-मंतु । आध्मातः perf. part. (1 p.p. **phuc^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फुचू-मंच़ू), (of a fire) blown up from the mouth; (of rice, etc.) cleaned from chaff, as ab.

phũkun फूँकुन् । गन्धग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phũk^{u}** फूँकु, f. **phũ̃c^{ü}** फूँचू; 2 p.p. **phũcyōv** फूँच्योव्), to smell (something), inhale (a scent) (Gr.Gr. 125); used met. in **mad phũkun,** to breathe forth pride, to display arrogance (cf. **phukun**) (K. 1052); to bellow (as a bull) (K.Pr. 49). **phũk^{u}-mot^{u}** फूँकु-मंतु । आघ्रातः perf. part. (f. **phũ̃c^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फूँचू-मंच़ू), smelt (e.g. a flower).

phakīr फकीर् فقیر (often pronounced **pakīr** पकीर्) । भिक्षुः, संयमी m. (f. **phakⁱrõñ^{ü}** फंकिरांञू, q.v.), a man who is indigent, a beggar, a poor man (L. 234); a religious mendicant, ascetic, devotee, fakeer (cf. **chŏka-ph°**, p. 150*b*, l. 28; **damāli-ph°**, p. 219*b*, l. 21; **phalⁱ-ph°**, p. 694*b*, l. 12) (H. i, 2; ii, 1–3, 9; iii, 1; x, 7–9, 12, 14; K.Pr. 15, 30, 167). **-bāpār** -बापार् । दरिद्रवद्वृत्तिः m. business like that of a beggar; esp. (at a wedding of rich people), giving a mean dowry, etc. **-küṭ^{ü}** -कंटू । दरिद्रजाता f. a beggar's daughter; a woman who lives in a state of poverty. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दरिद्रजन्मा m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a beggar's son, a man living in a state of poverty. **-phol^{u}** -फंलु । अक्षविशेषः m. a bead on fakeer's rosary. **-pöth^{a}r** -पांथ्र् । दरिद्रव्यवहारः m. conduct of a beggar; conduct like that of a beggar, (of one who is not poor) niggardly conduct at a festival or the like. **-tuluk^{u}** -तुलुकु । भिक्षुपात्रम् m. a beggar's begging dish; as adj. (f. **-tulüc^{ü}** -तुलंचू), one who, though rich, is ever proclaiming his or her poverty.

phakīrī फकीरी فقیری । संयमः f. poverty, beggary; the life of a religious mendicant, fakeerhood (H. x, 9, 14). **—hĕñ^{ü}** —ह्यंञू । संयमनिष्ठा f.inf. to adopt the life of a religious mendicant.

phikir फिकिर् فکر or **phikir^{ü}** फिकिरू । चिन्ता f. thought, consideration, reflection (El. *fikr*); opinion, notion, idea, imagination; counsel, advice; care, concern, solicitude, anxiety, grief, sorrow (cf. **pot^{u} ph°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**) (Śiv. 112; Rām. 126, 1368; H. xii. 5, 20). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । विवेकासक्तिः f.inf. to think (upon), to consider, reflect (upon), ponder (H. xii, 19, 24); to turn the attention (to), take thought (of); to make provision (for); to think how (to do anything), to plan, scheme, contrive; to be thoughtful or anxious (about), be concerned, anxious. **—pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञू । चिन्ताकुलीभवनम् f.inf. anxiety to be felt. **—rōzüñ^{ü}** —रोज़ंञू । चिन्तावेशः f.inf. anxiety to stay (in a person), anxiety to fill a person. **—thavüñ^{ü}** —थवंञू । भरणचिन्तनम् f.inf. to feel anxiety as to the support of one's family.

phikira karañĕ फिकिर करञ । मनसि चिन्तनम् f. pl. inf. to make considerations, to think over things.

phikiri aʦun फिकिरि अच़ुन् । हृदयंगमीभवनम् m.inf. to enter into thought, to be meditated upon, to be familiar to one's thoughts, to become well known. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go into anxiety, to become anxious (H. viii, 10; xii, 4). **—khasun** —खसुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to ascend into the thought, to become pleasing to the mind, to be charming. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । बोधापातः m.inf. to fall into the thought, to come under consideration. **—tarun** —तरुन् । ज्ञानविषयीभवनम् m.inf. to pass over into the thought, the advice of another to be received in the mind. **—tārun** —तारुन् । बोधविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to pass over some fact or instruction into another's thought.

phikiran gaʦhun फिकिरन् गछुन् । व्यग्रतया चिन्तनम् m.inf. to go into anxieties, to meditate anxiously. **—lagun** —लगुन् । चिन्तासक्तिः m.inf. to fall into anxieties.

phukār फ़ुकार् । निःश्वासवातः m. a puff or blow of breath from the mouth; a hiss, a bubbling up of steam (Gr.Gr. 123); a swelling up with wind (cf. **āma-ph°**,

p. 26*b*, l. 50); met. angry speech (Gr.Gr. 123); display of pride; cf. **phŏkh.** **—anun** —अनुन् । ईषत्पाकः m.inf. to bring hissing, to cook gently, to simmer (something, dat.). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । त्वगुच्छ्रोथः m.inf. to swell up (of the skin of the body); to show pride, be consequential; to simmer (something, dat.) gently. **—trāwȧn^{i}** —त्रावंनि । अतिगर्वाविष्कारः m. pl. inf. to let out hisses, to show overweening pride. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । ईषत्पाकेन मलनिःसारः m.inf. after simmering something, to pour off the water together with the scum and other impurities.

phikirdār फिकिर्दार् فکردار । बोधयुक्तः adj. c.g. thoughtful, intelligent, discriminating (e.g. a child who is acute in distinguishing between what is proper and what is improper).

phukārun फुकारुन् । कोपयुतमदालापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phukôr^{u}** फुकोरु), to puff out the breath, to speak in anger or overweening pride (Gr.Gr. 123); to bubble up (of steam) (Gr.Gr. 123); to simmer (food). **phukôr^{u}-mot^{u}** फुकोरु-मंतु । ईषत्पाचितः perf. part. (f. **phukör^{ü}-müts^{ü}** फुकांरू-मंचू), uttered in anger or overweening pride; (of food) gently simmered.

phȧk^{i}rõn^{ü} फंकिरांञ्‌ू । दारिद्र्योपहता f. (f. of **phakīr** फकीर्, q.v.), a female beggar; a female ascetic, a female fakeer.

phȧk^{i}ruth फंकिरुथ् । भिक्षुत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **phȧk^{i}ratas** फंकिरतस्), the condition of a beggar, mendicancy; asceticism (voluntarily undertaken by one who has hitherto led the life of a householder).

phukārawun^{u} फुकारवुनु । समदकोपेनालपन् n.ag. (f. **phukāravüñ^{ü}** फुकारवंञ्‌ू), one who puffs out his breath, one who speaks in anger or in overweening pride.

phȧk^{i}röz^{ü} फंकिरांज़ू । भिक्षुत्वम् f. beggary, the condition of a beggar, mendicancy.

phukoṭ^{u} फुकंटु । बुद्बुदः, विस्फोटः m. a bubble; a boil or other swelling. **—khasun** —खसुन् । शोथविस्फोटोद्भवः m.inf. a boil or other swelling to rise.

phakath फकथ् فقط । केवलम् adv. only, solely, merely, simply, and no more (Śiv. 71, 543, 745, 752).

phukawun^{u} फुकवुनु । उच्छ्वासेन दीपयन्, दीप्यमानः n.ag. (f. **phukavüñ^{ü}** फुकवंञ्‌ू), one who blows on a weak fire with the mouth so as to make it burn up; a fire, brazier, or the like, which is being blown up in this manner.

phal 1 फल् । फलम्, प्रयोजनम्, ग्रहचारादिकफलम्, शाकुनिकम्, गवान्नम् m. fruit (including grain) (cf. **naba-ph°,** p. 619*a*, l. 13; **nika-ph°,** p. 627*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 72; Gr.M.; L.V. 86; Śiv. 182, 591, 1212, 1291, 1297, 1550, 1573, 1784, 1813, 1914; Rām. 1364, 1512; K. 178, 219, 226, 979; H. ix, 9; YZ. 394; K.Pr. 10, 187, 190); produce, crop, yield (cf. **nav-ph°,** p. 664*b*, l. 30; **phȧl^{i}-ph°,** p. 694*b*, l. 15; **pot^{u}-ph°,** s.v. **pot^{u}**) (Rām. 27); a result, fruit, consequence (Śiv. 1511, 1585, 1748, 1795, 1828; Rām. 437, 505–6; K. 717, 775, 849, 1061–3); hence, reward, recompense, meed, retribution (cf. **darma-ph°,** p. 244*b*, l. 30; **karma-ph°,** p. 471*b*, l. 35; **pŏñĕ-ph°,** s.v. **pŏñ**; **pāpa-ph°,** s.v. **pāph**) (Śiv. 228, 627, 667, 1241, 1536; Rām. 1642; K. 528, 841, 1096); aim, object, purpose; an inference (from something said) (Gr.M.); use, good, profit, benefit, advantage (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1159, 1182; K. 317, 671); interest on capital; the kernel of a fruit, grain after being husked (cf. **ȧl^{i}shi-ph°,** p. 25*b*, l. 11; **hĕma-ph°,** p. 33*a*, l. 49; **hĕl^{i}-ph°,** p. 364*b*, l. 6); the outcome or answer of a sum, of an astrological calculation, riddle, etc. (Śiv. 524); the outcome, or fulfilment, of an omen, dream, portent, or the like (K. 676); mixed oilcake, grain, and chaff, used as cattle-fodder (cf. **-dal, -phol^{u},** and **-ṭhaṭhüj^{ü},** bel.); boiled rice, together with the water in which it has been boiled; the materials of which colours are formed (El.) (cf. **-gor^{u},** bel.). **-dal** -दल् । फलसमूहः, गवान्नम् m. mixed oilcake, grain, chaff, etc., given to cattle as fodder. **-dānd** -दांद् । बीजवृषः m. a bull kept for breeding purposes, a stud bull. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । गवां बुसाद्यात्मभोजनखादनम् m.inf. to feed cows on the mixed fodder described ab. **-gun^{u}** -गुनु । फलज्ञापकपत्रविशेषः m. an almanac showing the lucky and unlucky days, etc., of the year. **-gor^{u}** -गंरु । पाचितवनमुद्गादिविक्रेता, रागविक्रेता m. a seller of cooked food consisting of wild vetch and other grains seasoned with salt and fried in oil; a dye-seller, a man who sells dyes for cloth. **-gȧr^{i}-wān** -गंरि-वान् । रागद्रव्यापणः m. a dye-seller's shop. **-honḍ^{u}** -हंडु m. a fruit-ram, a large ram fattened on fruit (L.V. 77). **-hār** -हार् । फलात्मकं भोजनम् m. a diet consisting wholly of fruit (to the exclusion of grain) adopted on fast-days (cf. **ala-phal-hār,** p. 22*b*, l. 24); according to El., the Hindū name for the cooked water-chestnut (cf. **gāri-ph°,** p. 298*a*, l. 1). **-hör^{i}** -हांरि । फलाहारी m. one whose diet consists of fruit alone. **-hār-wôl^{u}** -हार्-वोलु । फलान्नभोजी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who (owing to a fast, vow, or the like) eats fruit only (esp. with ref. to such a person when eating in company with others who have no restrictions as to food). **-kul^{u}** -कुलु । फलवृक्षः m. a fruit-tree (K.Pr. 168). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । मेदुरमेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a fruit-ram, a ram fed on grain, a fatted ram. **-lunḍ^{u}** -लंडू । फलभरितशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ** -लंज्य), a fruit-laden bough. **-phol^{u}** -फोलु । फलसमूहः m. a small amount of any grain (L.V. 86); a pile of mixed grain, chaff, etc., for cattle fodder. **-phrētsar** -फ्रेच्चर् । प्रशस्तफलोत्पत्तिः m. the coming of a fortunate and happy result (from some auspicious cause). **-phryūst^{u}** -फ्र्यूस्तु or **-phryūts^{u}** -फ्र्यूचु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः m. (f. **-phrīts^{ü}** -फ्रीचू or **-phrūts^{ü}** -फ्रूचू), (of some auspicious cause) producing a happy and fortunate result. **-sēr 1** -सेर् । सेटकमितद्रव्यम m. anything weighing a full seer (two pounds). **-sēr 2** -सेर् adj. e.g. one who has wealth and grain to his full satisfaction (cf. **phala-sēr,** bel.). **-sör^{ü}** -सोरू । धान्यसस्यफलसंग्रहः f. collection of grain; esp. bringing it home from the threshing floor. **-ṭhaṭhüj^{ü}** -ठठजू । बुसपात्रिका f. a trough or similar vessel at which cattle are fed, a cattle-manger. The food consists mainly of grain and chaff mixed with water. **-tsanḍ^{a}r** -चंदर् । प्रकाशमानचन्द्रः m. a bright moon. **-zyun^{u}** -ज़्युनु । फलवार्चेन्धनम् m. firewood cut from a fruit-tree. It is used for cooking.

phala-barith फल-बरिथ् adj. e.g. full of fruit, bearing much fruit (K. 223); fertile (El.). **-dāta** -दात । कर्मगुणपरीक्षकः m. one who tests another's work and praises it, thereby encouraging him to further exertions. **-gọ̆b^{u}** -ग्वबु । फलभारयुतः adj. (f. **-gŏb^{ü}** -ग्वबू), having great results (e.g. a business, action, portent, or the like). **-gŏbĕr** -ग्वब्यर् । फलभारवत्ता m. the condition of having great results (as ab.). **-gon^{u}** -गंनु । घनफलः adj. (f. **-gün̆^{ü} 1** -गंञू, for **2,** see **phal 2**), giving heavy produce (e.g. a field), bearing a heavy crop. **-gan̆ĕr** -गञर् । फलनिरन्तरत्वम् m. the condition of bearing a heavy crop (as ab.). **-mūl** -मूल् । फलमूलम m. fruit and roots (as offered together in religious ceremonies). **-pur^{u}** -पुरु । फलपूर्णः adj. (f. **-pur^{ü}** -पुरू), full of produce, full cropped (e.g. a field, a tree, or the like); (of some business or work) having rich results. **-purn** -पुर्न् । फलपूर्णः adj. e.g., id. **-prāpath** -प्रापथ् । फलोपगमः f. (sg. dat. **-prāpüts^{ü}** -प्रापंचू), the ripening or coming into existence of a result. **-pūrĕr** -पूर्यर् । अन्ततः पूर्तिः m. the final settlement of a quarrel, discussion, or the like; the final resulting of any action. **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । फलहीनः adj. (f. **-rütsh^{ü}** -रंछू), fruitless, barren (of a field, tree, action, etc.) (Śiv. 167, 1539); as adv. fruitlessly, without result. **-ratshar** -रछर् । फलहीनता m. barrenness, etc., as ab. **-sēr** -सेर् । फलतृप्तः m. (of a field, tree, etc.), satiated with fruit or produce, bearing plenteous fruit; satisfied with (i.e. having a full amount of) wealth, property, offspring, *etc.*, or with the duties connected with them (cf. **phal-sēr 2,** ab.). **-sost^{u}** -संस्तु । फलसहितः adj. (f. **-sütsh^{ü}** -संछू), having plenteous fruit; esp. when the fruit is manifest. **-sastsar** -ससच्चर् or **-satshar** -सछर् । फलसाहित्यम m. plenteous of manifest fruit, as ab. **-sôw^{u}** -सौवु । फलसंपन्नः adj. (*f.* **-söv^{ü}** -सांवू), rich in fruit, bearing plenteous fruit, fruitful, fertile (Gr.M.). **-sävĕr** -साव्यर् । फलाढ्यत्वम m. richness of fruit. **-säway** -सावय् । फलाढ्यता *f.*, id. **-tshor^{u}** -छंरु । फलहीनः adj. (*f.* **-tshür^{ü}** -छंरू), bearing no fruit (of a field, tree, action, business, etc.); (of fruit-bunch, legume, or the like) having no fruit (fair outside, but empty of fruit). **-tsharĕr** -छर्यर् । फलशून्यता m. the condition of bearing no fruit, as ab. **-tsor^{u}** -चंरु । बहुफलः adj. (f. **-tsür^{ü}** -चंरू), bearing much fruit. **-tsarĕr** -चर्यर् । फलबाहुल्यम् m. the condition of bearing much fruit. **-wāl** -वाल् । त्याज्यकणः f. the chaff and other refuse thrown away in winnowing rice. **-wāl hĕn̆^{ü}** -वाल हंञू । उत्पवनसंस्कारः f.inf. to winnow rice, etc., to clean rice by winnowing. **-wôlu 1** -वोलु (for **2,** see **phal 2**) । फलविक्रयी m. (*f.* **-wājĕn̆** -वाज्यञ्, K. 178), a fruit-seller (K. 178); a grain-seller; one who experiences the result of former actions, or that which causes such results. **-vĕtsar** -व्यच्चर् । फलोपेतता m. (of some action, conduct, etc.) the condition of bearing fruit (as in the next). **-vyot^{u}** -व्यंतु । फलभरितः adj. (f. **-vĕts^{ü}** -व्यंचू), (of some act, conduct, etc.) bearing fruit, having inevitable results, big with results. **-zēchĕr** -ज़ेछ्यर् । विस्तृत-(दीर्घ-)फलत्वम m. the condition of having far-reaching results. **-zyûth^{u} 1** -ज़्यूठु (for **2,** see **phal 2**) । दीर्घफलः (f. **-zīṭh^{ü}** -ज़ीठू), bearing a great quantity of fruit; having far-reaching results; having long-lasting results.

phal 2 फल् । खण्डिका f. a strip, a flake (L. 462, *fal*, a piece; W. 121); a long piece of timber (split off a log or standing tree from end to end); a strip, or piece, of fish similarly flaked off. **-wöl^{i}-zad** -वॉलि-ज़द or **phala-wöl^{i}-zad** फल-वॉलि-ज़द । मूढवृत्तिः, दुर्गतप्रायः adj. e.g. living and acting like one stupefied or witless (in apparel, speech, conduct, etc.), as though smitten by extreme poverty.

phala-gün̆^{ü} 2 फल-गंञू । विभेदितखण्डः *f.* a long piece of wood which has been split off from a post, or long piece of flesh which has been cut off from a fish. **—karañĕ** —करञ । खण्डाहृतिः *f.* pl. inf. to make a long strip or piece of wood cut from a post, or of fish split into two or three lengths; met. to flog or drub anyone, esp. an unruly child or dog. **—tulañĕ** —तुलञ । खण्डाहननम *f.* pl. inf. to raise splinters (in cutting or shaping wood) (H. vii, 14); to raise long pieces, to raise weals, to flog a naughty child with a birch rod or the like. **-wôl^{u} 2 -वोलु** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), (a tree, post, etc.) of which a part has been split off. **—wālañĕ —वालञ । खण्डशो विभेदनम्** f. pl. inf. to split off long pieces from a standing tree or the like; to beat or drub a standing person. **-wöl^{i}-zad -वऺलि-ज़द्**, see **phal-wöl^{i}-zad,** ab. **-zyun^{u} -ज़िनु । विभेदितेन्धनसमूहः** m. firewood consisting of long split logs. **-zyūṭh^{u} 2 -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घखण्डः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü} -ज़ीठू**), split into long planks or beams; firewood consisting of long split logs.

phal 3 फल् । फालः m. the metal tip of an arrow (cf. **kāna-ph°,** p. 449*a*, l. 18); the blade of a mattock or the like. Cf. the next.

phāl 1 फाल् । फालः, तप्तशस्त्रगोलः m. a ploughshare (cf. **ala-ph°,** p. 23*a*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1531); the metal blade of a mattock or the like (cf. **liwañĕ-ph°,** p. 542*a*, l. 9, and **phal 3**); a red-hot lump of iron. **-hyuh^{u} -हिहु । अतितप्तः** adj. (f. **-hish^{ü} -हिशू**), hot, burning hot (like a red-hot lump of iron).

phāla-waṭh फाल-वठ् । आघातशिलाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas -वटस्**), a large block of stone used as an anvil.

phāl 2 फाल् فال । फलादेशः m. an omen, augury, presage; enchantment, spell; a good omen (El. *fāl*) (Śiv. 1748); a portent (Rām. 744). **—wuchun — वुछुन् । फलादेशपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to seek the explanation of an omen (from an astrologer or the like).

phĕl फ्यल् । विषविस्फोटः m. a certain poisonous kind of boil, a carbuncle, a bubo or cancer (cf. **dada-ph°,** p. 187*b*, l. 42; **ḍàmb^{i}-ph°,** p. 218*a*, l. 17; **kāñi-ph°,** p. 460*b*, l. 40). **—phaṭàn^{i} —फटऺनि । अनेकविषविस्फोटोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. a crop of carbuncles to appear on a person. **—phaṭun —फटुन् । विस्फोटविभेदः** m.inf. a carbuncle to burst. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु । विषस्फोटोद्भवः** m.inf. a carbuncle to appear (on a person).

phĕla-cār फ्यल-चार् । विस्फोटपीडा m. 'the wringing of a carbuncle', the agony caused by it before it bursts or is opened. **-dag -दग् । विस्फोटव्यथा** f. the pain of a carbuncle. **-gŏg^{à}j^{i} -ग्वगऺजि** or **-gŏg^{ü}j^{ü} -ग्वगऺजू । विस्फोटमूलम्** f. the core of a carbuncle, the hard knotty lump felt inside one. **-gar -गर् । विस्फोटग्रन्थिः** m. a bubo-like swelling in the armpit, hollow of the knee, or similar place, that accompanies a carbuncle; cf. **gaṇḍ.** **-grüṭ^{ü} -ग्रऺटू । विस्फोटाधारश्वयथुः** f. (sg. dat. **-gracĕ -ग्रच्य**), the hard core of a boil, etc. **-gāsa -गास । ओषधिविशेषः** m. a certain medicinal plant; the long leaves are applied to bubos, etc., to hasten the ripening. **-hākh -हाख् । शाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a kind of vegetable described as having a long thick stalk and thorny leaves. **-hot^{u} -हऺतु । विस्फोटबाधितः** adj. (f. **-hüts^{ü} -हऺच़ू**), suffering from a carbuncle. **-wöd^{ü} -वऺदू । विस्फोटभिषक्** m. a carbuncle doctor, a man whose profession it is to cure boils and the like.

phĕlas dĕl khĕwawun^{u} फ्यलस् दल् ख्यववुनु । दुर्लब्धक्षुद्रवृत्तिः n.ag. (f. **—khĕwavüñ^{ü} —ख्यववऺञू**), 'one who would eat the skin of a carbuncle,' one who leads a miserly life and is filled with foul desires, a mean swindler (cf. K.Pr. 169, where it is wrongly translated).

phēl फेल् فعل m. an act, action, deed; esp. a shameful deed, a crime (Gr.Gr. 21); a trick (Gr.Gr. 21). **—bāz -बाज़् فعل باز । अकार्यकरणशीलः** adj. c.g. one (esp. a boy) who habitually and openly does evil actions, mischievous, naughty; a cheat. **—gatshun —गछुन् । अकस्मादकार्यसंपत्तिः** m.inf. an evil action or crime suddenly to happen. **—karun —करुन् । अकार्यकरणम्** m.inf. to commit a crime.

phọ̆l^{u} फ्वऺलु adj. (f. **phŏj^{ü} फ्वऺजू**) (this word is properly the 1 p.p. of **फ्वलुन्** q.v., used —° as an adj.), as in **aḍa-phọ̆l^{u},** half-blown, p. 11*b*, l. 29, and Rām. 1266; so **nĕha-phŏl^{u},** and adv. **nĕha-phŏli,** at the blossoming from sleep; at dawn (p. 625*a*, l. 47).

phol^{u} 1 फऺलु । फलम्, गुल्फमणिबन्धास्थि, शिरस्त्रादिप्रान्ते, योजनीयखण्डान्तरम्, गूढसंबन्धः grain (the generic term) (El. *phaul, phol, phul*; L. 460, *phul*) (L.V. 86); a small bone of the wrist or ankle (cf. **phĕk^{i}-ph°,** s.v. **phyok^{u} 1**); a kind of silk braid used to ornament the edge of a cap or similar piece of apparel (cf. **aṭa-ph°,** p. 56*a*, l. 25, and **phàl^{i}-wār,** bel.); a secret connexion between two people (e.g. by religion, qualities, or actions), close intimacy (W. 142);

a single grain (cf. **bata-ph°,** p. 137*a*, l. 40; **cana-ph°,** p. 172, l. 27; **dön^{ü}-ph°,** p. 223*b*, l. 11; **muṭh^{i}-ph°,** p. 605*a*, l. 13; **ratsa-ph°,** s.v. **ratsh**) (L.V. 47; Śiv. 255, 367–8; Rām. 12, 1456; K. 178, 1144; K.Pr. 4, 168, 217); a single fruit (of a bunch) (K.Pr. 255); any single small round object, e.g. a pearl (cf. **caphkàl^{i}-ph°,** p. 173*b*, l. 35; **dūra-ph°,** p. 239*a*, l. 1; **ḍōṭha-ph°,** p. 258*a*, l. 4; **haṭi-ph°,** p. 356*a*, l. 42; **kana-ph°,** p. 449*a*, l. 29; **kañi-ph°,** p. 461*b*, l. 24; H. xii, 15, a pebble; **lĕz^{ü}-ph°,** p. 508*b*, l. 34; **lāla-ph°,** p. 522*a*, l. 29; **māli-ph°,** p. 565*a*, l. 49; **nika-ph°,** p. 627*b*, l. 29; **nīl^{i}-ph°,** p. 670*b*, l. 27; **phŏka-ph°,** p. 688*b*, l. 20; **phakīr-ph°,** p. 690*a*, l. 50; **phōta-ph°,** s.v. **phōta**; **pīra-ph°,** s.v. **pīr 1**; **pita-ph°,** s.v. **pita 2**; **ranga-ph°,** s.v. **ranga 2**) (Śiv. 474, 1094, 1314;

Rām. 1653; K. 1143; YZ. 75, 213; K.Pr. 78, 95, 233); a pearl, in the sense of something delicate and beautiful (cf. **danda-ph°**, p. 224*b*, l. 48; **khŏra-ph°**, p. 409*b*, l. 24; **khōra-ph°**, p. 410*b*, l. 6); a small coin, a bit (K.Pr. 238); the pupil of the eye (cf. **lāla-ph°**, p. 522*a*, l. 30; **mañĕ-ph°**, p. 585*b*, l. 50) (Rām. 1105, 1423); a small lump of flesh or the like (cf. **māz-ph°**, p. 614*b*, l. 48; **nūna-ph°**, p. 641*a*, l. 1; **ñĕñĕ-ph°**, p. 644*a*, l. 43; **nāṭi-ph°**, p. 660*b*, l. 24) (K.Pr. 73, a lump of manure); a small collection of grains or the like, a small quantity of anything; esp. of things which, like grain, consist of great numbers of small articles (cf. **arga-ph°**, p. 43*a*, l. 16; **öṭ^{i}-ph°**, p. 53*a*, l. 34; **athi-ph°**, p. 66*a*, l. 5; **bēcha-ph°**, p. 79*b*, l. 35; **basi-ph°**, p. 131*b*, l. 1; **bȧṭh^{i}-ph°**, p. 141*b*, l. 35; **byöl^{i}-ph°**, p. 151*a*, l. 1; **haka-ph°**, p. 326*a*, l. 37; **hāra-ph°**, p. 344*b*, l. 20; **khanḍa-ph°**, p. 402*b*, l. 49; **mā̃gạyĕ-ph°**, p. 552*b*, l. 40; **mŏnga-ph°**, p. 578*b*, l. 12; **mardi-ph°**, or **marēdi-ph°**, p. 589*b*, l. 48; **mŏchĕ-ph°**, p. 604*b*, l. 38; **mĕtsi-ph°**, p. 609*a*, l. 9; **mĕwa-ph°**, p. 611*a*, l. 35; **māyā-ph°**, p. 612*b*, l. 30; **phacakh-ph°**, p. 685*a*, l. 4; **pröpin^{i}-ph°**, s.v. **pröpyun^{u}**; **pŏyĕ-ph°**, s.v. **pŏyĕ**; **tŏm^{a}la-ph°**, s.v. **tŏmul**; **ts^{a}ñĕ-ph°**, s.v. **ts^{a}ñ** (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

It will be observed that this word may mean either 'a single grain or other article' or 'a small quantity of such'. It often happens that, compounded with the same word it may take either sense, so that the meaning of the whole is in doubt. Thus, **dachĕ-ph°**, a single grape, and a small collection of grapes, p. 185*b*, l. 46; **dā̃-ph°**, p. 230*b*, l. 5; **kara-ph°**, p. 466*a*, l. 12; **kȧsh^{i}-ph°**, p. 480*a*, l. 36; **lāyĕ-ph°**, p. 543*b*, l. 3; **macāma-ph°**, p. 548*a*, l. 22; **mahā-ph°**, p. 548*a*, l. 22; **mŏkhta-ph°**, p. 561*a*, l. 15; **makāyi-ph°**, p. 563*b*, l. 6. The plural **phȧl^{i}** फलि is not used to indicate a small amount, but indicates indefinitely 'grains', 'small round articles', etc. (Gr.Gr. 164, Gr.M.).

phol^{u} barun **फलु बरुन् । विरुद्धसूचनम्** m.inf. to tell tales (against some one), peach (against). **—ḍalun —डलुन् । अस्थिविश्लेषभ्रंशः** m.inf. to dislocate the wrist or ankle. **—phyot^{u} —फ्यतु । धनद्रव्यसमुच्चयः** m. 'braid and embroidery'; met. a secret collection or store of precious metals or valuables (Gr.Gr. 95). **—wāṭun —वाटुन् । संबन्धविधानम्** m.inf. to mount a pearl or other round jewel in its setting; to set a dislocated wrist or ankle; to form an intimacy with some powerful person for one's own protection.

phȧl^{i}-bọng^{a}r फलि-बुंगर् । काचकटकविशेषः f. a kind of glass bangle (see **bọng^{a}r**) studded with coloured beads. **-chula -छुल । कणमर्दनम्** m. the act of rubbing by hand from the cob the seeds of Indian corn or the like. **-chŏmba -छुम्ब । कणमर्दनम्** m. the act of beating Indian corn, legumes, etc., with a stick or flail to release the grains from the cobs or pods; cf. **chŏmb**. **-kŏkür^{ü} -क्ककरू । अतिक्षुद्रवृत्तिः** f. a miserly or niggardly woman (*quasi*, a woman who, although rich, feeds herself as a hen picks up grains). **-maköy^{i} -मकायि । मर्दितगवधुसमूहः** f. Indian corn freed from the cob. **-phakīr -फकीर् । अतिदरिद्रः** m. (f. **-phȧk^{i}röñ^{ü} -फकिरांञ्रू**), a poor miserable beggar, who supports himself by the few grains of food received in begging. **-phal -फल् । संपूर्णतोपेतः** adj. c.g. (of something formerly incomplete) quite complete. **-phala -फल । संपूर्णतया** adv. completely, entirely. **-sör^{ü} -सारू । फलशः संग्रहणम्** f. taking away and collecting grain by grain or little by little (esp. when this is done secretly). **-söriñ -सारिञ् । अभिप्रायान्वेषणम्** f. getting into close intimacy with some one in order to worm out his secret intentions. **-s^{a}tsan -सत्सन् । सूचीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-s^{a}tsüñ^{ü} -सत्संञ्रू**), a kind of pin with a large shining head. Musalmān women adorn their head-dress (**kasāba**, q.v.) with it (El. *phalsatsan*). **-wād -वाद् । फलक्रमवृत्तिकः** m. (rice, etc.) dealt with or distributed grain by grain or in very small quantities. **-wār -वार् । खण्डविशेषः** m. a coloured silk braid used as a border of a cap or similar article of apparel.

phali phali bāwoṭ^{u} फलि फलि बावटु । अतिधृष्टः m. 'an armlet on every ankle and wrist'; hence, a naughty disobedient child. **phali wasith bata फलि वसिथ् बत । ईषत्तरलभक्तम्** m. soft boiled rice (in which the grains are not separate).

phol^{u} 2 फलु adj. (f. **phüj^{ü} फजू**) (this word is properly the 1 p.p. of **phalun 1** and **2**, q.v., used —° as an adj.), (of a garment) worn out, ragged. Cf. **aḍa-ph°**, p. 11*b*, l. 26; **kana-ph°**, p. 448*a*, l. 21).

phul फुल् । (सुधा)रसभेदः f. a kind of salt used for seasoning tea. It comes from the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains carbonate and sulphate of soda, with a little chloride of sodium (K.Pr. 39). **—khasüñ^{ü} —खसंञ्रू । अतिस्थौल्यापत्तिः** f.inf. 'the salt to rise', (of a living being) quickly to become stout and fat. **—ladüñ^{ü} —लदंञ्रू । अतिमांसलतापत्तिः** f.inf. to gain stoutness or fatness (owing to the accession of wealth or the like).

phūl m. *Verbascum thapsus* (El.).

phula फुल m. a measure of rice straw. The handful of stalks cut at one time by the sickle is **bŏḍ^{u}**, q.v. 2 **bŏḍ^{u}** = 1 **ʦaph** (q.v.), and 4 **ʦaph** = 1 **phula.** Near the river, where straw is sold for consumption, the handful is **ʦaph,** and 2 **ʦaph** = 1 **phula.** In each case 12 **phulas** = 1 **kuru** (q.v.). See L. 328.

phulai फुलै (Gr.Gr. 22), see **phulay.**

phul^{u} फुलु । नेत्रबिन्दुः m. cataract (of the eyes).

phul^{i} pĕni फुलि प्यनि । नेत्ररोगविशेषोद्भवः m. pl. inf. cataract to occur (in a person's eyes).

phuli-chŏkh फुलि-छ्वख् । अल्पपाकः m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छ्वकस्**), a slight boiling of vegetables. **-gañĕr -गञर् । संततिबाहुल्यम** m. abundance of descendants (sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.). Cf. **phulayĕ-gañĕr,** s.v. **phulay.**

pahôl^{u} पहोलु । जाबालः m. (f. **pahöj^{ü} पहॉजू**, El. *pahaj*), a goatherd, a shepherd (as found in the hill country. He spends the summer there, with his family and dogs, until driven down to the valleys by the snows of winter) (El. *pohol, pŏhul, puhul,* and *púhul*; L. 464, *pohl*) (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 172, 249, *pohol^{u}*).

pahöl^{i}-bāy पहॉलि-बाय् । (जाबाल)पशुपालस्त्री f. his wife.

pahul^{u} पह़लु । साश्रिः, साश्रिवर्तुलः adj. (f. **pah^{ü}j^{ü} पहंजू**), possessing corners, cornered; globular, but possessing corners.

phaulād फौलाद्, phōlād फोलाद् فولاد, i.q. **pŏlād,** q.v.

phôlūda फोलूद (= فالوده) । **मण्डम्** m. a kind of flummery (given as a food to invalids).

phaladār फलदार् । विशिष्टफलोपेतः adj. c.g. fruitful, possessing fruit (lit. and met.); (of firewood) producing many split sticks (cf. **phal 2**).

phalhār फल्हार्, see p. 691*b*, l. 38.

phalakh फलख् । अवलम्बनरज्जुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phalakas फलकस्**), a kind of sling fastened as a punishment to a naughty child's feet, by which he is hung head downwards. **—ʦaṭàn^{i} —च़टॅनि । अतिकोपाविष्कारः** m. pl. inf. to abuse in a rage (a person or a business).

phulkör^{i} फुल्कॉरि । सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः f. flowered or embroidered cloth.

phŏl^{i}la फ्वलिल । पुष्परसतैलविशेषः m. oil impregnated with essence of flowers by steeping them in it, scented oil (K.Pr. 159). **-kangañ -कंगञ् । सुगन्धतैलविशेषाक्तकेशप्रसाधनशीला** f. a comb impregnated with scented oil; a woman who is in the habit of combing her hair with scented oil. **-wŏḍ -व्वड् । पुष्पसुगन्धिततैलविशेषपरिमलितशिरस्का** f. a head, the hair of which is impregnated with scented oil; a woman whose hair is so impregnated.

phul^{i}lad फुलिलद् । नेत्रविकारयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phul^{i}ladiñ फुलिलदिञ्**), one who is afflicted with cataract of the eyes.

phŏllun फ्वल्लुन्, see **phŏlun.**

phŏllanāwun फ्वल्लनावुन्, see **phŏlanāwun.**

phŏllawun^{u} फ्वल्लवुनु, see **फ्वलवुनु**.

pahlmund (? **pah^{a}l-mŏnḍ^{ü} पहल्-म्वंडू**), ? f. *Pyrethrum sp.*, a certain medicinal plant. The root (**mŏnḍ^{ü}**) is said to be good for toothache (L. 76).

phalön^{i} फलॉनि (= فلان) । **अमुकः** m. (f. **phalöñ^{ü} फलॉञू**), such a, such-and-such, a certain (man); such a man, such a one, so-and-so, such a thing (El. *falán, falãnyi*).

phalun 1 फलुन् । सत्फलीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phol^{u} 3 फॅलु** (for **1** and **2,** see s.vv.), f. **phüj^{ü} फॅजू**; 2 p.p. **phajyōv फज्योव्**), to bear fruit (Gr.Gr. 205, L.V. 66); to bear good or plentiful fruit, have a good yield; to have a good result, turn out successfully (e.g. arrangements for defence against injury); to have a good outcome or fulfilment (of an omen, dream, portent, or the like).

phol^{u}-mot^{u} 1 फॅलु-मॅतु । सुफलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phüj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} 1 फॅजू-मॅच़ू**), that which has borne fruit (esp. good fruit), as ab.

phalith gaʦhun फलिथ् गछुन् । फलितीभवनम् m.inf. to bear fruit or results at once or after a very short time.

phalun 2 फलुन् । विभेदः, जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 2 (p.p. as in **phalun 1.** The causal of this verb is **phālanāwun,** q.v.), to be split from top to bottom, to be split (of a tree-trunk, log, or the like); to be divided into calculated shares, distributed, shared among several people (Gr.Gr. 205); to be split (by use), to become worn out (of e.g. a garment, a metal dish, or an ornament) (cf. **atha phalàn^{i},** p. 60*b*, l. 30; **pād phalàn^{i},** p. 681*a*, l. 1; **phĕk^{i} phalàn^{i},** s.v. **phyok^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 174, 205); to become worn away (e.g. the edge of a tool) (K.Pr. 195).

phàl^{i} phàl^{i} mahārāza फॅलि फॅलि महाराज़ । अतिदृढः m. wearing out and wearing out (and still) royal; hence (of some garment, ornament, or the like) in good condition though much used.

phol^{u}-mot^{u} 2 फॅलु-मॅतु । विभागेनाप्तः, जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **phüj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} 2 फॅजू-मॅच़ू**), split; divided, shared, a shared portion (of something divided); worn out, as ab.

phalan-hār फलन्-हार् । सुभेद्यः, दृढः n.ag., c.g. easily split; that which stands wearing out, (of a garment, carpet, vessel, ornament, or the like) that which lasts a long time, lasting, strong, durable.

phŏlun फलुन् or **phŏllun** फल्लुन् । **विकास:** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **phọ̆l^{u}** फलु or (Śiv. 54) **phọ̆ll^{u}** फल्लु, f. **phŏj^{ü}** फजू (Śiv. 1684, 1686) or **phŏjj^{ü}** फज्जू ; 2 p.p. **phŏjyōv** फज्योव्. The causal of this verb is **phŏl(l)anāwun, phọ̆l^{a}run, phọ̆l^{a}rāwun,** or **phŏl(l)awun,** qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174)], to expand (of a flower), to blossom, to burst forth in bloom, to flower (cf. **pōsh phŏlȧn^{i},** s.v. **pōsh 1; pushĕ ph°,** s.v. **pushĕ**) (Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 46 ; Śiv. 54 (*phŏll°*), 132, 167, 267, 491, 555, 1025, 1157 (*ll*), 1180, 1270, 1536 (*ll*), 1571, 1573, 1686, 1744, 1760 (*ll*) ; Rām. 93, 647, 678, 1025, 1777 ; K. 250 ; YZ. 46 ; K.Pr. 138, 256) ; to bloom, flourish (El. *phulun* ; Gr.Gr. (*phŏll°*), 174, 205 ; Rām. 204 ; YZ. 170) ; to bloom, to become filled with joy (Rām. 1431 ; K. 94, 100, 1016, 1141) ; (of light, dawn, etc.) to bloom forth, i.e. to begin to shine (cf. **gāsh phŏlun,** p. 308*b*, l. 18) (Śiv. 1684 ; Rām. 92, 295, 679, 1257, 1636 ; K. 79 ; H. iii, 3 ; v, 5, 7 ; viii, 9 ; xii, 2) ; (of a work begun) to turn out successfully ; to bloom out, to become fine and handsome ; (of a man or the like) to be prosperous and popular (with much wealth and many children) (cf. **ḍambi-ph°,** to blossom from the belly ; hence, to have good children, p. 218*a*, l. 20) (K.Pr. 157). **phọ̆l^{u}-mot^{u}** फलु-मंतु or (Śiv. 498) **phọ̆ll^{u}-mot^{u}** फल्लु-मंतु । **विकसित:** perf. part. (f. **phŏj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फजू-मंचू, Śiv. 1727) (of a flower) expanded, (of a plant) in full bloom (Śiv. 44, 498, 1727) ; successfully accomplished, as ab. ; become prosperous, as ab.

phālanāwun फालनावुन् । **विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम्, संकलनया विभाजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phālanôw^{u}** फालनोवु), causal of **phalun 2,** to split (a tree, log, or the like) from top to bottom, to tear ; to divide into calculated shares, to distribute a number of articles in proper proportions ; to wear out (a garment, etc.) by long use. **phālanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** फालनोवु-मंतु । **विभेदित:, जीर्णीकृत:, संकलनविभाजित:** perf. part. (**phālanöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फालनावू-मंचू), split ; properly shared out ; caused to be worn out, as ab.

phŏlanāwun फलनावुन् or **phŏllanāwun** फल्लनावुन् । **विकासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏlanôw^{u}** फलनोवु), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Śiv. 26 (*phŏllanāwun*), 1809) ; to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy ; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.) ; to cause a work to prosper ; to spread out (things collected in a mass). **phŏlanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** फलनोवु-मंतु । **विकाससमापादित:** perf. part. (f. **phŏlanöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फलनावू-मंचू), brought to full blossom (by cultivation, etc.) ; made popular, as ab. ; made fine and handsome, as ab.

phal^{a}r फलर् । **क्षुद्रखण्डिका** f. a small split off piece of timber (dim. of **phal 2,** q.v.).

phọ̆l^{a}ran फलरन् । **विकासना** f. (sg. dat. **phọ̆l^{a}rüñ^{ü}** फलरंञू), expansion (of a flower), causing to blossom ; making (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by adorning it, etc.) ; spreading out (things collected in a mass).

phọ̆l^{a}run फलरुन् । **विकासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phọ̆l°r^{u}** फलरु), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) ; to cause a man to be popular, prosperous, and happy ; to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, ornament, embellishment, etc.) ; to cause a work to prosper ; to spread out (things collected in a mass). **phọ̆l°r^{u}-mot^{u}** फलरु-मंतु । **विकाससमापादित:** perf. part. (f. **phọ̆l^{ü}r^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फलरू-मंचू), brought to full blossom (by cultivation, etc.) ; made popular, handsome, etc., as ab. ; caused to prosper, as ab. ; spread out, as ab.

phọ̆l^{a}rāwun फलरावुन् । **विकासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phọ̆l^{a}rôw^{u}** फलरोवु), i.q. **phọ̆l^{a}run,** q.v. **phọ̆l^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** फलरोवु-मंतु । **विकासित:** 1 p.p. (f. **phọ̆l^{a}röv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फलरावू-मंचू), i.q. **phọ̆l°r^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v., s.v. **phọ̆l^{a}run.**

phulsel m. *Virburnum stellulatum* (El.).

phalsatsan (El.), i.q. **phȧl^{i}-s^{a}ʦan,** p. 694*b*, l. 22.

phulaṭh फुलठ् । **गदाविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **phulaṭi** फुलटि), a kind of club with a thick head bound with leather, an Indian club. **phulaṭa-böz^{i}** फुलट-बाज़ि f. wielding, or practising with, Indian clubs (K. 947).

phālav फालव् । **आपणकपाटसमूह:** m. the shutters of a shop as a whole, a complete set of shop-shutters. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । **आपणकपाटनिरोध:** m.inf. to close the shutters of a shop, to shut up shop, to stop the traffic of one's shop (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 1248). **—lagun** —लगुन् । **खिलीभवनम्** m.inf. the doors of a shop to be shut ; met. a house to become empty and deserted by its inhabitants. **-püṭ^{ü}** -पंटू । **आपणद्वारपट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pachĕ** -पच्य), a single shutter, one of the boards which form a set of shop-shutters.

pholwā फल्वा, i.q. **phol^{u} 1** with suff. of indef. art. Cf. **bata-ph°,** p. 137*a*, l. 41.

phalawun फलवुन् । **विभेदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phalow^{u}** फलंवु), to split a post or log ; cf. **phalun 2.** **phalow^{u}-mot^{u}** फलंवु-मंतु । **विभेदित:** perf. part. (f. **phalüv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फलंवू-मंचू), split (by some one).

phalawun^{u} 1 फलवुनु । **सुफलितीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **phalavüñ^{ü}** फलवंञू), that which bears good fruit (lit. and met.).

phalawunᵘ 2 फलवुनु । संभवद्विभेदः, सुजीर्णीभवन, चिरपरिचयार्हः n.ag. (f. **phalavüñᵘ̈ फलवंञ्**), that which is easily split, that which is ready or fit for being split; that which becomes worn out; that which stands wearing out, that which lasts long. Cf. **phalan-hār,** s.v. **phalun 2.**

phālawun फालवुन् । विभेदनम्, जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phālowᵘ फालंवु**), to tear, rend, split, cleave (wood) (cf. **atha ph°,** p. 60*b*, l. 33); to wear out (clothes by wearing them). Cf. **phalun 2,** of which this is the causal.

phālowᵘ-motᵘ फालंवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phālüvᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ फालंवू-मंच़ू**), split, cloven (by some one); worn out (by some one).

phālavith dyunᵘ फालविथ् दिनु । विभज्य वितरणम् m.inf. to divide out, share out; to give after wearing out, i.e. to borrow clothes, wear them out, and then return them.

phailwān फैल्वान् adj., c.g. strong, brave, valiant, valorous (El., Gr.M.); i.q. **pahalwān,** q.v.

phŏlawun फ़लवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏlowᵘ फ़लंवु**), (of a flower, plant, etc.) to cause to blossom (by proper cultivation, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1020); to cause (a man) to be popular, prosperous, and happy; to expand, distend (something) (Gr.M.); to make (a person, animal, or thing) fine and handsome (by dress, adornment, embellishment, etc.); to cause a work to prosper; to spread out (things collected in a mass); causal of **phŏlun,** q.v. **phŏlowᵘ-motᵘ फ़लंवु-मंतु । विकासमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **phŏlüvᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ फ़लंवू-मंच़ू**), caused to blossom; made popular, fine, handsome, etc. (as ab.); spread abroad (of things collected in a mass).

phŏlawunᵘ फ़लवुनु or **phŏllawunᵘ फ़ल्लवुनु । विकसन** n.ag. (f. **phŏlavüñᵘ̈ फ़लवंञ्**), (a flower, etc.) which blooms, one which is in full bloom (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 225 (*phŏllawunᵘ*); one who blooms out, one who becomes fine and handsome, one who is prosperous and with a large family; (of a work) one which turns out successfully; (of luck, fate, or the like) blooming, fortunate, happy (K. 311). The phrase **gāsh phŏlawunᵘ** or **phŏlawani gāshĕ,** is used adverbially to mean 'immediately on the blossoming of light', i.e. at early dawn (Gr.M.; Rām. 1105, 1109).

pahalwān पहल्वान् پہلوان or **pahālwān पहाल्वान् । मल्लः** m. (f. **pahālwöñᵘ̈ पहाल्वांञ्,** q.v.), a hero, champion (Rām. 492, 530, 1402, *pahal°*); an athlete, wrestler; a stout sturdy fellow (YZ. 93, *pahlawān*); brave. Cf. **phailwān.**

pahālwönī पहाल्वांनी । मल्लवृत्तिः f. the profession of a wrestler.

pahālwönil पहाल्वांनिल् । मल्लवृत्तिः f. the profession of a wrestler.

pahālwöñᵘ̈ पहाल्वांञ् । मल्लस्त्री f. the wife of a professional wrestler, the wife of an athlete, etc. Cf. **pahālwān.**

phūlwörī फूल्वांरी m. the white rose (*Rosa brunonis*) (El.).

phalāwaṭh फलावठ् । यथेष्टलाभः f. (sg. dat. **phalāwaṭi फलावटि**), the successful gaining of the intended result of any action or course of conduct. **—pĕñᵘ̈ —प्यंञ् । यथेष्टलाभप्राप्तिः** f.inf. such an intended successful result to occur without any difficulty or inconvenience to the performer.

phalwöyⁱ फल्वांयि । वातूलावस्थः adj. c.g. one who is distraught, crazy, driven mad (e.g. by grief, loss, poverty). **—gatshun —गछ़ुन् । उन्मत्तावस्थितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become crazy, as ab.

phalay फलय्, also written **phalai फलै । फलावसरः** f. (of fruits) the season of fruiting, (of grains) harvest time.

phulay फुलय्, also written **phulai फुलै । विकासः** f. blossoming, blooming (cf. **bādam-ph°,** p. 86*b*, l. 15; **dā̃-ph°,** p. 230*b*, l. 9; **gŏrdölⁱ-ph°,** p. 300*b*, l. 25; **pōshĕ-ph°,** s.v. **pōsh 1**) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 56); spring time (El. *phulai*; Śiv. 181, 1720, 1727); the ripening of a small-pox pustule, or the like. **—lagüñᵘ̈ —लगंञ् । विकाससमागमः** f.inf. blossoming to come on, the blossom-season (i.e. spring) to begin; small-pox pustules to begin to ripen.

phulayĕ-gonᵘ फुलंय-गंनु । बहुपुत्रादिमान् adj. (f. **-güñᵘ̈ -गंञ्**), thick blossoming; met. one who has many children, grandchildren, etc. **—gañĕr —गञर् । बहुपुत्रपौत्रवत्त्वम्** m. abundance of descendants, the having many sons, daughters, and grandchildren; cf. **phuli-gañĕr,** p. 695*a*, l. 13. **-dār -दार् । पुष्पचित्राङ्कितः** m. (of a cloth) marked or embroidered with representations of flowers, flowered. **-motᵘ -मंतु । विकासिचित्तः** adj. (f. **-mütsᵘ̈ -मंच़ू**), one who is devoted to blossoming, one who makes a practice of wasting his time in enjoying the season of flowers; one whose mind blossoms, one who has a rapturously joyful heart. **-rang -रंग् । अचिरनाशः** m. the nature of blossoming; hence, transientness, evanescence, impermanence. **-sāl -साल् । पुष्पविकासनिमित्तभोजनम्** m. a picnic in the flower-season.

pham फम्, see **phamb.**

phamb फंब् (cf. پنبه) **। तूलः** m. (as the first member of a compound this word may become **phā̃ फँ** or **pham फम्**), cotton wool (cf. **dōñĕ-ph°,** p. 231*b*, l. 10;

ḍī̃gi-ph°, p. 267*b*, l. 8; **jaga-ph°**, p. 371*a*, l. 34; **khaphari phamb ʦānun,** p. 406*a*, l. 14; **phát^{i}la-ph°,** s.v. **phát^{i}la**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1610; H. viii, 6, 13; K.Pr. 167); the wool of the Ladākī goat (cf. **bŏṭa-ph°,** p. 138*b*, l. 24; **kĕli-ph°,** p. 436*a*, l. 38; **phēri-ph°,** s.v. **phyūr^{u} 2**) (L. 465, *pamb*; Rām. 717, 1014, 1613); cotton-like down of plants, catkins (cf. **phrasta-ph°,** s.v. **phrast**); birds' down or the like (cf. **braga-ph°,** p. 120*a*, l. 27).

phā̃-wāl फँ-वाल् or **pham-wāl** फम-वाल्। राङ्कवोर्णाबालः m. the coarse hair found in cotton wool and discarded before spinning; the coarse hair found mixed in the soft wool of the Ladākī goat, and similarly discarded before spinning. **-wôn̄^{u}** -वोञ्। राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयी m. a seller of the wool of the Ladākī goat. **-vüṭ^{ü}** -वंटू। राङ्कवोर्णासमुच्चयः f. a light bale of Ladākī wool (weighing eight to twelve pounds). **-watun** -वतुन्। तूलपत्रम m. (sg. dat. **-watanas** -वतनस), a square sheet of cotton wool (about a span across. It is so prepared after having been opened out and picked clean by the fingers).

pham-phĕran फम-फ्यरन्। तूलवस्त्रम m. a Kāshmīrī coat (see **phĕran**) wadded with cotton wool (and worn in winter, a quilted coat). **-pan** -पन् m. shawl-thread (El.).

phamba-üṭ^{ü} फम्ब-श्रंटू। तूलखण्डः f. a long piece of cleaned cotton wool ready for spinning (cf. **-māl,** bel.). **-daġ^{a}la** -दंगल्। सतूलास्तरणम m. a wadded quilt or coat (stuffed with cotton wool). **-ḍī̃j^{i}** -डौँजि or **-ḍī̃j^{ü}** -डौँजू। तूलगोलकः f. a ball of cleaned cotton wool. **-dār** -दार्। सतूलः adj. e.g. stuffed with cotton wool, wadded, quilted. **-dastār** -दस्तार्। राङ्कवोर्णशिरोवासः m. a kind of cap made of *pashmīna*, i.e. the cloth made from Ladākī wool. **-dĕv** -द्यव्। तूलपुत्तलिका m. a doll made of cotton wool. **-ḍyū̃g^{u}** -ड्यूँगु। तूलगोलः m. a large ball of cleaned cotton wool (Śiv. 589, K.Pr. 136). **-māl** -माल्। तूलमाला f. a necklace of cotton wool, i.e. the long piece of cleaned cotton wool ready for spinning (cf. **-üṭ^{ü},** ab.). **-sīr^{ü}** -सीरू। तूलप्रसूतिः f. (at the time of spinning) the piece of cleaned cotton wool (about ten or twelve inches long) held in the hand (cf. **-tọ̆mb^{u}**); a certain bird (Śiv. 1011, 1694). **-thŏs** -थ्वस्। तूलमुष्टिः f. as much cleaned cotton wool as can be taken up by the fingers. **-thọ̆s^{u}** -थ्वंसु। तूलसमूहः m. as much cotton wool as would form the wick of a lamp or the like. **-tọ̆mb^{u}** -त्वंबु। शुद्धतूलखण्डम m. the piece of cotton wool held in the fingers of the left hand at the time of spinning (cf. **-sīr^{ü},** ab.). **-ṭūp^{i}** -टूपि। सतूलशिरस्त्रम् f. a cap wadded or quilted with cotton wool. **-tāsa** -तास। तूलपात्रविशेषः m. the covered earthen pot in which cleaned cotton wool is kept. **-ʦöryun^{a}** -त्रांरिन्। तूलावकरः m. the refuse left in cleaning cotton wool.

phĕ́mb फ्यंब्। खेदः f. the distress displayed by a nursling child when crying (e.g. for its nurse, etc.); distress felt by oneself when calling out, lamenting, or speaking, and failing to get an answer, or one's demand satisfied. **—barün̄^{ü}** —बरंञू। बङ्खेदानुभवः f.inf. to experience such distress (e.g. when experienced by a child crying for its nurse, or by a starving or lamenting person whose requests are disregarded). **—khārün̄^{ü}** —खारंञू। आक्रन्दादावुपेचादिना खिन्नीकरणम f.inf. to distress a person, as ab. **—khasün̄^{ü}** —खसंञू। अतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. such distress to arise.

phūman फूमन् m. *Leucas cephalotis* and *aspera* (El.).

phömphalun फांफलुन, see **phȫphalun.**

phamwār फंवार, see **phā̃wār.**

phan 1 फन्। स्फटा m. a snake's expanded hood.

phan 2 फन्। सूक्ष्मपाशविशेषः m. a noose, snare, trap, gin (for small birds). Cf. **phand.**

phanā फना فنا m. mortality, frailty, destruction, death; as adj. passed away, departed, deceased, defunct; non-existent, extinct; cf. **phanöy^{i}.** **—gaʦhun** —गछुन। विनष्टीभवनम m.inf. to be destroyed, to perish, pass away, vanish; to cease to be, to die. **—karun** —करुन्। विनाशनम m.inf. to destroy, cause to perish, cause to vanish.

phān फान् m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

phīna फीन। फेनः f. froth, foam, scum; foam or froth from the mouth. **—anün̄^{ü}** —अनंञू। खेदापादनम f.inf. to bring froth to a person's mouth; hence, to distress a person by putting him to some difficult and exhausting work. **-lọ̆ʦh^{u}** -ल्वंछु। फेनसंदोहः m. a clot or lump of foam or froth (on water or issuing from the mouth). **—yin̄^{ü}** —यिञू। खेदापत्तिः f.inf. foam to come; distress to come, as ab.

phôn^{u} फोनु m. in **phön^{i}-kôl^{u}** फांनि-कोलु। खिन्नीभवनम m. (of an abandoned house or the like), emptiness, desolateness; (of a person) ruined, poverty-stricken. Cf. **phun̄^{u}.**

pahān पहान्। किञ्चित adv. somewhat, a little, used with adjectives and adverbs, as in **boḍ^{u}-p°,** somewhat big, p. 85*a*, l. 3; so **brȫṭh-p°,** p. 128*a*, l. 34; **dūr-p°,** p. 238*b*, l. 32; **kam-p°,** p. 442*b*, l. 19; **kôshur^{u}-p°,** p. 481*b*, l. 43; **nĕbar-p°,** p. 620*b*, l. 28; **narm-p°,** p. 651*b*, l. 22; **nyūr^{u}-p°,** p. 673*b*, l. 32; **path p°,** s.v. **path 3** (El. *pahan*; H. x, 7; xii. 6).

pĕhön प्यहांन, see **pyon^{u}.**

pihan पिह्‌न f. (sg. dat. **pihün̄^{ü}** पिहंञू), the act of grinding. **—karün̄^{ü}** —करंञू। असकृत्प्रेरणम f.inf.

to do grinding, to keep on urging an unwilling or careless worker.

pihon^{u} पिहंनु । तोदनविशेषः m. an ox-goad, the *painā* of Hindōstān (K.Pr. 219, wrongly translated 'yoke').

pihun पिह्नन् । पेषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuh^{u} पिहु**, f. **pish^{ü} पिशू**, Gr.Gr. 210; 2 p.p. **pishyōv पिश्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 225), to grind (grain, etc., in a mill) (Gr.Gr. 31, Gr.M., L. 460); met. to thrash, beat, pound, thwack, goad (cf. **dā̃da-p°**, p. 187*b*, l. 13). **—karun —करुन् । अतितोदनम्** m.inf. to beat (in the way of school correction with a light rod), to give a flogging (to a schoolboy or the like).

pih^{i} pih^{i} ʦhunun पिहि पिहि छ़ुनुन् । असकृद् वाङ्मात्रेन शिक्षणम् m.inf. persistently to teach (a stupid or inattentive pupil), to repeat a lesson to him over and over again so as to impress it on his memory.

pihan-wôl^{u} पिहन्-वोलु । पेषणाजीवी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one whose profession is that of grinding (corn, etc.), a miller.

pyuh^{u}-mot^{u} पिहु-मंतु । पिष्टः perf. part. (f. **pish^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पिशू-मंच़ू**), ground (in a mill).

puhun^{u} पुह्ननु, see **pŏh.**

phūnc^{ü} फूंचू, phūnc^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} फूंचू-मंच़ू, phūncyōv फूंच्योव्, see **phū̃kun.**

phand फंद् فند । छलम(माया) m. artifice, deceit, fraud (Rām. 435, 702, 1150); deceiving by magic; falsehood (cf. **canj-phanj**, p. 173*a*, l. 31) (Śiv. 277); a foolish or unprofitable speech, vain words; working a puppet-show or the like. **phanda-wôl^{u} फंद्-वोलु । व्याजकृत्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a swindler, deceiver.

phanḍa फंड । आघातः m. a striking, thwacking, beating, bastinado (with fist, sand bag, or stick) (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 60*b*, l. 36). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । आहननम्** m.inf. to drub, thrash, beat, bastinado (with fist, club, or sand bag). **—khyon^{u} —ख्यंनु । आघातानुभवः** m.inf. to suffer such a drubbing. **—karun —करुन् । आहननम्** m.inf. to drub, bastinado, as ab. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु । आघातापातः** m.inf. such a drubbing or bastinado to befall (a person).

phánḍ^{i} फंडि or phünḍ^{ü} फंडू । आपत् f. (sg. dat. **phanjĕ फंज्य**), a calamity, disaster, misfortune (e.g. resulting from royal displeasure, pillage, imprisonment, or the like). **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञू । विपत्संनिपातः** f.inf. such a disaster suddenly to occur.

phĕnḍ फ्यंड् in phĕnḍa-shöj^{ü} फ्यंड-शांजू । गोमायुशाविका f. a female jackal cub. Cf. **phĕnḍ^{ü}r^{ü}.**

pahand (? spelling and gender), a certain medicinal plant, used as a diuretic (L. 75).

phindakh, findakh फिंदख् (= فندق) m. (sg. dat. **phi(fi)ndakas फिंदकस्**), the nut of the *Corylus avellana* (El.).

phandal फंदल् । मायावी adj. c.g. false, deceitful, fraudulent; one who exhibits magical tricks, or who works a puppet-show.

phīnalad फीनलद् । खिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phīnaladiñ फीनलदिञ्**), covered with foam; having froth issuing from the mouth; distraught with extreme and exhausting labour; (of a work or business) causing such distress.

phandun फंदुन् । छलनम् m. (sg. dat. **phandanas फंदनस्**), the act of defrauding, cheating, etc.

phanḍun फंडुन् । आहननम् m. (sg. dat. **phanḍanas फंडनस्**), the act of beating, thwacking, bastinadoing; beating a carpet or the like to expel the dust.

phandri (? spelling) f. a barren buffalo (L. 360).

phĕnḍ^{ü}r^{ü} फ्यंड्रू । युवती f. a fair maiden, a pretty unmarried girl. Cf. **phĕnḍ.**

phọng^{u} फ़ुंगु । निःसारः adj. (f. **phŏnj^{ü} फ़ुंजू**), wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy, or powerful, but really worthless). Cf. **phōnsa.**

phŏngil फ़ुंगिल् । अप्रसाधितकेशा f. a woman with uncombed or untidy hair (esp. one habitually so).

phā̃ngun फांगुन्, see **phā̃gun.**

phungun फुंगुन् । अपर्याप्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phung^{u} फुंगु**; 2 p.p. **phunjyōv फुंज्योव्**), to become uncompleted, to be left unfinished; (in gambling) to be beaten by the other side; to miss the mark (in shooting). **phung^{u}-mot^{u} फुंगु-मंतु । अपर्याप्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **phunj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} फुंजू-मंच़ू**), uncompleted, left unfinished; unsuccessful (in gambling, shooting, etc.).

phöngra फांग्र, see **phö̃gra.**

phungur फुंगुर् । वातादेर्मात्रा m. (sg. dat. **phungaras फुंगरस्**), a short violent gust of wind or the like.

phöngragī फांग्रगी, see **phö̃gragī.**

phā̃ngawun फांगवुन्, see **phā̃gawun.**

phanj फंज्, see **canj-phanj**, p. 173*a*, l. 31.

phanjĕ फंज्य, see **phánḍ^{i}.**

phŏnj^{ü} फ़ुंजू, see **phọng^{u}.**

phunj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} फुंजू-मंच़ू, phunjyōv फुंज्योव्, see **phungun.**

phūnkh फूंख्, see **phū̃kh.**

phūnkhĕth फूंख्यथ्, see **phū̃khĕth.**

phūnkun फूंकुन्, see **phū̃kun.**

phānun फानुन् । निःशेषीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phôn^{u}**; 2 p.p. **phāñōv फाञोव**), to empty entirely (a dish or the like), to carry away everything; to deprive a person of all his property; cf. **phöñ^{ĕ}ran.** **phôn^{u}-mot^{u}** फोनु-मंतु । निःशेषीकृतः perf. part. (f. **phöñ^{ü}-mütŝ^{ü}** फांञू-मंचू), emptied entirely, deprived of all property, as ab.

pahanun पहनुन् । अलंकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pahon^{u}** पहंनु), to wear handsome clothes, be decked out, adorned. **pahon^{u}-mot^{u}** पहंनु-मंतु । आभूषितः perf. part. (f. **pahüñ^{ü}-mütŝ^{ü}** पहंञू-मंचू. This word is mostly used in the f., as applied to a woman), dressed in fine clothes, decked out.

pháṅsi, see **phū̃s^{i}.**

phōnsa फोनस । निःसारः adj. c.g. wanting in substance, pithless, hollow (of something apparently externally strong, but unsubstantial within, or, met., of someone outwardly virtuous, wealthy or powerful, but inwardly worthless). Cf. **phọ̆ng^{u}.**

phônūs फोनूस् فانوس । काचमयदीपावरणपात्रम् m. a glass shade (of a candlestick, etc., hanging lamp, etc.) (Rām. 1659).

phīnṭh फींठ्, see **phī̃ṭh.**

phānṭun फांटुन्, see **phā̃ṭun.**

phēnṭun फेंटुन्, **phīnṭun** फींटुन्, see **phē̃ṭun.**

phīntun फींतुन्, see **phī̃tun.**

pihanāwun पिहनावुन् । संचूर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pihanôw^{u}** पिहनोवु), to cause to be ground (in a mill, etc.), to get ground; causal of **pihun,** q.v. **pihanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** पिहनोवु-मंतु। पेषितः perf. part. (f. **pihanöv^{ü}-mütŝ^{ü}** पिहनांवू-मंचू), got ground, that which one person has caused another to grind.

phanöy^{i} फनांयि (= فنا) । विनाशः f. total destruction, i.q. **phanā,** q.v. **phanāyi-mŏgul^{u}** फनायि-म्वगुलु । विनाशापातः m. 'a Mogul of destruction', total destruction (esp. of property which has been collected together), total loss of one's life's savings.

phĕnzār फ्यज़ार् । विलापः m. great lamentation (for something lost, damaged, or the like, in the hope that someone will be moved to restore it or make the loss good); cf. **zār 1.** **—baràn^{i}** —बरंनि । विलापोपेतदुःखानुभवः m. pl. inf. to utter loud lamentations, as ab. **—din^{i}** —दिनि । विलापासक्तिः m. pl. inf. to give forth such lamentations, to continue making them without cessation.

phuñ^{u} फुञु in **phuñ^{u} phŏkh** फुञु फ़्वख् । शून्यता m. (sg. dat. **—phŏkas** —फ़्वकस्), uninhabited, desolate, tenantless, deserted (e.g. a house or some place, such as a holy site, frequented only at certain seasons). **—phŏkh gatŝhun** —फ़्वख् गछुन् । सर्वनाशः m.inf. to become desolate, deserted, utterly destroyed (of a house or the like). Cf. **phôn^{u}.**

phöñ^{ĕ}ran फांञ्रन् । निःशेषीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **phöñ^{ĕ}rüñ^{ü}** फांञरंञू), the act of emptying entirely (e.g. a vessel); entirely emptying a person (of wealth, property, etc.), depriving (him) of all property. Cf. **phānun.**

phuñuṭ^{u} फुञुटु । विस्फोटः m. a boil (on the body); a nodosity or lump on a tree.

phāñōv फाञोव्, see **phānun.**

phĕph-ṭĕng फ्यफ्-ट्यंग् । उद्धताविनीतप्रायबालकः m. a naughty, impudent, disobedient boy.

phŏph फ़्वफ् (sg. dat. **phŏphi** फ़्वफि), f. a father's sister, a paternal aunt (Rām. 734).

phoph^{u} फंफु । लोहलः adj. (f. **phüph^{ü}** फंफू), speaking indistinctly, lisping, spluttering, of stumbling or stammering speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phapha-kār फफ-कार् । लोहलः adj. c.g., i.q. **phoph^{u}.** **-karawun^{u}** -करवुनु । अतितप्तः adj. (f. **-karavüñ^{ü}** -करवंञू), spluttering with heat, bubbling up (in boiling), pouring out steam, boiling hot.

phuph^{ü}j^{ü} फुफंजू or **phuphüj^{ü}** फुफंजू । शिरः f. (dim. of **phuphul^{u}**), a small head of man or beast (cf. **hēri-ph°,** p. 345*b*, l. 41; **kala-ph°,** p. 435*a*, l. 25).

phuphul^{u} फुफुलु । शिरः m. the head of man or beast.

phō̃phalun फाँफलुन् । क्रियायोग्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **phō̃phalyōv** फाँफल्योव्), to be fit for any work, to be fit for use (Gr.Gr. li).

phaphĕr फफ्यर् । लोहलता m. inarticulateness, stammering, impediment in speech (Gr.Gr. 138).

phĕphur फ्यफुर् । विस्फोटः m. (sg. dat. **phĕpharas** फ्यफरस), a boil (on the body), an abscess, a pimple (cf. **khashĕr^{i}-ph°,** p. 419*b*, l. 10; **pāka-ph°,** s.v. **pākh 1**; **pĕta-ph°,** s.v. **pĕth 2**) (El.; W. 144, *phephara*, pl. nom.; L. 458, *fafar*; K.Pr. 111).

phĕphar-dag फ्यफर्-दग् । विस्फोटपीडा f. the pain of a boil or abscess; similar pain caused by a cut, distress of mind, or the like. **-vĕphar** -व्यफर् m. (? pl.) an abscess, a pimple (El. *phephar-wephar*).

phĕpharlad फ्यफर्लद् । विस्फोटबाधितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phĕpharladiñ** फ्यफर्लदिञ्), afflicted by a boil or boils.

phaṗh^{a}ran फंफरन । लोहलवद्वृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phaṗh^{a}rüñ^{ü}** फंफरंञू), stammering (esp. when put on by one who does not naturally stammer), imitation of stammering.

phipharan फिफरन् । सभयव्यग्रता m. anxiety and fear as to illness or grief overwhelming some beloved son, friend, etc. **phipharàn^{i} lagàn^{i}** फिफरंनि लगंनि । सभयचिन्तोद्विग्नीभवनम् m. pl. inf. such anxiety to occur.

phŏphatur^{u} फ़्वफतुरु adj. (f. **phŏphat^{a}r** फ़्वफतर् or **phŏphat^{ü}r^{ü}** फ़्वफतंरू), bearing the relationship of a paternal aunt **(phŏph)** (Gr.Gr. 132). **—bôy^{u}**

—बोयु m. a paternal cousin, the son of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

phŏphat^{a}r bĕñĕ फ़ुफतर् ब्यञ f. a female paternal cousin, the daughter of a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132).

ph^{a}r 1 फर् or **phar 1 फर्** । **मिथ्यालापः** m. false talk, esp. a cock-and-bull story, a tall yarn (intended to cause laughter or astonishment) (K.Pr. 219). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । **उत्पिञ्जवार्ताप्रकाशनम्** m.inf. to tell publicly a cock-and-bull story, to spin a yarn. **—wanun —वनुन्** । **मिथ्यावृत्तभाषणम्** m.inf. to tell such a story.

ph^{a}r 2 फर् m. in **ph^{a}r-ph^{a}r फर्-फर्** । **शब्दानुकरणम्** onomat. m. the sound caused by burning leaves or paper. **ph^{a}ra-ph^{a}ra gaʦhun फर-फर गछुन्।** **पर्णदाहतुल्यबाधा** m.inf. the sound of blazing leaves to occur; a burning sensation to be felt inside the body.

phar 2 फर् । **द्यूतस्थानम्** m. a gambling house, a gambling den.

pharas bĕhun फरस् ब्यहुन् । **द्यूतगोष्ठीसमाश्रयणम्** m.inf. to haunt a gambling house, to be addicted to visiting gambling parties, to associate with gamblers. **—bĕhawun^{u} —ब्यहवुनु** । **द्यूतगोष्ठ्यामासज्जमानः** n.ag. (f. **bĕhavüñ^{ü} ब्यहवंञू**), a spendthrift who wastes his property in gambling houses. **—byūṭh^{u} - mot^{u} —ब्यूठु-मंतु** । **द्यूतगोष्ठ्यां समासक्तः** perf. part. (f. **—bīṭh^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} —बीठू-मंचू**), one who is engaged in playing dice in a gambling house; hence, a reckless spendthrift.

phar 3 फर् in **māch-phar,** p. 547*b*, l. 9, q.v.

phēra फेर । **भ्रमः** m. (sg. abl. **phēri 2 फेरि**; for **1,** see **phīr^{ü}**), moving about, roaming, wandering, strolling (cf. **dōri-ph°,** p. 239*b*, l. 26); turning round, circular motion, rotation; turning round, change (cf. **nāwa-ph°,** s.v. **nāv 1**) (Śiv. 61); an error, mistake, blunder. **-dār -दार्** । **सशङ्कः** adj. c.g. doubtful, suspicious, hesitating; containing errors (in a calculation or the like). **—gēra —गेर** । **परित आवरणम्** m. walking round and round (some place or thing), surrounding on all sides. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **भ्रमसंभवः** m.inf. a mistake to occur. **-kôl^{u} mēlun -कोलु मेलुन्** । **भ्रान्तिसमापातः** m.inf. a mistake to happen (at the start of any action), to make a wrong start; cf. **phira-kôl^{u} mēlun,** s.v. **phir.** **-kôl^{u} gaʦhun -कोलु गछुन्** । **भ्रान्त्युद्भवः** m.inf. a mistake to arise. **—karun —करुन्** । **गमागमवृत्तिः, भ्रमविधानम्** m.inf. to do coming and going, to walk backwards and forwards; to cause mistakes, lead wrong (in calculation), cheat a person in accounting. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु** । **विवादाश्रयसंयोगः** m.inf. a cause of dispute, due to a mistake, to arise between two people. **-rost^{u} -रंस्तु** । **निर्बाधः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh^{ü} -रंछू**), unobstructed (by error, inconsistency, ignorance, or the like). **—thawun —थवुन्** । **भेदावशेषणम्** m.inf. to settle a discrepancy (in a calculation). **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **विघ्नापातः** m.inf. an obstruction to occur (in some business).

phēri drāv फेरि द्राव् । **विक्रयवृत्तौ निपुणः** adj. c.g. (of a boy) come home from wandering about; passed through (the circle of business); hence, one who has become skilled in commercial pursuits. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **पालनसंचारः** m.inf. to go on the round, to go round and round a field or garden of ripe produce in order to watch it.

phĕr^{i} फ्यरि, phĕri फ्यरि, see **phyor^{u}.**

pheri in **aki pheri** (W. 95) for **aki phiri,** see **phyur^{u} 1.**

phir फिर् m. (sg. abl. **phira 1 फिर**), inversion, used in the following:— **phir-phyār फिर्-फ्यार्** । **विपरीतवृत्तिः** m. constant or repeated change; change, reversal; inconsistency, alternations, vicissitudes (e.g. in the attitude of a king to his subordinates or in the conduct of an office). **-phyār gaʦhun -फ्यार् गछुन्** । **विपर्ययसमापातः** m.inf. such reversal of conduct, etc., to occur. **-phyār karun -फ्यार् करुन्** । **वैपरीत्येन विनाशनम्** m.inf. to reverse a policy, to undo the work or policy of a public officer.

phira-kôl^{u} फिर-कोलु । **व्यत्ययः** m. (owing to forgetfulness or inattention) the wrong reversal of any action, upsetting an arrangement. **-kôl^{u} mēlun -कोलु मेलुन्** । **विपरीतप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. such reversal of action to come into existence, to make a wrong beginning; cf. **phēra-kôl^{u} mēlun,** s.v. **phēra.** **-kath -कथ्** । **साङ्केतिकोक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), talking (in the presence of outsiders) a secret language; esp. the peculiar argot used for stage directions by **bā̃ḍs** (see p. 82*a*, l. 16) or strolling singers and actors (L. 313, *phirkat*). **-mahārĕñ -महार्यञ्** । **प्रथमागता वधूः** f. a bride when she has first come to her husband's house. **-mahārāza -महाराज़** । **द्विरागमनिमन्त्रितवरः** m. a bridegroom when he has first come to the bride's house to take her away to his own house. (This takes place some time after the marriage ceremony.) **-mal -मल्** । **शोकमलम्** m. the uncleanness of garments, head, etc., adopted by a woman after a death in the family, mourning (L. 263 *phir mal*). **-mal kaḍun -मल् कडुन्** । **शोकमलापहरणम्** m.inf. to put off such uncleanness (by washing, bathing, etc.), to go out of mourning. **-mal thawun -मल् थवुन्** । **शोकमालिन्यधारणम्** m.inf. to put on or wear such uncleanness, to go into mourning. **-mala-wājĕñ -मल-वाज्यञ्** । **धृतशोकमला** f. a woman who is in such mourning. **-mot^{u} -मंतु** । **उन्मत्तकल्पः** adj. (f. **-müʦ^{ü} -मंचू**), one who acts contrary to all established custom, one who acts like a lunatic. **-sāl** -साल्। वरस्य प्रथमनिमन्त्रणम् m. the first invitation after a marriage given to the bridegroom by the bride's relations (L. 258, *phirsal*). **-sāl mahārāza** -साल् महाराज़ । प्रथमनिमन्त्रितवरः m. the bridegroom invited to such a feast. **-thurⁱ** -थुरि । विपरीताचरणः adj. e.g. one who does things the reverse way, one who acts contrary to custom. **-thurⁱ pöṭhⁱ** -थुरि पाठि or **-thurⁱ pöṭhin** -थुरि पाठिन् । विपर्ययेण adv. in a reversed manner, upside down, back to front. **-thurᵘ 1** -थुरु । व्यतिक्रमः m. reversal, inversion, in wrong order. **-thurᵘ 2** -थुरु । विपरीताचरणः adj. (f. **-thurᵘ̈** -थुरू), one who does something in the reverse direction, one who is accustomed to act contrary to custom. **-thurᵘ karun** -थुरु करुन । (द्विरागमादि-)गतागतवृत्तिः m.inf. to do reversing (Śiv. 1477); esp. (of a bride) to take the first journey to her husband's house and to return thence to her parents' house. **-thurĕr** -थुर्यर । विपरीतत्वम् m. reversal of any action or thing; reversal of the seasons, unseasonableness of the seasons of the year. **-wörᵘ̈** -वांरू । पात्रपरिवर्तना, धान्यादिपरिवर्तननौका f. transfer of the contents of one vessel to another; transfer of the contents (e.g. grain) of a large cargo-boat into small boats, unloading into barges. **-wārĕ-dāñĕ** -वार्य-दाञ । परिवर्तितधान्यम् m. grain transferred from a cargo-boat to small boats; met. grain which has been dirtied and become dusty or become damp, and which has been turned upside down out of a heap. **-wārĕ-hönzᵘ̈** -वार्य-हांज़ू । धान्यविक्रयिनाविकः m. a boatman who buys rice from a large cargo-boat, and sells it in small boats. **-wārĕ-hānzañ** -वार्य-हाज़ञ् । नौकासु परिवर्तितधान्यविक्रयिस्त्री f. his wife. **-zang** -ज़ग् । अपशकुनम् f. an ill omen. **-zang lagüñᵘ̈** -ज़ंग लगंञू । दुर्निमित्तापातः f.inf. an ill omen to come.

phira 2 फिर । व्यावृत्तिवृत्तिः m. anything or action which is reversed; one who acts contrary to established custom.

phiri फिरि, see **phirᵘ̈ 1** and **phyurᵘ 1**.

phirᵘ̈ फिरू f. a time, turn, used in the ablative **phiri,** (so many) times [as in **aki phiri** (p. 20*a*, l. 43) one time, once (K. 680, 918); once upon a time; **phiri aki,** once again, once more (K. 572); **dŏyi phiri,** twice (K. 27); **dŏyimi phiri,** at the second time (YZ. 13); **pöntsi phiri,** five times (see **pānts**); **trayi ph°,** thrice (K. 63); **sadāhi ph°,** seventeen times (K. 570, 999); **biyĕ ph°,** at another time, once again (K. 565); **yimi ph°,** this time (K. 577); **kaīsi ph°,** now and then (p. 390*a*, l. 4); **kūtsi ph°,** how many times? i.e. very many times (Gr.M.); (see **kūtⁱ,** p. 485*a*, l. 26) (Gr.M.).]

phirᵘ 2 फिरु f. of **phyurᵘ,** 1 p.p. of **phirun,** q.v.

phīrᵘ̈ फीरू। वस्त्रकणिका f. (sg. abl. **phēri 1** फेरि; for **2** see **phēra**), a coarse kind of shawl thread (El.), knots or the like of this thread embroidered into cloth.

phorᵘ 1 फंरु । उदरम् m. the belly, the intestines generally (cf. **phaka-ph°,** p. 689*a*, l. 16); met. the whole body (cf. **phürᵘ̈ 2**). **—sādun** —सादुन । शरीरप्रतिकृतिविधिः m.inf. to accomplish a body, i.e. to perform the funeral obsequies over an artificial body made of flour, etc., when a Hindū has died, but his body cannot be found.

phárⁱ-buzᵘ फंरि-बुज़ु । दग्धकुक्षिः adj. (f. **-buzᵘ̈** -बुज़ू), one whose belly is burnt, esp. one whose belly is accidentally burnt by contact with a burning *kāngar* or portable brazier. **-buzay** -बुज़य । कुक्षिदाहः f. the burning of the belly, as ab. **-dódᵘ** -दोंदु । अपत्योत्कण्ठा m. belly-grief, i.e. longing for offspring. **-dag** -दग । कुक्षिपीडा f. pain in the belly (esp. that owing to starvation). **-dag tulüñᵘ̈** -दग तुलंञू । बुभुक्षाबाधोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause a man (e.g. a client, a servant) or an animal to suffer the pangs of hunger. **-kāgᵃrⁱ gatshüñᵘ̈** -कांगरू गछंञू । कन्यादेर्गतप्रत्यागमात्संतापापत्तिः f.inf. a burning brazier to enter the belly, i.e. the pain to be felt by a married woman's parents when, owing to the death of her husband or the like, and consequent destitution, she has to return to their house; (when a person brings a charge of theft) the tables to be turned (by the accused falsely accusing the charger with the crime). **-phakh** -फख । कुक्षिदुर्गन्धः, कुत्सितापत्यम् (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस), a belly-stink, an evil smell in, or arising from, the belly; (as the child of such-and-such a mother), a wicked, ill conducted, child. **-wōv** -वोव । क्षुद्बाधा f. pain in the belly caused by insufficient food being given to a very hungry person; the pain felt by a very hungry person at the sight of food which is denied to him. **-wōv tulüñᵘ̈** -वोव तुलंञू । क्षुद्बाधोत्थापनम् f.inf. to cause such pain to be felt, to starve or insufficiently feed a person, to let a man starve in the midst of plenty. **-wōv wöthüñᵘ̈** -वोव व्रथंञू । अतिक्षुद्बाधोपगमः f.inf. such hunger pain to arise or be felt.

phorᵘ 2 फंरु m. ? ridicule, scoffing, joking (YZ. 121 (pl.), here translated by the Latin *merces*, but the correct meaning appears to be as ab.). *Cf.* **phᵃr 1**.

phur, see **phyorᵘ** and **phyurᵘ 2**.

phūr 1, see **phyūrᵘ**.

phūr 2 adj. coarse (El.). *Cf.* **pharyushᵘ**.

phurāo, in **basta-phurāo** (L. 463, see p. 135*a*, l. 30).

phür^{ü} 1 फ॑रू । भृष्टमत्स्यः f. roasted fish (El. *phar*, a kind of fish) (El.; K.Pr. 168, 242; K.Pr. 242, describes the way in which these are prepared).

pharĕ gaʦhañĕ फर्य गछ़ञ । बुभुक्षाकुलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become starved (for want of food). **—karañĕ —करञ । अतिबुभुक्षाकुलीकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to starve (a person). Cf. **phar^{i}-dag,** p. 702*b*, l. 20.

phari-gāḍa फरि-गाड । भृष्टमीनाः f.pl. small fish roasted together. **-gôḍ^{u} -गोडु । भृष्टमीनविक्रयी** m. a seller of roasted fish. **-hönz^{ü} -हा॑ज़ू** m. a fisherman who nets small fish for roasting (K.Pr. 168). **-ʦar -च़र् । भृष्टमीनसूदः** m. a preparation of roasted fish as carried for sale in a basket on a woman's head.

phür^{ü} 2 फ॑रू । मृतशरीरम् f. a man's dead body, a corpse; cf. **phor^{u} 1. —gaʦhüñ^{ü} —गछ़॑ञू । शारीरकी अतिक्षीणता** f.inf. to become a corpse; hence, met. (of an invalid) to become wasted away.

phür^{ü} 3 फ॑रू in **kañi-phür^{ü},** p. 461*b*, l. 28, q.v.

pahar पहर् । प्रहरः m. a division of time consisting of three hours, an eighth part of a whole day and night, a watch (cf. **prath pahara,** s.v. **prath 2; patyum^{u} pahar, patim paharan,** etc., s.v. **patyum^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 158; W. 106; Śiv. 628, 1443, 1712; K. 969; H. iii, 1; v, 8); a turn of watch, a period during which a watchman is on guard (H. viii, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13). **pahara-wôl^{u} पहर-वोलु । यामिकः** m. a watchman, sentinel (H. viii, 8).

pahār पहार् । पार्वतीयदेशः m. a hill, mountain; a mountainous tract, 'the hills.' **pahāruk^{u} पहारुकु । पार्वतीयप्रदेशसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pahārüc^{ü} पहार॑चू**), of, belonging to, or born in the hill-country.

pahara पहर । यामिकः m. a watch, watchman, sentinel; a guard, a corporal and his men (K 968). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । यामिकत्वासक्तिः** m.inf. to be diligent in attending guard.

pahôr^{u} पहोरु । पार्वतीयप्रवहन्नदीविशेषः m. a mountain stream (deep and rapid); N. of the river of the Lolāb Valley (El. *puhór*).

pahör^{i} पहा॑रि । पार्वतीयप्रदेशभवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, the hills, produced in the hills.

pahör^{ü} पहा॑रू । कुटी f. a hut, a cottage, a hovel, a small grass or reed dwelling (cf. **ḍāka-p°,** p. 205*b*, l. 17; **graṭa-p°,** p. 304*b*, l. 48; **gāsa-p°,** p. 307*b*, l. 43; **khal-p°,** p. 396*b*, l. 50; **nar-p°,** p. 646*a*, l. 45; **nāra-p°,** p. 648*a*, l. 22; **pĕʦi-p°,** s.v. **pĕʦ^{ü}; rĕsh^{i}-p°,** s.v. **ryosh^{u}**) (El. *páhar*; Gr.M.; K. 1160, 1162); cf. **pāhür^{ü}** and **pör^{ü} 2. pahārĕ-hond^{u} पहार्य-हन्दु । कुटीसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -ह॑ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, a hut.

pahur^{u} पह्रु or **pahur पह्र् । छदिः** m. (sg. dat. **paharas पहरस्**), a roof, a thatch (cf. **nāra-p°,** p. 648*a*, l. 24). **—tārun —तारुन् । छदिर्वितानम्** m.inf. to put on a roof, to roof (a house, etc.).

pāhür^{ü} पाह॑रू f. a hut, cottage, i.q. **pahör^{ü},** q.v. (YZ. 477).

pŏhar 1 प्वहर् (for **2,** see **pŏhur^{u}**) or **pŏhur प्वह्र् । गृहपटलः** m. a floor in a house above the ground-floor, i.e. the first floor, second floor, and so on. (Cf. **köñ^{ü}-p°,** p. 461*a*, l. 1; **kāñĕñi-p°,** p. 462*a*, l. 27.)

pŏhur^{u} प्वह्रु or (Gr.Gr. 39) **pŏhar 2 प्वहर् । अतिथिः, उत्सवे निमन्त्रितः** m. (f. **pahurĕñ पह्रयञ्** or **pŏharĕñ प्वहर्यञ्** (Gr.Gr.)), a guest invited to some family festival, such as a wedding or the like. Such guests are invited for a stay of some days (Śiv. 830, fem.).

puhur^{u} पुह्रु । विषधर(सर्प)विशेषः m. a scorpion (El.) (?); a kind of small and very poisonous snake inhabiting rocky ground (L. 155, *pohur*). **—āsun —आसुन् । प्रमादसंभवः** m.inf. mad fury to have attacked a person. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । प्रमादापत्तिः** m.inf. mad fury to attack a person.

puhar^{i}-balāy पुह॑रि-बलाय् । प्रमादोपप्लवः f. an attack of mad fury; a person who acts as if under the influence of mad fury. **-dĕv -द्यव् । प्रमादावेशः** m. an attack of mad fury (believed to be caused by the possession of a demon); a demon who causes such mad fury. **-dĕviñ -द्यविञ् । प्रमादोत्पादिका राक्षसी** f. a female demon who causes such fury.

pharēb फरेब् فریب m. deception, deceit, fraud, trick, imposture (El. *faréb*).

phrācĕr फ्राच्यर् । विभेदः m. the condition of having a long rent, crackedness, fissuredness, the condition of being split. Cf. **phrāṭh.**

ph^{a}racyōv फ्रच्योव्, see **ph^{a}rakun.**

phardā फर्दा فردا adv. to-morrow; next day, on the morrow (H. vi, 11).

phar^{a}d फर्द् فرد **। पत्रम्** m. a single (person or thing); a single sheet or piece of paper, a leaf.

phar^{a}d^{i} फर॑दि or **phar^{ü}d^{ü} फर॑दू** (cf. فردي) **। राङ्कवप्रच्छदपटः** f. a roll, catalogue; (in Kāshmīrī) a wrapper of *pashmīna* cloth.

paharadar पहरदर् । यामिकः m. a watchman, sentinel.

paharadarī पहरदरी । यामिकव्यवहारः f. a watchman's work, sentinel's duty, guard.

pharāgath फरागथ् فراغت **। मनःस्वास्थ्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **pharāgüʦ^{ü} फराग॑च़ू**), freedom (from business, care, anxiety, etc.), leisure, ease, convenience, comfort, tranquillity (Śiv. 1304); easy circumstances, competency, affluence. Cf. **phārēkh.**

pharhād **फर्हाद्** فرهاد । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. an old bawd. (So in Kāshmīrī. In Persian it is the name of a man, whose mistress was Shirīn, and who to please her dug through an immense mountain.)

pharháng^{i} **फर्हंगि** فرنگي । **सामुद्रिकानूपदेशभवः** m. a Frank; a European, a Portuguese, an Englishman (K.Pr. 169 *pharhung*).

pharhong^{u} **फर्हंगु** । **सामुद्रिकद्वीपविषयविशेषभवः** (f. **pharhünj**^{ü} **फर्हंजू**), European, of, or belonging to, Europe, etc. Cf. the preceding.

pharhath فرحت (? gender) joy, gladness (El. *forhat*).

pharj **फर्ज्** فرج m. the anus (El.).

phar^{a}**j** **फर्ज्** (= فرض) । **फलकम्** f. a shield.

phrika **फ्रिक** । **चञ्चलमन्दस्वभावः** m. fickle, vain, worthless in character. **—shōda** **—शोद** । **अस्थिरव्यसनः**, **अस्थिरकोपः** m. one who is capriciously or fitfully dissolute; one who is indifferent to wrath; one whose wrath is quickly appeased. **-shūdil** **-शूदिल्** । **अस्थिरव्यसनिता** f. fitful dissoluteness; quick appeasement of wrath.

phur^{a}**ki wanañĕ** **फुर्कि वनञ** । **सगर्वमिथ्याप्रलापः** f.pl.inf. false boasting, unfounded glorification (? cf. **ph**^{a}**r 1**).

pharkidār **फर्किदार्** । **न्यूनाधिक्ययुतः** adj. c.g. approximate, more or less. Cf. **pharkh.**

phrakh **फ्रख्** or **ph**^{a}**rakh** **फ्रख्** । **श्वासविकारः** m. (sg. dat. **phrakas** **फ्रकस्**), breathlessness (El. *phrĕk*), asthma (El. also has *phrak*, breath); breathlessness from fear or the like (Śiv. 1810). **—kaḍun** **—कडुन्** । **उद्वेगत्यागः** m.inf. to take away breathlessness, assuage an attack of asthma; met. to soothe the breathlessness due to terror or intense exertion, to relieve or release a person from such terror or exertion. **—khasun** **—खसुन्** । **श्वासोच्छ्वासखेदोद्भवः** m.inf. breathlessness to come on (e.g. from hill-climbing or the like); an attack of asthma, etc., to come on. **—trāwun** **—त्रावुन्** । **उद्वेगत्यागः** m.inf. to be relieved from breathlessness; hence, to be relieved from terror, intense labour, etc.

phraka-dār **फ्रक-दार्** । **भयोद्विग्नः** adj. c.g. breathless; filled with terror or anxiety (whether anticipatory or due to some occurred cause). **—drāv** **—द्राव्** । **स्वभ्यस्तः** m. issued from (i.e. successfully passed through) anxiety, i.e. one who, having passed through the initiatory and anxious preliminaries, is now well skilled in any occupation. **-hot**^{u} **-हतु** । **तात्कालिकभयोद्विग्नः** adj. (f. **-hüts**^{ü} **-हच़ू**), struck by terror (at something that has occurred). **—kaḍun** **—कडुन्** । **स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to pull out from breathless exertion, i.e. by instruction or giving experience, to make (e.g. a stupid or helpless child) skilled and experienced. **—nērun** **—नेरुन्** । **भयोत्तीर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. to become skilled and experienced (see **—drāv**, ab.). **-phr̆akh** **-फ्रख्** । **घनश्वासविकृतिः** f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), severe and rapid breathlessness; terror caused by some sudden or unexpected cause (e.g. an attack by a wild beast). **-phrakh lagüñ**^{ü} **-फ्रख् लगंञू** । **भयोद्वेगोद्भवः** f.inf. such terror to be felt. **-zad** **-ज़द्** । **भीरुः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** **ज़दिञ्**), one who is terror stricken (at some task, e.g. owing to his having failed in a similar task before, or to his belief in his inability to accomplish it).

pharkh **फर्ख्** فرق । **अन्तरम्** f. (sg. dat. **pharki** **फर्कि**), separation, intervening space, interval; distinction, difference, discrepancy (Śiv. 647, f.; El. makes this word m.). **—gatshüñ**^{ü} **—गछंञू** । **न्यूनतापत्तिः** f.inf. deficiency to occur. **—nērüñ**^{ü} **—नेरंञू** । **अन्तरज्ञप्तिः** f.inf. a deficiency to issue, a discrepancy to be found. **—rōzüñ**^{ü} **—रोज़ंञू** । **अन्तरावशेषः** f.inf. a difference or discrepancy to remain as a result. **—thavüñ**^{ü} **—थवंञू** । **अन्तरावशेषणम्** f.inf. to cause a discrepancy, to prove a discrepancy; to differ (El.).

phārēkh **फारेख्** (= فارغ) adj. c.g. free from care, free from labour or business, at leisure, unoccupied, unemployed, disengaged (Rām. 1736). Cf. **pharāgath.**

phirākh **फिराख्** فراق m. separation, disunion, abandonment, departing, departure; distance, distinction; anxiety, grief, regret (on account of absence). **—dyun**^{u} **—दिनु** । **खेदानुचिन्तनम्** m.inf. to recall before others former sorrows. **—lagun** **—लगुन्** । **संतापावेशधारणम्** m.inf. to bear sorrow in the heart (owing to another's hostile actions).

phrakal **फ्रकल्** or **ph**^{a}**rakal** **फ्रकल्** । **घनश्वासविकृतिः** adj. c.g. one who is liable to become breathless with only slight exertion; one who is habitually liable to be terrified.

phrakalad **फ्रकलद्** or **ph**^{a}**rakalad** **फ्रकलद्** । **घनश्वासविकृतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phr(ph**^{a}**r)akaladiñ** **फ्र(फ्र)कलदिञ्**), one who permanently or continually suffers from breathlessness, an asthmatic.

phrakun **फ्रकुन्** or **ph**^{a}**rakun** **फ्रकुन्** । **घनश्वसितम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phr(ph**^{a}**r)ok**^{u} **फ्र(फ्र)कु**; 2 p.p. **phra(ph**^{a}**ra)cyōv** **फ्र(फ्र)च्योव्**. This verb is impersonal), to breathe hard, to breathe violently, to be breathless (e.g. from extreme exertion or from terror).

pharkun **फर्कुन्** । **परीक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phork**^{u} **फंर्कु**, f. **phürk**^{ü} **फंर्कू**, not **phürc**^{ü} **फंर्चू**), to test, put to the test, to examine, to compare, contrast.

phork^{u}**-mot**^{u} **फंर्कु-मंतु** । **परीक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **phürk**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} **फंर्कू-मंच़ू**), tested, examined; compared.

pharkan-wôl^{u} फर्कन्-वोलु । ख्यापयन्, ख्यातीभवन्, ख्यापनीयः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who puts forward something for comparison, one who proclaims something as excellent, one who advertises; that of which the virtues become widely known; worthy of being widely known.

phrakanāwun फ्रकनावुन् or **ph^{a}rakanāwun फ़रकनावुन् । खिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phra-(ph^{a}ra)kanôw^{u} फ्र(फ़र)कनोवु**), to put out of breath, cause to pant; to distress, afflict (by chasing, terrifying, or the like). **phrakanôw^{u}-mot^{u} फ्रकनोवु-मंतु** or **ph^{a}rakanôw^{u}-mot^{u} फ़रकनोवु-मंतु । उद्विग्नीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phra(ph^{a}ra)kanöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} फ्र(फ़र)कनांवू-मंछ़ू**), put out of breath, afflicted, distressed (as ab.).

phrakawun^{u} फ्रकवुनु or **ph^{a}rakawun^{u} फ़रकवुनु । उद्विग्नीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **phra(ph^{a}ra)kavüñ^{ü} फ्र(फ़र)-कवंञ्जू**), one who pants or is out of breath; one who pants (owing to exertion, terror, or the like), one who is much agitated.

pharkāwun फर्कावुन् । परीक्षार्थप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pharkôw^{u} फर्कोवु**), to expose for testing, to expose for publication; to enquire into the meaning (of anything). **pharkôw^{u}-mot^{u} फर्कोवु-मंतु । परीक्षाद्यर्थं ख्यापितः** perf. part. (f. **pharköv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} फर्कांवू-मंछ़ू**), exposed or published for examination, advertised.

pharal फरल् । मिथ्यालपनशीलः adj. c.g. one who habitually indulges in telling false stories. Cf. **ph^{a}r 1.**

phurīlī फुरीली f. *Deutzia staminea* (El.).

puhár^{i}lad पुहंरिलद् । प्रमादाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **puhár^{i}ladiñ पुहंरिलदिञ्**), one who is attacked by mad fury. Cf. **puhur^{u}.**

phŏrmān फ़्रर्मान् فرمان m. an order, command, decree (cf. **nā-phŏrmān**).

pharmöshī फ़रमांशी (= فرمائشي) (in Persian), adj. c.g., excellent, strong; (in Kāshmīrī) a kind of fine paper highly glazed. It is the best quality made in the Valley. The second quality is called *Dahmashtī*, and the third quality *Kalamdönī* (p. 439*b*, l. 38) (L. 380).

phŏrmāwun फ़्रर्मावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phŏrmôw^{u} फ़्रर्मोवु**), to order, command, decree (Śiv. 637, 684, 838).

pharun फरुन् । अपहारः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phor^{u} फंरु**), secret theft to occur (to some one), to have one's property pilfered (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; K.Pr. 125); secretly to help oneself to the results of another's success; to be a cause of loss or ruin (cf. **atha pharán^{i}**, p. 60*b*, l. 37, and **marg pharun,** p. 590*b*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204; Śiv. 170; Rām. 280, 1154, 1587–8; K. 551, 883; H. iv, 2); to commit a fault, be a sinner (Rām. 1702); to be a cause of want of success, to have a project spoiled.

phor^{u}-mot^{u} फंरु-मंतु । विहितापहारः perf. part. (f. **phür^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} फंरू-मंछ़ू**), one who has secretly carried out a theft, caused loss, etc.

paran-wôl^{u} फरन्-वोलु । अपहारकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who habitually commits theft, causes ruin or loss, etc., as ab.

phĕran फ्यरन् । वसनविशेषः m. a kind of dress, the usual garment worn by Kāshmīrīs, in shape like a night-gown with wide sleeves, and worn both by men and women (the only difference being that that worn by women has wider sleeves). When made of wool it is called **lôch^{u}**, and when made of cotton it is called **pô̊ʦh^{u}**, qq.v. (see El. s.v.) (cf. **mal-ph°,** p. 564*a*, l. 12; **marda-ph°,** p. 589*b*, l. 27; **pham-ph°,** p. 698*a*, l. 22; **phirith pheran ʦhunun,** p. 707*b*, l. 26; **pōshĕ-ph°,** s.v. **pōsh 1**; **pata ph°,** s.v. **path 3**) (Gr.M.; L. 464; W. 3; K. 270, 272–3; YZ. 8, 126, 194, 440, 462; K.Pr. 126, 129, 169, 180, 204). **-janda -जंद । पटच्चरम्** m. an old patched *phĕran*. **-jōr -जोर् । वसनयुग्मम्** m. a double *phĕran*, i.e. two, one inside the other, sewn together. The outer is usually of woollen cloth and the inner of cotton. **-palav -पलव् । क्षुद्रवसनम्** m. a worn out, too small, *phĕran*. **—pairāwun —पैरावुन्** m.inf. to put clothes on (a person, dat.), to clothe (Gr.M.). **-shikhur^{u} -शिखुरु । छिन्नभिन्नवसनम्** m. a rag of a *phĕran*, a dirty tattered *phĕran*. **-züṭ^{ü} -ज़ंटू । जीर्णवस्त्रविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **zacĕ ज़च्य**), a tattered *phĕran*.

phērun फेरुन् । संचारः, विलोमीभवनम्, अवकाशाप्तिः, विस्रीभवनम्, पश्चात्तापोद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phyūr^{u} 1 फ्यूरु**, f. **phīr^{ü} फीरू**; 2 p.p. **phēryōv फेर्योव्**, for **phyūr^{u} 2,** see s.v. The transitive form of this verb is **phirun,** q.v.), to return, come back (to a place) (cf. **pānas ph°,** s.v. **pāna**); **path ph°,** s.v. **path 1** (L.V. 51, 89; Śiv, 1709, 1790, 1836; Rām. 207, 946, 1577; K. 208, 359, 515, 633, 646, 882–3, 1018); to come back (to one's senses) (L.V. 89; K. 413, 659, 663); (with **path-kun**) to go back, retreat (Rām. 1345); to revolve, go round (cf. **carkh ph°,** p. 174*b*, l. 29; **lari ph°,** p. 529*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 21, 174, 204, 207; Śiv. 1828; K. 563);

to wander about, ramble, travel about (cf. **böl^{i} ph°,** p. 104*a*, l. 20; **ḍēra ph°,** p. 236*b*, l. 16; **nayĕn ph°,** p. 670*a*, l. 2; **phū̃ki-ph°,** p. 689*b*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 15; Gr.M.; Śiv. 586, 598, 889, 948, 999, 1024, 1082, 1181, 1388, 1428, 1440, 1450, 1571, 1682, 1862; Rām. 44, 456, 550, 641, 1424, 1427, 1559, 1693; K. 106, 122–3, 146, 149, 151, 186, 195, 208, 217, 282, etc.; H. i, 2; ii, 5; YZ. 40, 89, 541–2); to be tossed up and down, put down and taken up (cf. **ḍū̃gi ph°**, p. 195*a*, l. 9);

to walk round (anything) (cf. **ȧnd**^{i} **ph°**, p. 31*b*, l. 23; **charka ph°**, p. 174*b*, l. 33) (Śiv. 322, 1166, 1567, 1609; Rām. 88, 1077, 1333, 1339);

to be reversed, turned back to front, inverted (cf. **atha phērȧn**^{i}, p. 60*b*, l. 41; **duba phērun,** p. 183*a*, l. 23; **döv ph°**, p. 362*a*, l. 25; **man ph°**, p. 572*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 204; Rām. 278, 315); to be done backwards; to turn oneself (towards, *kun*), to become at length favourable (to, *kun*) (Rām. 1275); **lari** (or **larĕ**) **ph°**, to roll over (see p. 529*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1236, 1286); to have one's back turned to something, to be turned away (from, dat.) (**pot**^{u} **ph°**, to desist (from), see **pot**^{u}) (Rām. 843; H. v, 4); to be reversed (of a wish), a wish to work contrariwise (Rām. 847); to turn from a promise, break a promise (K.Pr. 256); to be turned back (e.g. the edge of a cutting tool) (cf. **dāra phērañĕ,** p. 235*b*, l. 8);

to be circulated, to spread abroad, spread over (something) (cf. **nījĕr ph°**, p. 627*a*, l. 16; **nāma-pögām ph°**, p. 636*b*, l. 33) (Rām. 632, K. 924); to come into action as a change, begin to take effect (cf. **maitun ph°**, p. 607*b*, l. 13; **nas-tsüṭ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **phērüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$, p. 654*b*, l. 14; **prañĕr ph°**, s.v. **prañĕr**; **pay ph°**, s.vv. **pay 1** and **2**) (Rām. 1363, 1763; K. 474, **murtshā phērüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$, swooning to come on);

(of a tool, weapon, etc.) to be plied (Rām. 919); to be upset (of liquid) over anything (K.Pr. 11);

to cease from work, take a holiday (L.V. 12);

(of food) to go bad, become corrupt, to rot (Gr.Gr. 204); to become changed (cf. **ȧch**^{i} **phērañĕ,** p. 8*b*, l. 2; **mañĕ phērañĕ,** p. 586*a*, l. 1; **marwāna ph°**, p. 595*a*, l. 4); regret to arise (cf. **lōṭh p°**, p. 537*b*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 204; Śiv. 574–5, 838, 841; H. viii, 1, 7, 10).

phērun thōrun फेरुन् थोरुन् । स्वेच्छयेतस्ततःसंचरणम् m.inf. to saunter about (instead of doing one's duty), to play truant (Śiv. 326). Cf. **phyur**^{u} **thur**^{u}, s.v. **phyur**^{u} **1.**

phēran-dŏh फेरन्-द्वह् । अवकाशदिनम् m. a day on which no work is done, an office holiday. **-kal** -कल् । संचारव्यसनम् f. (esp. of a child) wasting one's time running about (instead of going to school, etc.), playing truant, idling (when one should be at one's lessons). **—pĕd** —प्यद् । संचरणानुरागः f. (sg. dat. **—pĕz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —प्यंज़ू), a liking or propensity for playing truant, as ab. **-wôl**^{u} -वोलु । निवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who wanders about; one who turns back (from something begun); one who breaks his promise, one who (when the time comes) does not adhere to an agreement, one who changes his mind.

phīr^{i} **phīr**^{i} फीरि फीरि freq. part., used as adv. again and again (Śiv. 1222, Rām. 1168, K. 1129).

phīrith फीरिथ् conj. part. having turned, etc., often used as adv. in the sense of 'back again', 'over again', as in **āv phīrith tayār karana,** (the house) was rebuilt (Gr.M.; L.V. 51, 89; Śiv. 1035); back again, in return (K. 822); often used in reporting a conversation, to mean 'in reply'; see **phīrith dapun,** bel. (K. 1105) and **pot**^{u} **phīrith,** s.v. **pot**^{u}. **—anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring back (Gr.M.). **—dapun** —दपुन् m.inf. to speak back, to speak in reply, to answer (Śiv. 80; Rām. 356, 360, 681, 811; K. 581; H. iii, 1, 8; v, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, etc.). **—dyun**^{u} —दिनु m.inf. to give back, return, refund (Gr.M., K. 770). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to turn back, go away from (a place), return home (Rām. 484, 953, 1004, 1179, 1566; K. 685, 864); to retreat; to turn away from; to become hostile (cf. **atha phīrith gatshȧn**^{i}, p. 61*a*, l. 1) (H. iv, 3). **—ladun** —लदुन् m.inf. to send back (e.g. a message in reply) (H. x, 3). **—nērun** —नेरुन् m.inf. to go forth back again (H. x, 14; xii, 19). **—sōzun** —सोज़ुन् m.inf. to send back, to send home (Rām. 304). **—wanun** —वनुन् m.inf., i.q. **—dapun,** ab. (Śiv. 394, Rām. 1385; H. v, 2, 4; x, 7). **—wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to come down again (e.g. after going upstairs) (H. iii, 9). **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् m.inf. to rise back again, equivalent to our 'to up and answer' (H. viii, 6; x, 2, 6; xii, 11). **—yun**^{u} —यिनु m.inf. to come back, return, come home (Gr.M.; Śiv. 97; Rām. 1541; K. 226, 308, 391, 706, 1060; H. ii, 3; v, 1, 4, 10; viii, 10; YZ. 138, 178, 416); to pay a circuit of visits, to go from house to house (**prath garas**) (K. 147).

phyūr^{u}**-mot**^{u} फ्यूरु-मंतु । परिनिवृत्तः, विकृतिमापन्नः, उज्जीवनापन्नः perf. part. (f. **phīr**$^{\ddot{u}}$**-müts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ फीरू-मंचू), turned back, inverted, crooked; returned, come back, come home; one who has changed his mind; turned (to), inclined (to, *kun*); gone bad (of food, etc.); come back (to life). **—hyon**^{u} —ह्यंनु m.inf. to take back (El.). **—yun**^{u} —यिनु m.inf. to come back, return (El.).

phiran फिरन् । व्यावर्तनम्, पायसविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **phirüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ फिरंञ्रू), inversion or turning upside down (of things piled up in a heap); a certain dish of spices, almonds, flour, etc., cooked in milk; altering, changing by substitution (cf. **nāwa phiran,** p. 665*b*,

l. 35). Generally, as a verbal noun, in all the senses of **phirun,** q.v. —**diñ^{ü}** —दिञू । निम्नोर्ध्वीकरणम् f.inf. to turn upside down or turn inside out (e.g. paddy turned out for drying, or a garment exposed for airing).

phirun फिरुन् । परिवर्तनम्, आसत्याध्यानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyur^{u}** फिरु ; for 2, see s.v. El. shows this verb as intransitive; but it is really the transitive form of **phērun,** q.v.), to turn round, cause to go round, whirl (cf. **lari ph°,** p. 529*b*, ll. 26 and 31 ; **nila phiràn^{i},** p. 633*b*, l. 8) (Śiv. 52, 1750 ; H. vii, 18) ; to cause to wander about, to cause to flow over (Śiv. 1213, 1644) ; to circulate (news, etc.) (cf. **nāma-pögān ph°,** p. 636*b*, l. 36) (Rām. 679) ; to toss up and down (cf. **ḍūgi ph°,** p. 195*a*, l. 6) ; to promote, advance, produce, devise (Śiv. 1855) ; to repeat, perform repeatedly, practise diligently (cf. **pŏrān phiràn^{i},** s.v. **pŏrān**) (Śiv. 798, 1612) ;

to turn over (pages) (Gr.Gr. 14, Gr.M.) ; to turn over (beads in a rosary) (Śiv. 102, 1314) ; to turn over (e.g. clothes in the wash) (L.V. 103) ; to cause to walk round, to cause to circumambulate ; to pour from one vessel to another (cf. **gali ph°,** p. 283*a*, l. 31) (Gr.M., Śiv. 969, Rām. 513) ;

to reverse, turn back to front, invert, turn upside down, move (something) backwards and forwards (cf. **atha ph°,** p. 60*b*, l. 45 ; **buth^{u} ph°,** p. 142*a*, l. 6 ; **duba ph°,** p. 183*a*, l. 25 ; **mŏkh ph°,** p. 559*b*, l. 34 ; **man ph°,** p. 572*a*, l. 15 ; **nam ph°,** p. 635*a*, l. 39) (Rām. 148, 330, 847 ; K. 146 ; H. iii, 5 ; YZ. 259) ; (with **pot^{u}**) to turn some one back ; to reverse, cancel, make void (L.V. 107 ; Śiv. 600, 708, 1013 ; Rām. 790) ; to repeal, revoke, reverse (a law, custom, or the like) ; to turn aside (**zĕv phirüñ^{ü},** to turn aside the tongue, to change the line of conversation, change the subject of a talk, K. 1108) ; to change some thing or quality into another (cf. **prañĕr ph°,** s.v. **prañĕr**) ; to turn (a garment, etc.) inside out (cf. **nāl ph°,** p. 632*a*, l. 49 ; **nor^{u} phirith,** p. 649*a*, l. 16) (K.Pr. 169) ; to do a thing backwards (cf. **bọ̆d^{u} ph°,** p. 84*a*, l. 24 ; **danakin^{i} ph°,** p. 22*a*, l. 38) ;

to ply (a tool such as scissors, etc.) upon an article (L.V. 103, Śiv. 1870) ; to weave (grass shoes) (K.Pr. 123) ; to cause to surround (cf. **gaṇḍ phirun,** to cause knots to surround (a person, dat.), to bind, fetter, shackle, K. 816 ; **pālang ph°,** s.v. **pālang**) ;

to complain, to deplore, bewail, fret over memories of past times, to call to memory (in sorrow), to tell a tale of past woes (cf. **lōṭh ph°,** p. 537*b*, l. 47 ; **nĕdāg phiràn^{i},** p. 622*b*, l. 27).

phirun pyon^{u} फिरुन् प्युंनु । खेदावशेषः m.inf. to fall upside down ; fretting to occur, painful memories of past woes to recur. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । औत्सुक्यावशेषखेदः m.inf. deep regret at want of success to be felt and to continue, to feel disappointed at the non-satisfaction of a longing.

phir^{i} phir^{i} फिरि फिरि freq. part. turning (some one) back again and again (K. 140) ; turning (some one or something) backwards and forwards, or round and round (K. 150). **phir^{i} phir^{i} ʦhunun** फिरि फिरि छुनुन् । अतिसंपदागमपात्रभावः m.inf. to be a receptacle of good fortune, to be full of prosperity.

phiran-wôl^{u} फिरन्-वोलु । सूचयन् n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who inverts ; one who points out clues ; one who laments to another, one who complains or tells a tale of woe ; one who speaks reproachfully.

phirith dyun^{u} फिरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to repay (El.). —**karun** —करुन् । वैमुख्यसमापादना, प्रत्यारोपः, प्रतिक्रिया m.inf. to reverse, to turn back to front or upside down ; to bring a counter accusation ; to return (a favour, an injury, etc.). —**nyun^{u}** —निनु । सर्वापहारः m.inf. to turn upside down and take away (the contents), to take away the entire contents of anything, to empty. —**phĕran ʦhunun** —फ्यरन् छुनुन् । आक्षेपप्रत्यारोपः m.inf. 'to put on the coat back to front'; hence, to bring a counter accusation. —**thawun** —थवुन् । वैमुख्येन निवेशनम् m.inf. to put down upside down or back to front, to reverse. —**ʦhunun** —छुनुन् । बलात्समर्पणम् m.inf. to put on (a garment) inside out, back to front, or otherwise reversed ; to insist on plenteously making over (something to somebody) (cf. **phŏti phŏti phirith ʦhunun,** s.v. **phọ̆t^{u}**). —**yun^{u}** —यिनु m.inf. to return, come back (W. 86, probably incorr. for **phīrith yun^{u},** p. 706*b*, l. 32).

phyur^{u}-mot^{u} फिरु-मंतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **phir^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फिरू-मंछू), turned back or stopped from some journey, work, etc. ; reversed, turned upside down ; turned (of a garment, with the clean side out) ; emptied out (of some vessel) ; turned over (of the pages of a book) ; turned inside out (of a garment, etc.) ; repealed, reversed (of a law, rule, custom, or the like) ; (in fem.) translated 'slut' in K.Pr. 169.

phōrun फोरुन् । अङ्गस्फुरणम्, वाक्प्रसारः conj. 2 (2 p.p. **phūr^{u}** फूरु. The causal of this verb is **phōranāwun,** not **phūr^{a}rāwun,** Gr.Gr. 174), to throb, quiver, palpitate, twitch (cf. **àch^{i} phōrañĕ,** p. 8*b*, l. 4 ; **bul^{i} bul^{i} phōrüñ^{ü},** p. 106*a*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr.

174, 206) ; a sound, or speech, to be uttered (K. 510) ; to gabble, jabber, speak rapidly, declaim profusely ; to utter some sound inadvertently or unintentionally (Śiv. 287, 1331) ; to utter unintelligible or indistinct sounds (e.g. as when a dumb man tries to speak) (cf. **d^{a}da ph°**, p. 187*b*, l. 35).

phĕringistān फ्यरिंगिस्तान فرنگستان m. Europe (El.).

phēranāwun फेरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phēranôw^{u}** फेरनोवु), to turn (some one or something), to turn round, to circulate ; to cause to wander, to set wandering (Rām. 1321, K. 132).

phiranāwun फिरनावुन् । परिवर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phiranôw^{u}** फिरनोवु), to cause to turn round (Gr.M.) ; to circulate (a notice or the like) (Gr.M., K. 404) ; to cause to wander about (cf. **haṭ^{a}ri haṭ^{a}ri ph°**, p. 359*b*, l. 5) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 1026, 1625, 1861) ; to cause (a horse) to go in a circle, to exercise (a horse) by lunging, or to exercise a horse generally (K. 948) ; to surround (El.). **phiranôw^{u}-mot^{u}** फिरनोवु-मंतु । परिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **phiranöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** फिरनांवू-मंच़ू), caused to turn round, etc., as ab.

phariñ^{ü} फरिञ़ू, see **pharyun^{u}**.

phūriñ फूरिञ् । प्रस्फुरणम् f. quivering, palpitation ; sexual fury, rut, wild desire for sexual intercourse (cf. **phurish**) ; angry or impertinent contradiction.

pahurĕñ पह्रर्यञ् or **pŏharĕñ** प्वहर्यञ् । गृहागता f. of **pohur^{u}**, p. 703*b*, l. 12.

pharphar फर्फर् فرفر ? m. haste, hurry, quickness, expedition. **—karān** —करान् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. hurriedly, hastily.

pharphár^{i} फर्फंरि । निरर्गलभाषी adj. c.g. a gabbler, one who speaks rapidly and without restraint, a jabberer.

phuraphura फुरफुर । औत्सुक्यम् m. longing, ardent desire. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । कर्मप्रवृत्त्यै अत्युत्कण्ठोद्भवः m.inf. longing to engage in any work to occur, zeal to be shown.

pharphosh^{u} फर्फशु । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. (f. **pharphüsh^{ü}** फर्फंशू or **pharphásh^{i}** फर्फंशि), heedless, careless, unobservant, off-hand, scatter-brained.

phirār फिरार् فرار । अकिञ्चनः m. flight, running away, absconding ; (in Kāshmīrī) reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's possessions and family. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । निःस्वीभवनम् m.inf. to become reduced to poverty, as ab. **—karun** —करुन् । अकिञ्चनीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce to poverty, as ab.

phirör^{i} फिरांरि فراري । अकिञ्चनः adj. c.g. absconded, fugitive, runaway, escaped, a runaway ; (in Kāshmīrī) i.q. **farār**, q.v.

phrás^{i} फ्रंसि, see **phrast**.

phrēsa फ्रेस, see **phryūst^{u}**.

phrūs^{u} फ्रूसु or **phrūst^{u}** फ्रूस्तु (Gr.Gr. 19) or (q.v.) **phryūst^{u}** फ्र्यूस्तु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः adj. (f. **phrūts^{ü}** फ्रूंच़ू or **phrūtsh^{ü}** फ्रूंछू), praiseworthy, commendable ; bearing good fruit, auspicious, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (El. *phrúts*).

phāras, see **pāras**.

phiris फिरिस्, see **phyur^{u} 1**.

phörsī फांर्सी فارسي f. the Persian language (El. *phārsí* ; K.Pr. 146, *phársí*) ; as adj. c.g. Persian (El. *fársí*).

phöris फांरिस्, see **phöryus^{u}**.

pharsh or **phar^{a}sh** फर्श् فرش । विशिष्टास्तरणम् m. a carpet, mat, floor-cloth (Śiv. 965, 1084 ; Rām. 571) ; a mattress, bedding (Śiv. 575, 1825) ; **pharsh-ĕ-ārām,** a mattress of peace, a couch of happiness (Rām. 1060).

phár^{i}shĕ फंरिश, **phár^{i}sh^{ü}** फंरिशू, **phárish^{ü}** फंरिशू, see **pharyush^{u}**.

pharōsh फरोश् فروش m. a seller. Used —• (as in **lāl-ph°**, p. 522*a*, l. 21) (H. xii, 3).

phör^{i}-shö फांरि-शां । षकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī cerebral *ṣa* ष.

phurish फुरिश् f. desire for sexual intercourse, lustfulness (esp. when constantly possessing a person), satyriasis, nymphomania ; cf. **phūriñ.** **—lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंञू । व्यवायेच्छा f.inf. such lustfulness to possess a person (male or female).

phár^{i}shĕr फंरिश्यर् । पारुष्यम्, दुर्भिक्षम् m. roughness, ruggedness, hardness (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 60*b*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 138) ; harshness, cruelty, unkindness ; hardness, difficulty in being understood, intricacy ; famine, want due to scarcity, hard times, dearth. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. to raise a famine (by not taking precautions against want of rain or other agricultural calamities, allowing too free export of grain, or other causes of the high price of food). **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । दुर्भिक्षप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. a famine suddenly to come on (due to failure of crops).

phrös^{i}lyuw^{u} फ्रांसिल्यिवु । दारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **phrös^{i}liv^{ü}** फ्रांसिलिवू), made of poplar wood. Cf. **phrastuw^{u}**.

pharāsīum or **farāsīum** (? فراسيون) m. *Salvia moorcroftiana* (El. *farásium* and *farásium*, by which is probably meant the Ar.-Prs. *farāsiyūn*, translated in the dictionaries by 'wild leek').

phörisis फांरिसिस्, see **phöryus^{u}**.

phrast फ्रस्त् or **phrasth फ्रस्थ्** । **वृक्षविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **phrastas फ्रस्तस्**. In some compounds this word takes the forms **phrȧs**^{i} and **phrȧs**^{i}**t**^{i}) the Italian poplar (*Populus nigra*, El.; L. 79, 81; Śiv. 1553). Its loppings are used to provide winter fodder for cattle (L. 70). Cf. **dŏda-ph°,** p. 189*b*, l. 42, and **kābulī ph°,** p. 382*a*, l. 30.

phrȧs^{i}**-zyun**^{u} **फ्रंसि-ज़िनु** । **इन्धनविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-zinis -ज़िनिस्**), firewood made from the poplar.

phrasta-mŏṇḍ^{u} **फ्रस्त-म्वंडु** । **वृक्षविशेषस्थाणुः** m. the trunk of the poplar tree. **-mura -मुर** । **वृक्षविशेषमञ्जरी** f.pl. the catkins of the poplar. **-phamb -फंब्** । **वृक्षविशेषपक्वपुष्पसमुच्चयः** m. the cotton-like ripened catkins of the poplar. **-pan -पन्** । **वृक्षविशेषपर्णानि** m. the leaf of the poplar.

phrȧs^{i}**t**^{i}**-mūr फ्रंसिति-मूर्** । **वृक्षविशेषशाखा** m. a branch of a poplar tree.

phrastuk^{u} **फ्रस्तुकु** । **वृक्षविशेषसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **phrastüc**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **फ्रस्तंचू**), of, or belonging to, the poplar.

phrēsta फ्रेस्त, see **phryūst**^{u}.

phrūst^{u} **फ्रूस्तु**, see **phrūs**^{u}.

phursath फुरसथ् فرصت । **अवसरः** f. a time, opportunity, occasion (Rām. 488, 691); freedom (from), leisure, convenience (H. xii, 17); respite, reprieve, rest, ease (Rām. 663). **—lagüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—लगंञू** । **अवसरावाप्तिः** f.inf. an opportunity to occur.

phrastuw^{u} **फ्रस्तुवु** or **phrȧs**^{i}**tyuw**^{u} **फ्रंसितिवु** । **वृक्षविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **phrastüv**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **फ्रस्तंवू** or **phrȧs**^{i}**tiv**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **फ्रंसितिवू**), made of poplar wood. Cf. **phrös**^{i}**lyuw**^{u}.

phrȧs^{i}**tyuw**^{u} **फ्रंसितिवु**, see **phrastuw**^{u} **फ्रस्तुवु**.

phrita फ्रित । **त्वङ्नालिका** m. the pipe or tube of the entire bark of a long tree-branch. **-paiwand -पैवंद्** । **त्वक्संसृष्टिवन्दा** m. a parasitic creeping plant on the bark of a tree.

phröṭ^{i} **फ्रांटि** । **अनुगतिः** f. continually following another till the completion of some work (e.g. an employer following his servants to keep them up to work). **—diñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—दिञू** । **अनुगमनवृत्तिः** f.inf. (in cultivation or the like) to follow the plough, etc.; to go behind workers (to see that they work properly). **—mārüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—मारंञू** । **गूढानुगमनम्** f.inf. to follow workmen, as ab. (esp. when done secretly).

phrôt^{u} **फ्रोतु** । **अज्ञतया मूढवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **phröts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **फ्रांच़ू**), one who (like a lunatic) does nothing in the usual way, an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech, gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid boor, a Tony Lumpkin (cf. **bula-ph°,** p. 105*a*, l. 47; **jina-ph°,** p. 375*a*, l. 16; **phuṭ**^{u}**-ph°,** s.v. **phuṭ**^{u}). Cf. **phyôt**^{u}.

phrôṭ^{u} **1 फ्रोटु** । **कृषिखनना** m. a single ploughing or digging of a field (before sowing). **phröṭ**^{i} **din**^{i} **फ्रांटि दिनि** । **क्षेत्रकृष्टिकर्म** m. pl. inf. to prepare (a field) for sowing, by more than one ploughing or digging.

phrôṭ^{u} **2 फ्रोटु** adj. (f. **phröṭ**^{u} **फ्रांटू**), rent, torn, fissured, cracked, broken (cf. **phuṭ**^{u} **ph°,** s.v. **phuṭ**^{u}). See **phrāṭh** and **phrāṭun.**

phröt^{i}**gī फ्रांतिगी** । **मौढ्यम्** f. stupid boorishness (cf. **phrôt**^{u}).

phrath फ्रथ् or **phrith 1 फ्रिथ्** । **छिन्नभिन्नोपानत्** m. (sg. dat. **phratas फ्रतस्**), an old worn-out shoe (cf. **kō̃shi-ph°,** p. 480*b*, l. 16; **pulahȧr**^{i}**-ph°,** s.v. **pul**; **paizār-ph°,** s.v. **paizār**).

phraṭh फ्रठ् । **अकस्माद्घातः** m. (sg. dat. **phraṭas फ्रटस्**), a sudden death (not in the ordinary course of nature) (e.g. from a deadly weapon, or a terrifying sight or news). **—dyun**^{u} **—दिनु** । **अज्ञाताघातः** m.inf. to slay (a man or beast) unawares. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **मृत्यवस्थातुल्यनिश्चेष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. sudden death to occur; to be struck senseless (as if suddenly killed). **—karun —करुन्** । **मरणावस्थातुल्यनिश्चेष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause sudden death; to cause (a person) suddenly to fall senseless (as if struck by sudden death); violently, or severely, to reproach (K. 1105).

phraṭa-mār फ्रट-मार् । **अज्ञाताहतिः** m. sudden death, slaying (another) suddenly and unawares. **—marun —मरुन्** । **अकस्मान्मृतिः** m.inf. to die a sudden death. It is believed that when a person dies a sudden death in battle, his corpse sometimes still retains some spark of life and acts, for a certain time, as if alive. **-māz -माज़्** । **अज्ञातमृतकमांसम्** m. the flesh of an animal killed unawares (and not in the way of ordinary slaughter). **-tam -तम्** । **क्षणात् विनाशः** m. instantaneous death (e.g. from a lightning-stroke). **-tam gatshun -तम् गछुन्** । **आकस्मिकक्षणिकविनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. sudden death (as if from a lightning-stroke) to occur.

phrāṭh फ्राठ् । **दीर्घविभेदना** f. (sg. dat. **phrāṭi फ्राटि**), a long rent, a crack, fissure, split (cf. **dā̃da-ph°,** p. 187*b*, l. 18, where the word is m.). Cf. **phaṭān phrāṭān,** s.v. **phaṭun.**

phrāṭa gatshañĕ फ्राट गछ़ञ । **विभेदनोद्भवः** f. pl.inf. scratches to occur (on the body, foot, etc., on a metal or wooden surface, or the like). **-zad -ज़द्** । **भङ्गैर्युक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭazadiñ फ्राटज़दिञ्**), scratched, marked with scratches.

phrith 2 फ्रिथ् (for **1,** see **phrath**) । **प्रसवः** m. (sg. dat. **phritas फ्रितस्**), a fœtus, a child in the act of coming into birth, just-born offspring. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । **गर्भमोचनम्** m.inf. to release the fœtus, (of a woman) to be in childbed (and in the act of bringing forth), to be giving birth to.

phurath फुरथ् । तीक्ष्णा बुद्धिः, पाटवम् (sg. dat. **phuruts^{ü}** फुरऺच़ू), quick intelligence, brightness, sharpness; activity, quickness, alertness, nimbleness.

paharāth पहराथ् । पात्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **paharöts^{ü}** पहराऺच़ू), a kind of large high-edged metal cauldron or pot. (Śiv. 1554, with pun on **pŏha-rāth,** a night in the month of Pŏh.)

phrāṭal फ्राटल् । दीर्घविभेदनोपेतः adj. c.g. possessing a crack, cracked by nature, found to be cracked (and hence rejected). Cf. **phrāṭh.**

phrāṭalad फ्राटलद् । विभेदनाङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭaladiñ** फ्राटलदिञ्), cracked or scratched, covered with scratches, having many scratches (cf. the next).

phrāṭilad फ्राटिलद् । विभेदनोपेतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phrāṭiladiñ** फ्राटिलदिञ्), scratched or cracked, marked with one single scratch (cf. the preceding).

phrāṭun फ्राटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phrôṭ^{u}** फ्रोटु), to split, divide, cause a fissure (in something) (cf. **phaṭān phrāṭān,** s.v. **phaṭun**). See **phrāṭh** and **phrôṭ^{u}.**

phrȧṭyöm^{ü} फ्रऺट्याऺमू or (Hindū) **phrȧṭyôm^{ü}** फ्रऺट्योमू । धिक्कारः m. outspoken reproach, verbal censure. Cf. **phraṭh.**

phrētsa फ्रेच़, see **phryūst^{u}.**

phröts^{ü} फ्राऺच़ू, see **phrôt^{u}.**

phrīts^{ü} फ्रीच़ू, **phrūts^{ü}** फूऺच़ू, see **phrūs^{u}** or **phrūst^{u},** and **phryūst^{u}.**

phrētshĕ फ्रेछ़्य, sg. dat. and pl. nom. of **phrūtsh^{ü},** see **phryūst^{u}.**

phrūtsh^{ü} फ्रूछ़ू, see **phryūst^{u}.**

phrātsar फ्राच़र् । उन्मत्तकल्पत्वम् m. acting like a lunatic (i.e. doing everything wrongly and contrary to custom), boorishness. Cf. **phrôt^{u}.**

phrētsar फ्रेच़र् or **phrētshar** फ्रेछ़र् । प्रशस्तता m. the condition of bearing good fruit or results, excellence of quality (in that the results are excellent), excellent fruitfulness (cf. **atha-ph°,** p. 61*a*, l. 6; **phal-ph°,** p. 692*a*, l. 5); good fortune (El. *frētsar*); cf. **phrūs^{u}** and **phryūst^{u}.** —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । प्रशस्तफलोत्पादनम् m.inf. to produce good fruit, to cause excellent fruitfulness to occur; to be produced as excellent fruit, excellent fruit to result. —**lagun** —लगुन् । प्रशस्ततासंभवः m.inf. good results to come.

ph^{a}ratsür^{ü} फरच़ऺरू । संभ्रमवृत्तिः f. a hurrying woman, one in agitated hurry.

phurtsar फुर्च़र् । चातुर्यम् m. dexterity, skilled alertness. Cf. **phurath.**

phrôw^{u} फ्रोवु in the following:— **phrôw^{u} zālun** फ्रोवु ज़ालुन् । उत्सवविशेषः m.inf. according to tradition, in old times the inhabitants of Kashmīr had every winter to leave the country for six months in the possession of demons. Before departing they set their houses on fire and left them in ashes. This is commemorated at the present day in the Anantanāg Pargana by lighting bonfires at the end of the month of Öshid (in Skt. Āśvina = September–October). This phrase is used to imply the lighting of these bonfires. Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 710.

pharawun^{u} फरवुनु । अपहर्ता n.ag. (f. **pharavüñ^{ü}** फरवऺञू), one who steals, a pilferer; one who secures the results of another's work; one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils another's project.

phērawun^{u} फेरवुनु । भ्रमणशीलः, निवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **phēravüñ^{ü}** फेरवऺञू), one who wanders about (Śiv. 160, 1755; Rām. 96, 1255); one who habitually reverses his conduct, etc., or turns back; one who avoids doing work to which he has agreed; one who goes on vacation.

phirawun फिरवुन् । परिभ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phirow^{u}** फिरऺवु), to cause to go round, to circulate (cf. **atha ph°,** p. 61*a*, l. 10) (Śiv. 983); to whirl (something) (Rām. 739); to cause to wander far; to cause to be reversed or turned upside down (**pot^{u} ph°,** to turn some one back); to cause to be surrounded (cf. **pālang ph°,** s.v. **pālang**); to circulate (a proclamation or the like) (Rām. 89, 1554); to bring into action (as a change); to cause to come into existence (as a change) (cf. **pay ph° 1** and **2**) (s.vv. **pay 1** and **2**); to disobey, refuse to carry out an order. **phirow^{u}-mot^{u}** फिरऺवु-मऺतु । परिभ्रामितः perf. part. (f. **phirüv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** फिरऺवू-मऺच़ू), caused to revolve, caused to wander far, caused to turn upside down, etc.

phirawun^{u} फिरवुनु । परिवर्तयन् n.ag. (f. **phiravüñ^{ü}** फिरवऺञू), one who causes to revolve (cf. **nila-phirawȧn^{i},** p. 633*b*, l. 8); one who causes to wander far; one who causes to reverse, who turns (something) upside down; **pot^{u} ph°,** one who causes (another) to turn back; one who is disobedient.

pharyād फर्याद् فریاد or **phȧr^{i}yād** फऺरियाद् m. a complaint (El. *faryád*, f.; Rām. 338, 939); pitiful lamentation (to another) (Rām. 1491, 1496). —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to weep aloud, to complain (El. f., Rām. 417); to bring a complaint in a court of justice (H. x, 2); to call for help, cry for redress (Rām. 381; H. vii, 22); to utter a challenge (Rām. 491). —**karun** —करुन m.inf. to complain (El. f.); to lament (Rām. 1356, 1540). —**lāyun** —लायुन्

m.inf. to lament (Rām. 183, 465, 1536). **—tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise an outcry, to cry out in terror, fear, grief, or the like (Rām. 445). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to utter laments (Rām. 875).

pharyödī फर्यॉदी فریادي or **phȧr^{i}yödī** m. a complainant, a plaintiff (El. *faryódi*, a defendant, a probable slip of the pen); a petitioner, a complainer (Rām. 675).

pharyun^{u} फरिनु । अपहारकः m. (f. **phariñ^{ü} फरिञू**), one who commits secret thefts, a pilferer (Gr.Gr. 120, K.Pr. 132); one who causes loss or ruin; one who spoils work undertaken or a project.

phariñ^{ü} phö फरिञू फॉ । फकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā form of the Nāgarī letter **pha फ**.

phöryus^{u} फॉरिसु । पारसिकविद्या m. (sg. dat. **phörisis फॉरिसिस्**), Persian teaching (commencing with the learning of the Persian alphabet and going on to the study of Persian language and literature). **phöris-wôl^{u} फॉरिस्-वोलु । पारसिकविद्याभिज्ञः** m. one who is acquainted with Persian or Persian literature.

pharyush^{u} फरिशु or **phȧryush^{u} फॅरिशु । कर्कशः** adj. (f. **phȧr^{i}sh^{ü} फॅरिशू** or **phȧrish^{ü} फॅरिशू**), rough, rugged, hard (lit. and met.) (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 64*a*, l. 13); harsh, cruel, unkind, (of language) cutting; hard, difficult to understand, intricate; difficult (to do) (K.Pr. 136, *parisuī* for *pharyushuy*). **phȧr^{i}shĕ-kā̆ḍ hyuh^{u} फॅरिश-काँड् हिहु । अतिकर्कशः** adj. (f. **-kā̆ḍ hish^{ü} -काँड् हिशू**), (of a vegetable) tough and rough (even after cooking). **-kāl -काल् । दुर्भिक्षावसरः** m. hard times, dearth, scarcity.

phryūst^{u} फ्र्यूस्तु । प्रशस्तफलोत्पादकः adj. (f. **phrūʦ^{ü} फ्रूच़ू**, **phrīʦ^{ü} फ्रीच़ू**, or **phrūʦh^{ü} फ्रूछ़ू**; sg. dat. **phrēʦĕ फ्रेच़्य** or **phrēʦhĕ फ्रेछ़्य**; m. sg. obl. **phrēsa फ्रेस**, **phrēsta फ्रेस्त**, **phrēʦa फ्रेच़**, or **phrēʦha फ्रेछ़**), praiseworthy, commendable (cf. **atha-phr°**, p. 61*a*, l. 17); bearing good fruit, having excellent results, profitable, lucrative, productive of success, (of a son or the like) a credit to the family, successful (cf. **phal-ph°**, p. 692*a*, l. 7); cf. **phrūs^{u}** or **phrūst^{u}** and **phryūʦ^{u}**. **phrēsa-(phrēsta-** or **phrēʦa-)kul^{u} फ्रेस-(फ्रेस्त-** or **फ्रेच़-)कुलु । प्रशस्तफलजनकः** m. (f. **-kuj^{i} -कुजि** or **-kuj^{ü} -कुजू**), a producer of good fruit, (a son, daughter, servant, etc.) a credit to his family, one who employs successfully property inherited or in his charge.

phryūʦ^{u} फ्र्यूच़ु i.q. **phryūst^{u}**, q.v.

pharzand फरज़ंद् فرزند m. a son (El.; Rām. 1302, 1349, 1736).

ph^{a}s फस् । रोषः m. hidden rage in one person or in a body of persons, caused by opposition; general discontent or dissatisfaction; secret disaffection. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । रोषोद्भवः** m.inf. such disaffection to occur. **—karun —करुन् । रोषापादनम्** m.inf. to cause, or be a cause of, such disaffection.

phās फास् । विभेदः m. a splitting open, tearing open; mutual hostility (esp. when secret), discord (Gr.Gr. 148). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । विभेदनम्** m.inf. to split open (e.g. a fish for cleaning). **—ʦhunun —छुनुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause mutual hostility (by slandering, etc.), to set at odds, embroil.

phis 1 फिस् । शङ्का m. doubt, hesitation (esp. when endeavouring to act according to another's private advice).

phis 2 फिस् m. in **phis-phis फिस्-फिस् । मन्दसरोषालापः** m. muttered rapid angry speech, angry mumbling (esp. in answer to one who is remonstrating); whispering (Gr.Gr. 13). **-phis-gŏʦur^{u} -फिस्-ग्वचुरु । मन्दसरोषालापी** adj. (f. **-phis gŏʦ^{ü}r^{ü} -फिस् ग्वच़्रू**), one who habitually mutters when angry, as ab.; cf. **gŏʦ^{ü}r^{ü}**. **-phis lagun -फिस् लगुन् । सरोषमन्दालापप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. muttering in anger, as ab., to be started.

phis 3 फिस् । लघुशिश्नेन्द्रियम् f. a child's penis (El., Gr.Gr. 13).

phīs फीस् । सुवेशः m. fashionable appearance; the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel; cf. **phash 1**. **—karun —करुन् । सुवेशविधानम्** m.inf. to dress elegantly (esp. when one is poverty-stricken, but does not want the fact to be publicly known), to dress oneself up. **—wālun —वालुन् । तिरस्कारः** m.inf. to strip off fine clothes; met. publicly to dishonour (a person), to abuse publicly.

phös^{i} फॉसि । पाशः f. a noose (Śiv. 504, pl. nom. **phös^{i}** for **phāsĕ**, m.c.); esp. a hangman's noose (K.Pr. 29). Cf. **phū̆s^{i}**.

phāsi dyun^{u} फासि दिनु । पाशवधः m.inf. to execute by hanging, to hang (a criminal) (Gr.M.). **—lagun —लगुन् । पाशवधानुभवः** m.inf. to suffer death by hanging (in process of law, or by suicide, or accidentally, or by murder).

phūs फूस् m. old dry grass or straw (cf. **gās-ph°**, p. 307*b*, l. 1); rubbish, litter.

phūs^{i} फूसि । शिरस्त्राणविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **phōsĕ फोस्य**), a kind of cap, made of leather lined with wool, and peaked. According to tradition this is the kind of cap that in ancient times was worn by Yĕchs or Kobolds. It is believed that if anyone can find a Yĕch's cap and put it under a millstone, the Yĕch becomes his servant (K.Pr. 141). **—band gaʦhüñ^{ü} —बन्द् गछ़ञू । अत्यन्ताधीनीभवनम्** f.inf. ‘ the Yĕch's cap to be fastened under a millstone'; hence (owing to falling into poverty) to become utterly dependent, to lose one's independence.

phū̃s^{i} फूँसि । पाशः f. a noose (El. *phȧṅsi*) (cf. **nāga-ph°**, p. 624*a*, l. 33) (Rām. 702–4); esp. a hangman's noose. Cf. **phọ̈s^{i}**.

phasād फसाद् فساد m. corruptness, unsoundness, wrongness, wickedness, viciousness, depravity, iniquity (Rām. 1497); disorder, disturbance, mischief, violence, waste, ruin, sedition, rebellion, war; disagreement, discord, dissension, strife, quarrelling, quarrel, brawl. **—karun** —करुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to start a quarrel over some special cause (between oneself and someone). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । विरोधोत्पादनम् m.inf. to begin a quarrel (with someone). **—wŏthun** —व्रथुन् । विरोधोद्भवः m.inf. a quarrel or dispute to arise over some special cause.

phasāda-gor^{u} फसाद-गरु । विरोधोत्पादकः m. (f. **-garin̄** -गरिञ्), a quarrel-manufacturer, one who sets people quarrelling (by insinuations, slander, or the like).

phasöd^{i} फसांदि فسادي । विरोधोत्पादकः adj. c.g. wicked, vicious, mischievous; factious, seditious, rebellious, turbulent, quarrelsome; a vicious or mischievous person, one who sets others quarrelling (by slander or the like); a turbulent fellow, a quarrelsome person, a brawler (Rām. 678).

phash 1 फश् । सुवेशः m. fashionable appearance, the being well-dressed, elegance of apparel (cf. **masta-ph°**, p. 601*a*, l. 1); cleanness, brightness (Gr.Gr. 134); cf. **phīs**. **-gash** -गश् । वेशपरिशीलना m. devotion to elegant apparel, etc., foppishness.

phash 2 फश् । प्रकम्पनवायुः, उन्मादः m. a violent wind-storm, a cyclone; madness, lunacy, eccentricity, craziness (cf. **mȧt^{i}-ph°**, p. 602*a*, l. 46; **pit^{a}r^{i}-ph°**, s.v. **pitur 2**) (Gr.Gr. 135).

phash 3 फश् । मार्जनम्, लोपः, अङ्गमर्दनम् m. sweeping, sweeping away (dust, etc.) (cf. **ḍuwan-ph°**, p. 262*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 119); wiping out (writing, a painting, etc.), erasure (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 61*a*, l. 22, and **phēsh**); wiping out, dispersing (a crowd), dissipating (anything collected); 'leeping,' plastering (the ground with mud or cowdung) (cf. **brād-ph°**, p. 119*b*, l. 11; **liwan-ph°**, p. 542*a*, l. 24); stroking, rubbing the limbs, rubbing (to allay itching, etc.) (cf. **kashĕn-ph°**, p. 481*a*, l. 47; **mŏṭhi-ph°**, p. 604*b*, l. 1) (K.Pr. 111); slightly applying anything, slightly performing any operation (cf. **lahawan-ph°**, p. 516*a*, l. 47). **—anun** —अनुन् । विनाशः m.inf. to wipe out; destroy; to stop some work. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । विनाशनम् m.inf. to sweep (away dirt, etc.), to wipe out, erase; to wipe out, destroy, dissipate, as ab.; to plaster (the ground); to stroke; to brush (the hair) (cf. **phash 1** and **masta-ph°**, p. 601*a*, l. 1). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to rub (dat.) (Rām. 1293, 1367). **—phash dyun^{u}** —फश दिनु m.inf. to give rubbings (to), to keep rubbing (dat.) (Rām. 910).

phashĕ-kôn^{u} फश-कोनु । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction, wiping out of existence (cf. **kôn^{u} 1**). **-nāv** -नाव् । विनाशः f. 'a boat of destruction', wiping away, dissipating or destroying a collection of articles.

phāsh फाश् فاش । पक्षवाक् adj. c.g. spread abroad, divulged, apparent, manifest, palpable, gross; (in Kāshmīrī) subst. m. abuse (esp. abuse charging a respectable woman with unchastity). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to divulge (dat.) (Rām. 194; H. xii, 7). **—parȧn^{i}** —परंनि । दुर्वाक्यपरिभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to abuse (esp. to abuse a man by making charges against his female relatives) (Rām. 965).

phēsh फेश् । लोपः m. licking; wiping out, erasing (writing, a painting, etc.) (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 61*a*, l. 24, and **phash 3**); putting a stop to any work which is on the point of success. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । लोपविधानम् m.inf. to wipe out, as ab.; to put a stop to any work on the point of success; to lick (cf. **phēshun**) (Rām. 398, 1174, 1393). **—lagun** —लगुन् । लुप्तीभवनम् m.inf. wiping out, as ab., to occur (to anything); (of some work on the point of being successfully completed) to be completely stopped.

phish फिश् in **kȧn^{i}-phish**, p. 147*b*, l. 5; i.q. **phyush^{u} 2**, q.v.

phosh^{u} फंशु । प्रमादी adj. (f. **phüsh^{ü}** फंशू), mad, eccentric, blundering, one who does things the wrong way, even when previously warned, one who acts contrary to custom; crazed; cf. **phash 2**. **phȧsh^{i}-pöth^{a}r** फंशि-पांथर् । उन्मत्तवृत्तिः m. acting like a mad man, eccentricity; crazy conduct.

phösh^{ü} फांशू, see **phāhun**.

phashĕl फशल् । वेशासक्तः adj. c.g. one accustomed to wearing fashionable clothes, a dandy, a fop, well-dressed (Gr.Gr. 134).

phĕshĕl फ्यशल् or **phĕshil** फ्यशिल् । अप्रशस्तः adj. c.g. unlucky, bringing or indicating bad luck, ill-omened, sinister, detrimental (cf. **pōna-ph°**, s.v. **pōn**) (K.Pr. 96). **—buth^{u}** —बुथु । अप्रशस्तदर्शनम्, अनिष्टफलसूचकदर्शनः m. an unlucky face, i.e. the sight of something unlucky (seen the first thing in the day); a man with an unlucky face (the sight of which brings bad luck); cf. **buth^{i}-ph^{o}**, p. 142*b*, l. 34. **—kā̃d^{a}r —काँद्र् । अप्रशस्तफलसूचकः** m. 'a baker who bakes ill-luck', one who at inopportune times (e.g. on a festive occasion) talks about unlucky subjects. **—kā̃daryun^{u} wān —काँदर्युनु वान् । अप्रशस्तफलसूचिसमाजः** m. an assembly or party of people engaged in ill-omened talk; a country full of such people, or a place where such people assemble. **—küṭ^{ü} —कंटू । अप्रशस्तकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **—kacĕ —कच्य**), an ill-omened daughter, a daughter who brings bad luck. **—kaṭh —कठ् । अप्रशस्तबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **—kaṭas —कटस्**), a son who brings bad luck. **—zang —ज़ंग् । अप्रशस्तशकुनम्** f. an ill omen, an omen prognosticating bad luck.

phashĕlad फश़लद् । सोन्मादः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **phashĕladiñ फश़लदिञ्**), one who is mad, lunatic, eccentric, silly, crazy, one who acts contrary to custom in a crazy way (Gr.Gr. 135); one who is taken in, made a fool of (at a dinner party by making away with his food, drink, or the like); cf. **phash 2. —gatshun —गछुन् । वञ्चितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be taken in, as ab. **—karun —करुन् । वञ्चितीकरणम्** m.inf. to take in a guest, as ab.

phĕshun फ्यशुन् or phēshun फेशुन् । ओष्ठलेहः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyosh^{u} फ्यंशु or phyūsh^{u} फ्यूशु**; 2 p.p. **phĕshyōv फ्यश्योव् or phēshyōv फेश्योव्**), to lick the lips (in thirst, fear, anxiety, etc.); to do this as a habit (cf. **atha phēshán^{i},** to bite or wring the hands in token of regret, p. 61*a*, l. 27) (Rām. 1708); to be much distraught (indicating the fact, as ab.), to be tantalized.

phŏshun फ़्शुन्, see **phŏshüñ^{ü}.**

phēshĕnāwun फेश़नावुन् । आतुरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phēshĕnôw^{u} फेश़नोवु**), to distress a person, to make a person distraught, esp. to tantalize; cf. **phĕshun. phēshĕnôw^{u}-mot^{u} फेश़नोवु-मंतु । आतुरीकृतः** perf. part. (**phēshĕnöv^{ü}-mütsü^{ü} फेश़नांवू-मंचू**), tantalized, etc., as ab.

phŏshüñ^{ü} फ़्शंञू or (Gr.Gr. 174) **phushüñ^{ü} फुशंञू । अन्तःकोपः** conj. 1. (This verb is impersonal, and the person by whom anger is felt is put in the dative; moreover, when the verbal form is capable of expressing gender, it is put into the feminine. Thus **phŏshān chĕs,** there is inward anger to him, i.e. he is inwardly angry; **phŏshĕs,** there will be inward anger to him, he will be inwardly angry; **phŏsh^{ü}s,** he was inwardly angry (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 203, 215). The infinitive, however, may take also the m. form **phŏshun फ़्शुन्**, the fem. form referring to the wrath of females (Gr.Gr. 120, 192). The 1 p.p. f. is **phŏsh^{ü} फ़्शू**) inward anger to be felt (but not exhibited), secret resentment to be felt, secret umbrage to be taken; cf. **ph^{a}sun. phŏsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} फ़्शू-मंचू । अन्तःकोपावेशः** perf. part. f. secret wrath felt (by some one, dat.).

phashĕr फश्यर् । उन्मत्तकल्पता m. acting like a lunatic, acting (even when warned) against custom, craziness, eccentricity.

phish^{ü}r^{ü} फिशंरू । प्रस्राववाहिनाडी f. the urethra.

phọsh^{ĕ}rāvüñ^{ü} फ़्श़्रावंञ । अन्तारोषाविष्टीकरणम् cong. 1 (this verb is a feminine impersonal, and is treated like **phŏshüñ^{ü},** q.v. The 1 p.p. f. is **phọsh^{ĕ}röv^{ü} फ़्श़्रांवू**), inward anger to be caused to be felt by (dat.) a person, as in **phọsh^{ĕ}rāwān chĕs,** inward anger is caused to be felt by him, i.e. so-and-so causes him to be inwardly angry. **phọsh^{ĕ}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} फ़्श़्रांवू-मंचू । अन्तःकोपसमुत्पादना** perf. part. f. that by which inward anger has been caused to enter, that which has produced inward anger (used impersonally in the f.).

phishis फिशिस्, see **phyush^{u}.**

phēshĕwun^{u} फेश़वुनु । ओष्ठलेहनासक्तः n.ag. (f. **phēshĕvüñ^{ü} फेश़वंञू**), one who exhibits distress or tantalization by licking his lips (cf. **phĕshun**).

phisk फिस्क् فسق m. vicious or immoral conduct, sin, iniquity, impiety; immorality, adultery, obscenity, impudence. **phiska-palav फिस्क-पलव् । अपर्याप्तवसनम्** m. 'a garment of indecency', a garment too small (not sufficient to keep the body warm, or doing so only with difficulty).

ph^{a}sakár^{i} फ़्सकंरि । विकृत्या विस्रस्तः adj. c.g. (of some solid food) decayed (so that at a touch it will fall to pieces), rotten. **—gatshun —गछुन् । विस्रस्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become decayed (as ab.), to go bad. **—karun —करुन् । विस्रस्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to spoil food (by ignorantly treating it so that it decays or goes bad).

phīsal फीसल् । वेशपरिशीलनोपलक्षितः adj. c.g. well-dressed, elegant, fashionable.

phasāna फसान فسانه m. a tale, fiction, romance; (false) vaunting, gasconade, rodomontade (Rām. 1405).

ph^{a}sun फ़्सुन् । रुष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ph^{a}syōv फ़्स्योव्**), inward anger to be felt, secret resentment to be experienced. Cf. **phŏshüñ^{ü}.**

phasun 1 फसुन् । (बद्धी)निरुद्धीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phos^{u} फंसु**; 2 p.p. **phasōv फसोव्**), to be (or become) noosed, ensnared, entrapped, caught (Gr.Gr. 205); to be entangled, to stick (as in mud, or a narrow passage). The causal of this verb is **phasanāwun**

or **phaṣ^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **phos^{u}-mot^{u} 1 फंसु-मंतु** । **निरुद्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **phüs^{ü}-müts^{ü} फंसू-मंच़ू**), noosed, ensnared, caught; entangled, stuck, as ab.

phasun 2 फसुन् । **विभिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phos^{u} फंसु**; 2 p.p. **phasōv फसोव्**), to become opened, split open, dismembered, made tender (e.g. by pounding or by cooking), to be boiled to rags. **phos^{u}-mot^{u} 2 फंसु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **phüs^{ü}-müts^{ü} फंसू-मंच़ू**), broken up, made tender, as ab.

phasanāwun फसनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phasanôw^{u} फसनोवु**), i.q. **phaṣ^{a}rāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

phsar फ्सर् । **दाहापत्त्या चर्मोत्कृत्तिः** f. a broken skin or blister caused by burning, scalding, or the like. **phsara wasañĕ फ्सर वसञ** । **दाहापत्त्या चर्मविस्रंसोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. blisters or breakings of the skin to be caused by burning, scalding, or the like.

phās^{a}r फासर् । **विरोधोत्पादकः** m. (f. **phös^{a}rĕñ फांसर्यंञ्**), one who causes hostility between mutual friends (by slander or the like), one who sets people at odds, an embroiler (Gr.Gr. 148). Cf. **phās.**

phīsur^{u} फीसुरु । **सुवेशविधानशीलः** m. (f. **phīsür^{ü} फीसंरू**), one who is in the habit of wearing fine clothes, a fop, dandy, exquisite.

phaṣ^{a}ran फंसरन् । **बद्धीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **phaṣ^{a}rüñ^{ü} फंसरंञू**), noosing, entangling, catching, trapping; entangling (a person in some unpleasant work or business), inveigling, involving, implicating.

ph^{a}s^{a}run फ्सरुन् । **सरोषीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ph^{a}s^{o}r^{u} फ्संरु**), to cause a person to be inwardly wrathful, to fill with inward anger (by opposing him, by non-compliance, or the like).

phaṣ^{a}run 1 फंसरुन् । **बद्धीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣ^{o}r^{u} फंसंरु**), to noose, entangle, catch, trap (Gr.Gr. 7); to entangle (a person in some unpleasant work or business), to inveigle, involve, implicate; cf. **phös^{a}run, phös^{a}rāwun. phaṣ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} फंसंरु-मंतु।** **बद्धीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phaṣ^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} फंसंरू-मंच़ू**), entangled, etc. (by some one); inveigled, involved, etc. (by some one).

phaṣ^{a}run 2 फंसरुन् । **विभिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣ^{o}r^{u} फंसंरु**), to make tender by cooking, to boil to rags. **phaṣ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} 2 फंसंरु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **phaṣ^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} फंसंरू-मंच़ू**), boiled to rags, etc., as ab.

phös^{a}ran फांसरन् । **विरोधना** f. (sg. dat. **phös^{a}rüñ^{ü} फांसरंञू**), mutual hostility (roused between friends by slander or the like). Cf. **phās.**

phös^{a}run फांसरुन् । **आयत्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phös^{o}r^{u} फांसंरु**), i.q. **phaṣ^{a}run 1,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 1); esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to ascertain the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over. **phös^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} फांसंरु-मंतु।** **आयत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phös^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} फांसंरू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **phaṣ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} 1,** q.v.; won over to the other side, as ab.

phös^{a}rĕñ फांसर्यंञ् । **विरोधोत्पादिका** f. of **phās^{a}r,** q.v.

phisarāray फिसरारय् f. whispering, in **kàn^{i}. phisarāray,** p. 448*b*, l. 21.

ph^{a}s^{a}rāwun फ्सरावुन् । **अन्तारुष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ph^{a}s^{a}rôw^{u} फ्सरोवु**), i.q. **ph^{a}s^{a}run,** q.v.

phaṣ^{a}rāwun फंसरावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phaṣ^{a}rôw^{u} फंसरोवु**), i.q. **phaṣ^{a}run 1,** q.v. (cf. **atha ph^{o},** p. 61*a*, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 174).

phös^{a}rāwun फांसरावुन् । **आयत्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phös^{a}rôw^{u} फांसरोवु**), i.q. **phaṣ^{a}run 1,** q.v.; esp. to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opposite party over to one's own side (in order to learn the opponents' secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. **phös^{a}run, phaṣ^{a}rāwun, phāsawun. phös^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} फांसरोवु-मंतु** । **अनुवर्तिताम् (आयत्तताम्) आपादितः** perf. part. (f. **phös^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} फांसरांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **phös^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **phös^{a}run,** q.v.

phĕsta फ्यस्त, phĕstis फ्यस्तिस्, see **phyost^{u}.**

phāsawun फासवुन् । **विभेदनम्, आयत्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāsow^{u} फासंवु**), to split open, tear open; to net (an opponent), to bring a member of an opponent's party over to one's own side (in order to learn the other party's secrets), to suborn a traitor, to win over; cf. **phös^{a}rāwun. phāsow^{u}-mot^{u} फासंवु-मंतु** । **विभेदितः, आयत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **phāsüv^{ü}-müts^{ü} फासंवू-मंच़ू**), split open, etc., as ab.; won over, as ab.

phta फ्त in **phta-phta फ्त-फ्त** । **क्षुद्रखण्डानि** m. scraps, small bits (of something worn out or gone bad); cf. **phuta. phṭa-phta gatshun फ्त-फ्त गछुन्** । **क्षुद्रखण्डशश्छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. (worn-out garments or food gone bad) to become small scraps, break up into little pieces. **—karun —करुन्** । **क्षुद्रखण्डांशतश्छेदनम्, विलासविधानम्** m.inf. to tear, or break up (clothes, food, etc.) into small scraps; met. to put on a false appearance of enjoyment (by painting oneself, anointing, decorating oneself, wearing ornaments, etc.). Cf. **phiṭa.**

phaṭa फट m. in the following:— **phaṭa-phaṭa āsun फट-फट आसुन्** । **अत्यभिमानोद्भवः** m.inf. great pride to occur (on account of some small amount of wealth, knowledge, talent, or the like), to have an overweening opinion of oneself, to give oneself airs for a petty reason, to show foolish pretensions, be puffed up. **-phaṭa karun -फट करुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to show such unfounded pride. **-phaṭa karawun^{u} -फट करवुनु । उद्भवद्यौवनाद्यवस्थः** n.ag. (f. **-phaṭa karavün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ -फट करवंञू**), one who shows such pride (esp. said of a young fellow full of self-conceit); (of a clever fellow), one who prides himself on some newly-acquired knowlege. **-phaṭa lagun -फट लगुन् । अतिमदोद्भवः** m.inf. such pride to be felt (by a person unworthy of showing it).

phāta फात in **phāta-kŏnḍal फात-क्वंडल् । दुर्गतवृत्तिः** f. a draggle-tail woman, a sloven, a slut, a dowdy (a dirty woman who habitually acts like a beggar woman, going about in dirty worn-out clothes, even if she need not). **phāta-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ फात-मंच़ू । दरिद्रवृत्तिः** f., id. **-phȧk^{i}rōn̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ -फंकिरांञू । दुर्गतवृत्तिः** f., id.

phatú, see **phọt^{u}.**

phĕt^{i} फ्यंति, see **phyot^{u}.**

phĕṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 फ्यंटू । सूक्ष्मचूर्णः f. (sg. dat. **phĕci फ्यचि**), so much fine powder as can be taken up by the finger-tips, e.g. a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 218); cf. **phyoṭ^{u}** and **phyok^{u} 2.** **phĕci ts$^{\bar{u}}$ts$^{\bar{u}}$ फ्यचि च़ूँच़ूँ । क्षुद्रवृत्तिकः** m. great wealth which should be employed liberally, but which is employed in beggarly pinches.

phĕṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 फ्यंटू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phĕci फ्यचि**), bad news, false scandal, scandalous gossip, calumny, evil report provoking mutual quarrelling, mutual fear, pain, distress, grief, or interfering with success (cf. **khŏḍa-ph°,** p. 392*b*, l. 8). **—pĕn̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ —प्यंञू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिश्रुतिः** f.inf. such false information to be heard. **—trāvün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ —त्रावंञू । दुष्प्रवृत्तिख्यापनम्** f.inf. to spread or whisper such false information, to utter scandalous gossip. **—tshunün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ —छ़ुनंञू । दुर्वार्तया विरोधाद्यापादनम्** f.inf. to cause fear, pain, distress, grief, quarrelling, injury to another's work, etc., by such false scandal.

phiṭa फिट in the following:— **phiṭa phiṭa lagun फिट फिट लगुन् । मदाविष्टी-(क्षीवी-)भवनम्** m.inf. intoxication or excitement caused by the obtainment of some specially fine garment, ornaments, good quality, or the like, or by the obtainment of some extraordinary thing. Cf. **phta** and **phiṭun.**

phōta फोत (? cf. فوطه) **। काचमुक्ता** m. an artificial pearl (made of powdered glass melted down) (according to El. a kind of composition of which necklaces are made) (Śiv. 1310; YZ. 24, 27). **-dör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दांरू । काचमुक्ताभूषितपुत्रिका** f. a child's doll decked with imitation pearls; cf. **dör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 4.** **-gor^{u} -गंरु । काचमणिशिल्पी** m. (his wife **-gȧr^{i}-bāy -गंरि-बाय्**; a woman who follows the profession is **-gür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -गंरू**), a maker of imitation pearls. **-lar -लर् । काचमुक्तायष्टिः** f. a string of artificial pearls. **-phol^{u} -फंलु । काचमुक्ताफलम्** m. a single artificial pearl. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । काचमणिविक्रयी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̄ -वाज्यञ्**), an itinerant seller of artificial pearls.

phọ̆t^{u} फ़ुंतु । कण्डोलः m. a large basket (El. *phaut*, a basket lined with *bójpatr*, i.e. **burza,** birch-bark) (cf. **dājĕ-ph°,** p. 202*b*, l. 37; **dā̃-ph°,** p. 230*b*, l. 16; **hur^{i}-ph°,** p. 347*a*, l. 1; **mĕtsi-ph°,** p. 609*a*, l. 10) (El. *phatú*; Gr.Gr. 27, 37; W. 128, 142; Śiv. 1615; Rām. 621; YZ. 258, *photī*; K.Pr. 36, 119).

phŏt^{i}-bāgay फ़ुंति-बागय् । कण्डोलैर्विभागः f. division by basketfuls. **-ḍand$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ड्रंदंरू । कण्डोलप्रान्तावृतिः** f. the edge of a basket. **-kā̃g^{a}r -काँगर् । हसन्तिकाविशेषः** f. a large kind of *kāngrī*, or portable brazier, surrounded by basketwork. **-kön̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कांञू । शाखाविशेषः** f. the withy from which baskets are made, the basket-withy; cf. **kön̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2.** **-mēn -मेन् । कण्डोलमानम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mīn̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ -मीञू**), measuring (grain, etc.) by basketfuls. **-palav -पलव् । कण्डोलक्रयनिमित्तकवसनम्** m. old clothes, which are exchanged with basketwork-sellers in exchange for their goods. **-sör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -सांरू । कण्डोलसंग्रहः** f. conveying grain in baskets from the field to the house or the like.

phŏti phŏti muhim फ़ुति फ़ुति मुह्हिम् । अतिदारिद्र्यापातः m. the sudden fall of poverty (esp. on a rich person). **—phŏti phirith tshunun —फ़ुति फिरिथ् छ़ुनुन् । अतिसंपदागमः** m. the sudden accession of wealth to a poor man (lit. (fate) to give in basketfuls).

phọ̆ṭ^{u} फ़ुंटु or **phoṭ^{u} 1 फंटु । अतिपाकः, प्रसूतिपाकः** m. extreme cooking, cooking with the application of much or prolonged heat, intense boiling, boiling down to a small compass; esp. the extreme boiling down of food prepared as a regimen for a lying-in woman, for the first ten days after the child's birth. **—karun —करुन् । प्रसवपाकप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to do boiling down, as ab.

phŏṭ^{i}-(or phȧṭ^{i}-)bata फ़ुंटि-(फंटि-)बत । अतिपक्वजलसाधितौदनम् m. rice boiled down to a third or fourth of the original quantity (used as a regimen for lying-in women and invalids). **-pākh -पाख् । अतिपाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-pākas -पाकस्**), boiling food down as a regimen, as ab. **-trēsh -त्रेश् । अतिपक्वपानीयम्** f. drinking water boiled down till it is reduced in quantity as ab. (given to the same people). **-wôn̄^{u} -वोञु । अतिपक्वजलम्** m., id.

phoṭ^{u} 2 फंटु । आश्वासनम् m. consolation, condolence, sympathetic language, comfort, encouragement. **phȧṭ^{i} din^{i} फंटि दिनि । आश्वासनम्** m.pl.inf. to console; to encourage.

phoṭ^{u} 3 फंटु adj. (f. **phüṭ^{ü} 1 फंटू**; for **2**, see s.v.) (properly the p.p. of **phaṭun,** q.v., but used as an adj. —∘), split, cracked, broken (cf. **aḍa-ph°**, p. 11*b*, l. 32; **kana-ph°**, p. 448*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 9, 10, 209); sunken in water, drowned (cf. **kŏla phàṭ^{i} gatshun,** p. 437*b*, l. 23).

phàṭ^{i} फंटि used as adv. in the following:— **dam phàṭ^{i} gatshun,** p. 216*b*, l. 7; **dam phàṭ^{i} karun,** id., l. 11; **kŏla phàṭ^{i} gatshun,** as ab.

phuta फुत in **phuta-phuta फुत-फुत । क्षुद्रखण्डानि** m. tiny pieces (such as the result of the crumbling of decayed leaves or paper); cf. **phta. -phuta gatshun -फुत गछुन् । क्षुद्रखण्डशोभवनम्** m.inf. to crumble, as ab. **-phuta karun -फुत करुन् । वेशविधानम्** m.inf. to crumble (something), as ab.; met. to adorn oneself (as a lover, male or female, before an assignation).

phuṭa फुट f. a morbid swelling, in **dŏda-phuṭa,** p. 189*b*, l. 46; i.q. **phuṭh 1,** q.v.

phuṭ^{u} 1 फुटु m. a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**); i.q. **phuṭh 1,** q.v.

phuṭ^{u} 2 फुटु adj. (f. **phuṭ^{ü} 1 फुटू**, sg. dat. **phucĕ फुच्य**), (properly 1 p.p. of **phuṭun,** q.v.), broken, used —∘ as in **banda-ph°**, p. 111*a*, l. 23; **daṇḍ^{a}ri-ph°**, p. 226*a*, l. 49; **hĕnga-ph°**, p. 339*a*, l. 46; **lanjĕ-ph°**, p. 526*a*, l. 30; **nala-ph°**, p. 632*a*, l. 29. **—phrôṭ^{u} —फ्रोटु । भग्नद्रव्यसमुदायः** m. a pile of broken pieces, a rubbish-heap.

phuṭ^{ü} 2 फुटू । वलिः f. (sg. dat. **phucĕ फुच्य**), a fold, plait, pucker, crease (all with idea of the beginning of a break); a wrinkle (El.); met. doubt or suspicion raised by a mystery heard in conversation. —∘ a broken piece of anything, something broken (cf. **aina-ph°**, p. 30*b*, l. 9; **kalama-ph°**, p. 440*a*, l. 1; **kangañi-ph°**, p. 457*a*, l. 18; **kangàv^{i}-ph°**, p. 457*a*, l. 35; **kàr^{i}-ph°**, p. 467*a*, l. 4; **lĕjĕ-ph°**, p. 517*a*, l. 5).

phüṭ^{ü} 2 फंटू (for **1**, see **phoṭ^{u} 3**) **। पटलकोष्ठिका** f. a little cupboard under the roof of a house, an attic-closet (used as a store-room). **phŏcĕ फ्वच्य । पक्षद्वारोर्ध्वभागस्थानम्** f.pl. an open space or niche over a window or side door of a house (in which firewood is kept to dry).

phuṭadār फुटदार् । भङ्गियुतः adj. c.g. (of something in metal) full of cracks or deep scratches (likely to end in cracks); (of cloth, paper, etc.), covered with creases (liable to cause tears); (of a conversation or the like) filled with intricacy or covert allusions (and leaving a shade of doubt or suspicion).

phaṭh फठ् in **phaṭh-kār फठ्-कार् । धिक्करणम्** m. reproach, censure, vocal blame. **—kārun —कारुन् । धिक्करणम्** m.inf. to reproach, censure. **—kôr^{u}-mot^{u} —कोरु-मंतु । धिक्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **—kör^{ü}-müts^{ü} —कांरू-मंचू**), reproached, censured.

phāṭh फाठ् m. (sg. dat. **phāṭas फाटस्**), in **phāṭh karun फाठ् करुन् । विभेदनम्** m.inf. to split (something), to tear asunder down the middle (something long, such as a wooden post or the like).

phat^{a}h फतह् (فتح) or **phatah फंतह्** or **phatih फतिह्** m. victory, conquest, triumph (El. *fatah*); used as a proper name; esp. derisively as a pompous title (K.Pr. 169). So **phatih pharàng^{i}**, 'Mr. Englishman,' a caricatured Englishman (K.Pr. id.). **-kaḍ^{a}l -कंदल्** m. N. of a bridge over the Jehlam in Śrīnagar (El.); **-mand -मंद्** فتحمند adj. c.g. victorious, triumphant (El. *fatahmand*).

phith फिथ् in the following:— **phith phith lagun फिथ् फिथ् लगुन् । अनुचितप्रवृत्तौ अत्युत्सुकत्वम्** m.inf. yearning or attempting to do some impossible action to be experienced (esp. of a child trying to walk before it can do so).

phĩṭh फीँठ् । आघातः f. (sg. dat. **phĩṭi फीँटि**), a severe blow or stroke (from a stone or stick suddenly hurled); esp. a blow on the eye or other part of the body from such a thing as the edge of a shawl suddenly thrown up, or a finger or stick suddenly thrust out. **—dĩñ^{ü} —दिञ्जू । आहननम्** f.inf. to give such a blow. **—lagüñ^{ü} —लगंञ्जू । आघातापातः** f.inf. such a blow to be received.

phŏṭh फ्वठ् । पाकगुलिका m. (sg. dat. **phŏṭas फ्वटस्**), a lump occurring in a dish of boiled rice or the like (due to bad cooking, as each grain should be separate).

phŏṭa-ras फ्वट-रस् । असम्यक्पाकः m. bad cooking (in which lumps as ab. are produced). **-sas -सस् । असंयुक्तरसदाली** m. dāl- or pease-pottage badly cooked (with lumps in it). **-wā̃gun -वाँगुन् । दुर्वृत्तबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wā̃ganas -वाँगनस्**), a naughty bold boy.

phōth फोथ् (=فوت) m. (sg. dat. **phōtas फोतस्**), death. **—gatshun —गछुन् । विनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. destruction or bringing to naught to occur. **—karun —करुन् । विनाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy, bring to naught (a thing, quality, business, etc.).

phuṭh 1 फुठ् f. (sg. dat. **phuṭi फुटि**), a morbid swelling, a boil (cf. **phuṭa** and **phuṭ^{u}**, also **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath.**

phuṭh 2 फुठ् f. (sg. dat. **phuṭi फुटि**), breakage, a crease, crack, split, flaw (Gr.Gr. 126); discord, dissension, feud; cf. **phūṭh. —atsüñ^{ü} —अचंञ्जू । वल्युद्भवः** f.inf. a crack to come, a crease to appear (in leather, paper, or the like); the seeds of dissension between mutual friends to come into existence. **—dĩñ^{ü} —दिञ्जू ।**

वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease between the nails (in a paper, or the like, preparatory to tearing it). **—hĕñᵘ̈ —ह्यंञू ।** वलिविधानम् f.inf. to form a crease (for folding). **-kara -कर ।** परिशेषः m. the remainder, what remains over. **—ʦānüñᵘ̈ —त्सानंञू ।** वलियोजना f.inf. to form a crease (in cloth, paper, or the like, by drawing between the finger-nails); (by calumny or the like) to plant a seed of dissension between two mutual friends.

phuṭa-wād फुट-वाद् । क्षुद्रसंकलनः m. very small coin or the like (esp. when employed in making large payments). **-wôṭᵘ -वोटु ।** भङ्गसंध्युपेतः, भग्नद्रव्यम् adj. (f. **-wöṭᵘ̈ -वांटू**), joined after a break, that of which the cracks have been repaired; small coins, small change; a collection of broken useless things (dishes, ornaments, etc.).

phūṭh फूठ् m. (sg. dat. **phūṭas फूटस्**), discord, dissension, split, quarrel, feud; cf **phuṭh 2. —pyonᵘ —प्यंनु ।** विरोधापातः m.inf. dissension to arise or take place (between or among), to be divided (in opinion, etc.). **—ʦhunun —छुनुन् ।** विरोधप्रेरणा m.inf. to sow discord (between or among), to set by the ears.

phōṭhakh फोठख् । संचयपूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **phōṭaki फोटकि**), the having succeeded in accumulating everything that one wants, complete well-being, full prosperity, affluence.

phaṭhkürᵘ̈ फठ्कंरू । लवण(रस)विशेषः f. sulphate of alumina, alum.

phuṭᵃ̈jⁱ फुटंजि or **phuṭᵘ̈jᵘ̈ फुटंजू ।** पोटलिका f. (f. of **phuṭulᵘ**, q.v.), a small bundle (of clothes or the like) (Gr.Gr. 35); a packet, a parcel, a bundle (cf. **buhᵃ̈rⁱ-ph°**, p. 96*b*, l. 28; **burza-ph°**, p. 130*b*, l. 47; **dā̃-ph°**, p. 230*b*, l. 20; **khanḍa-ph°**, p. 403*a*, l. 1; **nāsti-ph°**, p. 659*a*, l. 5) (Gr.M.).

phōṭka फोट्क । निर्धनः m. a poverty-stricken man (in spite of his being industrious and apparently well-to-do).

phȧtⁱla फंतिल (= فتيله) । बर्तिकाविशेषः m. a thick kind of lamp-wick (made of cotton rolled between the palms of the hands). **-khọ̆bᵘ -खुंबु ।** शिरस्त्रभेदः m. a kind of quilted cap worn in the cold weather, in which the quilting is stuffed with wick-like rolls of cotton; cf. **-ṭūpⁱ**, bel. **-koshᵘ -कंशु ।** वर्तिकासाधकः m. one whose profession it is to make the cotton-rolls for these hats. **-phamb -फम्ब् ।** वर्तिकातूलः m. cotton suitable for making lamp-wicks; cotton which is obtained by teasing out a lamp-wick. **-ṭūpⁱ -टूपि ।** शिरस्त्रविशेषः f., i.q. **-khọ̆bᵘ**, ab.

phuṭal फुटल । वलियुतः adj. c.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered.

phuṭulᵘ फुटुलु । बद्धद्रव्यम् m. a large parcel, a large package (cf. **nāsti-ph°**, p. 659*a*, l. 6); (a small bundle is **phuṭᵃ̈jⁱ**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 35). **phuṭᵃ̈lⁱ khasȧnⁱ फुटंलि खसंनि ।** श्वयथूद्भवः m. pl. inf. ‘bundles to rise’, i.e. swellings, lumps, or intumescence to rise on the body (from disease, a beating, etc., or the swelling of the eyelids from weeping).

phuṭilad फुटिलद् । आपन्नवलिकः adj. c.g. (of a cloth, leaf, or the like) creased, wrinkled, puckered; (of a conversation or the like) full of mystery, containing covert or indirect meaning.

phaṭun फटुन् । विभिन्नीभवनम्, उद्भेदः, निमज्जनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phoṭᵘ फंटु**, f. **phacĕ फच्य**, Gr.Gr. 209; 2 p.p. **phacyōv फच्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 225), to be torn, to be split, to crack, burst, break, be torn, be rent (cf. **ȧchⁱ phaṭañĕ**, p. 8*b*, l. 8; **atha phaṭȧnⁱ**, p. 61*a*, l. 32; **bôgᵘ phaṭun**, p. 132*a*, l. 5; **gagᵘ̈rᵘ̈ phaṭüñᵘ̈**, p. 280*a*, l. 25; **lāy phaṭüñᵘ̈**, p. 543*a*, l. 29; **naphᵃʦ ph°**, p. 645*b*, l. 15; **phĕl ph°**, p. 693*a*, l. 35; **pōna phaṭüñᵘ̈**, s.v. **pōna**) (Gr.Gr. 30, 171, 204, 209, 225; Gr.M.; W. 142; K. 381, 1114; H. x, 12; YZ. 150; K.Pr. 80, 170); to show the mark of a crack (between two pieces joined together);

to burst forth in large numbers (e.g. a crop of boils) (cf. **phĕl phaṭȧnⁱ**, p. 693*a*, l. 33); to sprout, shoot, germinate (cf. **ḍambi ph°**, p. 218*a*, l. 25; **lĕmbi pampōsh ph°**, p. 524*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 204, W. 146, Śiv. 1023); to burst open (as corn in roasting); to burst forth, spout out (as through an opened aperture) (K. 195, 237; K.Pr. 165, 255); to burst (with joy, pride, or the like) (cf. **pī̃ʦhi ph°**, s.v. **pī̃ʦh**);

to be immersed, to sink, drown, be plunged (into) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10, 204; Gr.M.; Śiv. 707, 1569, 1833; K. 488); to be plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct, or the like); to be stuck (in mud) (Gr.M.).

phaṭun lāyĕkh फटुन् लायख् । विनिपातार्हः adj. (f. **phaṭüñᵘ̈ lāyĕkh फटंञू लायख्**), (used in reproach or cursing) worthy of being split or drowned, fit to be destroyed.

phȧṭⁱ phȧṭⁱ nērun फंटि फंटि नेरुन् । धृष्टीभवनम m.inf. to become bold, impudent, rude, insolent; to become profligate, abandoned.

phoṭᵘ-motᵘ फंटु-मंतु । निमग्नः perf. part. (f. **phüṭᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ फंटू-मंत्सू**), split, cracked; sprouted; plunged (into deep water), drowned (K. 488); met. plunged (into debauchery, bad conduct).

phaṭān phrāṭān फटान् फ्राटान् । (बङ्कलविवादाद्यनन्तरम) अन्ततः adv. splitting (the difference); hence, finally, ultimately, at the end of it all (u.w. vbs. indicating the conclusion or arbitrament of a quarrel, dispute, or the like). Cf. **phrāṭh.**

phaṭith bĕhun फटिथ् व्यह्न् m.inf. to burst and collapse (e.g. an over-full sack) (K.Pr. 158). **—drāmot^{u}** —द्रामंतु । प्रस्फुटितः, नियमाश्रयादेः वहिर्भूतः perf. part. (f. **—drāmüʦ^{ü}** —द्रामंचू), sprouted, germinated; sprouted, issued forth, become manifest, become famous; issued forth (from rule), gone beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । उद्भिद्य स्फुटनम् m.inf. to sprout, germinate; to sprout, issue forth, become manifest, become famous (Śiv. 25); to burst forth, issue forth violently (Rām. 728, 1406, 1613); to issue forth (from rule), to go beyond bounds, run riot, run wild. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । प्रस्फुटनम् m.inf. to burst open (e.g. a full bag or case from a sudden blow); to burst, pop (as grain in roasting); to burst forth, become dissipated, fling oneself into debauchery; to burst forth, be thrust out (**āyĕs phaṭith zĕv,** his tongue burst forth (from his mouth, when knocked down senseless), Rām. 483); to put out (the tongue in thirst, fatigue, shame, etc.) (Rām. 1091).

phā̃ṭun फाँटुन् । अन्तरग्निदाहेन शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phō̃ṭ^{u}** फोँटु, f. **phō̃ṭ^{ü}** फाँटू, dat. **phā̃cĕ** फाँच्य; 2 p.p. **phā̃cyōv** फाँच्योव), to clean the interior by the application of fire (e.g. of a vessel which has formerly contained clarified butter, oil, or other greasy substance). **phō̃ṭ^{u}-mot^{u}** फोँटु-मंतु । अन्तर्दाहेन शोधितः perf. part. (f. **phō̃ṭ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फाँटू-मंचू), cleaned out by fire, as ab.

phē̃ṭun फेँटुन् or **phī̃ṭun** फीँटुन् । क्षुद्रशिरोवेष्टनम् m. sg. dat. **phē̃(phī̃)ṭanas** फेँ(फीँ)टनस्), a kind of small turban (esp. one meagre and worn out) (cf. **dastār-ph°,** p. 256*b*, l. 26) (K.Pr. 119); a small cloth (cf. **dajĕ-ph°,** p. 203*a*, l. 37). Cf. **phī̃tun.**

phitna फितन فتنہ m. discord, conflict, civil war, revolt, revolution, mutiny. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to revolt (El.).

phitnī फित्नी m. *Zizyphus vulgaris* (El.). Cf. **kokan-bēr.**

phiṭun फिटुन् । मदोल्लासः m. (sg. dat. **phiṭanas** फिटनस्), the feeling of intoxication or pride felt by the wearing of fine dress, ornaments, etc., in public, coxcombery, foppery. Cf. **phiṭa.**

phī̃tun फीँतुन् । क्षुद्रखण्डम् m. a small piece of cloth, leather, paper, etc., cut or torn off from the main piece (cf. **dajĕ-ph°,** p. 203*a*, l. 40). Cf. **phē̃ṭun.**

phī̃tȧn^{i} gaʦhȧn^{i} फीँतँनि गछँनि । क्षुद्रच्छेदीभवनम् m. pl. inf. to become torn into small pieces. **—karȧn^{i}** —करँनि । क्षुद्रखण्डशो विभेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut or tear into small pieces, as ab., to cut or tear up into fragments.

phuṭun फुटुन् । भङ्गः, शमनम्, conj. 2 (1 p.p. **phuṭ^{u}** फुटु, f. **phuṭ^{ü}** फुटू, dat. **phucĕ** फुच्य; 2 p.p. **phucyōv** फुच्योव्. Its causal is **phuṭanāwun** फुटनावुन् or **phuṭ^{a}rāwun** फुटरावुन्, Gr.Gr. 174), to be broken, smashed, broken down (cf. **bāna phuṭȧn^{i},** p. 109*b*, l. 49, and p. 110*a*, l. 21; **khōr phuṭun,** p. 410*a*, l. 11; **lyol^{u} ph°,** p. 544*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 126, 174, 204; Gr.M.; Rām. 919, 933, 1659; K.Pr. 239); to burst out or forth, gush out; to be dispersed, be separated, detached; (of a limb) to be dislocated (cf. **khōr ph°,** p. 410*a*, l. 11; **nakh phuṭȧn^{i},** p. 628*a*, l. 31) (Rām. 545, 779); to be tamed, brought low (e.g. a haughty person by grief), to be broken in (of a formerly naughty child or animal) (cf. **naph^{a}ʦ ph°,** p. 645*b*, l. 18) (K.Pr. 174); to be reduced, allayed, assuaged (e.g. a fever); to be broken, rendered useless, destroyed (cf. **parĕ phuṭañĕ,** s.v. **parĕ**).

phuṭ^{u}-mot^{u} फुटु-मंतु । चाप्तभङ्गः perf. part. (f. **phuṭ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** फुटू-मंचू), broken, smashed; burst forth; tamed, brought low, broken in; allayed, assuaged. **phuṭan-hār** फुटन-हार । सुभङ्गः n.ag. e.g. that which is easily broken, fragile.

phaṭĕng फट्यंग m. an apricot (El., borrowed from Ladakhī *pha-tiṅ*).

phutang फुतंग । व्यथा m.pl. intense irritation, formication, fierce itching (necessitating scratching). **—tulȧn^{i}** —तुलँनि । तोदनम् m. pl. inf. to cause itching, to rouse itching. **—wŏthȧn^{i}** —व्वथँनि । व्यथोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. such itching to arise.

phāṭanāwun फाटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāṭanōw^{u}** फाटनोवु), to cleave, to split (El., Gr.Gr. 171); to plunge into, to immerse, drown (something) (Śiv. 1755). Cf. **phāṭawun** and **phaṭun.**

phuṭanāwun फुटनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuṭanōw^{u}** फुटनोवु), i.q. **phuṭ^{a}run** and **phuṭ^{a}rāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 204).

phatapāla फतपाल । निःसारः m. sapless, pithless, outwardly fine or prosperous but worthless within.

phŏt^{a}r फुतर् or **phŏt^{ü}r^{ü}** फुतरू । लघुकण्डोलः f. a kind of small wicker basket (cf. **dājĕ-ph°,** p. 202*b*, l. 39; **dā-ph°,** p. 230*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 6, 37; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1247).

phutūra फुतूर (= فتور) m. languor, weakness, infirmity; defect, imperfection, unsoundness; coolness; discord, quarrelling, quarrel, row, riot. **phutūra tulun** फुतूर तुलुन् । कलहोद्भावनम् m.inf. to raise discord, bring about quarrelling (by slander, causing opposition, or the like). **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । कलहोद्भवः m.inf. quarrelling or discord to arise.

phuṭᵃran फुटरन् । अधिक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **phuṭᵃrüñᵘ̈ फुटरंञ्**), uttering reproof or the like (against some ill-conducted person), breaking in (a boor to good manners) (Gr.Gr. 121). **—karüñᵘ̈ —करंञ् । विनयनम्** f.inf. to reproach, discipline (an unruly child).

phuṭᵃrun फुटरुन् or phuṭarun फुटरुन् । विभेदनम्, विनिमयः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuṭᵒrᵘ फुटरु**), to break, smash (something) (cf. **hĕng phuṭaráⁿⁱ**, p. 339*a*, l. 34; **khōr phuṭᵃrun,** p. 410*a*, l. 13) (Gr.Gr. 121, 204; L.V. 26; Rām. 140, 552, 738; K. 350, 758, 825; K.Pr. 92, 139); to dislocate (a limb or the like) (H. ii, 11; xii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 57); to break (something) open (Rām. 405, K. 461); to disperse, separate, detach; to tame, break in (to good manners) (cf. **hāṭh phᵒ**, p. 358*a*, l. 8); to allay, assuage (e.g. a fever); to break with, give up (cf. **bāna-khörᵘ̈ phuṭarüñᵘ̈**, p. 109*b*, l. 39); to exchange a coin or other money of high value for several of low value, to get small change for a bank-note or coin of value; to break or disobey (a command) (Rām. 1209, 1753).

phuṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ फुटरु-मंतु । विभेदितः, शिक्षितः, विनिमितः perf. part. (f. **phuṭᵘ̈rᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ फुटरू-मंच़्**), broken, smashed, dislocated; dispersed, separated; tamed, broken in; (of a fever, or the like) assuaged (by something); (of money of large value) turned into small coin, turned into small change.

phuṭᵃrith ʦhunun फुटरिथ् छ़ुनुन् । भञ्जनम् m.inf. to smash (something).

phitrāsālyūn फित्रासाल्यून् m. *Prangos pabularia* (El. *fitrásályún*). It is looked upon as a cure for rot in sheep (El.).

phatᵃrath फतरथ् (= فترت) **। क्लेशः** f. (sg. dat. **phatᵃrüʦᵘ̈ फतरंच़्**), languor, debility; (in Kāshmīrī) weariness, distress, trouble, worry (preceding, or during the carrying out of any work or business, and so rendering its completion difficult). **—anüñᵘ̈ —अनंञ् । खेदापादनम्** f.inf. deliberately to cause such trouble or weariness. **—yiñᵘ̈ —यिञ् । खेदापत्तिः** f.inf. such trouble or weariness to be incurred (e.g. in searching for something lost, whether it be found or not).

phatᵃrüʦᵘ̈-dār फतरंच़्-दार् । दुःसाध्यः adj. c.g. (of a work or business) full of worry, difficult to accomplish without much labour.

phuṭᵃrāwun फुटरावुन् or phuṭarāwun फुटरावुन् । भेदनम्, भञ्जनम्, विनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phuṭᵃrôwᵘ फुटरोवु**), i.q. **phuṭᵃrun,** q.v., in all its meanings; to break, smash, shiver, shatter (cf. **ḍĕkas ḍūnⁱ phuṭarāwáⁿⁱ**, p. 205*a*, l. 18, and **hāṭh phuṭarāwun,** p. 358*a*, l. 12) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 126, 1531, 1807; K. 824; YZ. 484; K.Pr. 87, 171, 187); to break (something) open, to burst (something) open (Gr.M.). **phuṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ फुटरोवु-मंतु । भञ्जितः** perf. part. (f. **phuṭᵃrövᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ फुटरांवू-मंच़्**), i.q. **phuṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ**, s.v. **phuṭᵃrun** (K.Pr. 11).

photuwā फंतुवा = فتوي m. a notification of the law in or respecting a particular case; a decree, judgment, award, decision; an order, command (H. ii, 7, *photuwāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

phaṭawunᵘ फटवुनु । विभेदनार्हः, उद्भिद्यमानः, निमज्जन् n.ag. (f. **phaṭavüñᵘ̈ फटवंञ्**), that which is being split; that which is ready to be split, or which is fit to be split; that which is sprouting, shooting, germinating (of a seed or the like); that which is plunged or being plunged into water; he who is plunged into disgrace (by bad conduct or the like); sinkable, of high specific gravity, that which will not float, heavy.

phāṭawun फाटवुन् । विभेदनम्, बाधनम्, निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phāṭowᵘ फाटंवु**), to cause to burst, to burst (something), to split (cf. **bôsᵘ phᵒ**, p. 132*a*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 171, K.Pr. 164); (of clouds of smoke, extreme heat) to distress (a person by compelling him to hold his breath); to plunge (something into water). Cf. **phāṭanāwun.**

phāṭawan-wād फाटवन्-वाद् । मौनेन बाधनम् m. causing annoyance by remaining silent, holding one's tongue in spite of entreaties.

phāṭowᵘ-motᵘ फाटंवु-मंतु । विभेदितः, श्वासनिरोधं विबाधितः, निमज्जितः perf. part. (f. **phāṭüvᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ फाटंवू-मंच़्**), split (by some one); distressed (by having to hold one's breath); plunged (by some one into water).

phiṭawunᵘ फिटवुनु । मदेनोल्लसन् n.ag. (f. **phiṭavüñᵘ̈ फिटवंञ्**), one who swaggers about in public (proud of one's fine clothes, high position, or the like), a fop, coxcomb.

phuṭawunᵘ फुटवुनु । भज्यमानः n.ag. (f. **phuṭavüñᵘ̈ फुटवंञ्**), splitting, being broken, being smashed; easily broken, fragile; being broken in, being tamed, being brought to order, learning manners.

phĕʦᵘ̈ फ्यंच़् । दीर्घदशा f. a fringe (esp. when long) of a turban, shawl, or the like; (when whiskers and moustache are lacking) a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (cf. **dāri-phᵒ**, p. 238*a*, l. 29). Cf. **phaʦh** and **phĕʦh.**

phiʦᵘ̈ फिच़् । विस्मृतिः f. forgetfulness (of past times or occurrences).

phĕʦadār फ्यच़दार् । दशोपेतः adj. c.g. fringed (of a turban, shawl, or the like), having long fringes; wearing long-fringed apparel.

phaʦh फछ़् । निःसारसूक्ष्मपटः, लघुश्मश्रु f. (sg. dat. **phaʦi फच़ि**), weak, thin, fine, easily torn cloth, fine muslin (with holes in it like net); a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers) (cf. **phĕʦ^{ü}** and **phĕʦh**); the smaller of the two holes into which walnuts are thrown in the children's game called **mīri mīri phaʦh.** The larger hole is called **mīr** (cf. **mīr 2** and (for an account of the game) K.Pr. 142, Śiv. 1015).

phĕʦh फ्यछ़् । लघुश्मश्रु f. (sg. dat. **phĕʦi फ्यच़ि**), a thin, tail-like, scraggy beard (unaccompanied by moustache or whiskers). Cf. **phĕʦ^{ü}** and **phaʦh.**

phaʦal फच़ल् । तनुश्मश्रुः m. one whose face has no hair on it except for a thin, scraggy, tail-like beard.

phĕʦal फ्यच़ल् । दशोपेतः adj. c.g. (of a cloak, turban, or the like) fringed, possessing a long fringe; (of a human being) wearing long-fringed clothes.

phĕʦun फ्यच़ुन् noted only in the compound **naʦun phĕʦun,** p. 663*b*, l. 27, q.v.

phiʦun फिच़ुन्, see **phiʦüñ^{ü}.**

phiʦüñ^{ü} फिच़ंञू । विस्मृत्युद्भवः cong. 1 (1 p.p. f. **phiʦ^{ü} फिच़ू**; this verb is conjugated impersonally in the feminine, and the person who forgets is put in the dat., as in **phiʦān chĕs फिच़ान् छ्यस्**, there is forgetting to him, i.e. he forgets; so **phiʦ^{ü}s,** he forgot), forgetting to occur; hence, with subject in dat., to forget (Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 192, 203, 215). According to Gr.Gr. 120, 192, the infinitive of this verb may also be masculine. Thus, **phiʦun फिच़ुन्**.

phiʦ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} फिच़ू-मंच़ू । संपन्नविस्मृतिः perf. part. f. forgetting having occurred, forgotten (of something fem.).

phĕʦ^{a}r फ्यच़र् । लघुदीर्घश्मश्रु (शिखा) f. a small, thin, tail-like beard (shaped like a fringe, cf. **phĕʦ^{ü}**); a lock of hair left on the top of the head (the rest being shaved), a topknot.

phĕʦawun फ्यच़वुन् । अप्रत्यक्षहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phĕʦow^{u} फ्यच़ंवु**), to take secretly, carry off secretly (Gr.Gr. li).

phiʦawun^{u} फिच़वुनु । विस्मरन् n.ag. (f. **phiʦavüñ^{ü} फिच़वंञू**), one who is forgetful, absent-minded.

phĕ̃w फ्यँव् । उपहासशब्दानुकरणम्, मृगजन्तुविशेषः m. making a sound indicating ridicule (with the intention of making some one angry); a certain hunting animal which is said to follow a lion and to indicate its passage by a low growl, ? a porcupine (cf. **lōh** and **pŏʦha-lôw^{u}**; but El. *phú*, a dog, and *loh*, a fox).

pihawun^{u} पिहवुनु । पेषणकृत् n.ag. (f. **pihavüñ^{ü} पिहवंञू**), one who is grinding (wheat, etc.), a grinder, a miller.

pihawañ पिहवञ् । पेषणभृतिः f. wages paid for grinding, a miller's fee.

phãwār फँवार् । उच्चैर्जलप्रवहणनालिकात्मयन्त्रम् m. a syringe or pipe for distributing a high shower of water from a ground-level reservoir in a garden, etc. **—wŏthán^{i} —व्वथंनि । उच्चैर्धाराप्रवहणम्** m. pl. inf. a shower of water from such a machine to spout out; (blood) to spout out (from a wound, etc.).

phuwas फुवस्, see **phū.**

phöyida फांयिद فائدہ, or **phaida फैद** or **phöda फांद** m. profit, advantage, benefit, good, avail, utility (K.Pr. 219, *pháidah*); gain, yield, interest (on money); El. *faida*. **-mand -मंद** فائدہ مند adj. c.g. profitable, beneficial, advantageous, useful, efficacious (El.). **-rost^{u} -रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüʦh^{ü} -रंछ़ू**), useless, profitless, unavailing, of no use (El.).

phyāh फ्याह् m. in **phyāh barun फ्याह् बरुन् । अत्यभीप्साकुलतानुभवः** m.inf. to feel anxiety or solicitude (in the desire to prevent some apprehended evil) (K. 286). **—din^{i} —दिनि । अत्यभीप्साकुलीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. to become filled with such solicitude.

phyoh^{u} फ्यंहु or **phyuh^{u} फिहु । द्रेषुकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **phĕhis फ्यहिस्** or **phihis फिहिस्**), a kind of paddle or broad spade used for removing snow from house-roofs, or for scraping up mud in the streets.

phyok^{u} 1 फ्यंकु । स्कन्धाङ्गम् m. (sg. dat. **phĕkis फ्यकिस्**), the shoulder (El. *phúk*, *phyuk*, *pyuk*) (Gr.M.); the shoulder of a garment.

phĕk^{i}-ör^{ü} फ्यंकि-ओंरू । स्कन्धाधारिका f. a circlet of rope or the like put on the shoulder to support a burden carried thereon. **-dajal -दजल्** or **-dajĕl -दज्यल् । स्कन्धे योजितखण्डकः** adj. c.g. (of a garment) patched on the shoulder. **—gŏgal gaʦhán^{i} —ग्वगल् गछ़ंनि । स्कन्धभारक्लेशानुभवः** m. pl. inf. the shoulders to become turnips, the shoulders to become blistered from carrying a heavy burden. **-gav -गव् । जीर्णछिन्नस्कन्धभागः** m. a garment of which the shoulder is tattered and torn (cf. **gāv 1**). **-hol^{u} -हंलु । वक्रस्कन्धः** m. (f. **-hüj^{ü} -हंजू**), (of a person, a picture, a garment) crooked shouldered. **-phol^{u} 1 -फंलु । स्कन्धास्थि** m. the round bone of the shoulder; a shoulder of mutton. **-phol^{u} 2 -फंलु** adj. (f. **-phüj^{ü} -फंजू**), broken shouldered; shoulder-weary. **—phalán^{i} —फलंनि । स्कन्धखेदः** m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be split, pain in the shoulder due to frequently carrying heavy burdens to be felt. **-palav -पलव् । स्कन्धभागिकखण्डम्** m. the coat of the shoulder, i.e. the skin over the shoulder; the piece of cloth that forms the shoulder of a garment; a pad placed on the shoulder for carrying burdens. **-ʦum^{a}ṭh -च़ुमठ् । स्कन्धत्वङ्मर्दनम्** f. (sg. dat. **ʦum^{a}ṭi च़ुमटि**), a pinch or nip on the bare shoulder. **-ʦünḍ^{ü} -च़ंडू । स्कन्धचपेटिका** f. a slap on the bare shoulder. This used to be a school punishment inflicted on one boy by another at the teacher's order. **—wasȧn^{i}** —वसंनि । स्कन्धखेदः m. pl. inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be sore from carrying a heavy burden, the shoulders to be lowered or bowed from this cause. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । स्कन्धसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), the sewing of the shoulder-piece on to a garment, the shoulder-seam (by which a separate piece of cloth is added).

phĕkĕn-hond^{u} shrapun phyārĕn फ्यक्यन्-हंन्दु श्रपुन् फ्यार्यन् । स्वीयस्य स्वोपकाराय भवनम् m. the digestion of the strainings (cf. **phyôr^{u}**) (to become the property) of (one's own) shoulders; hence, any thing, action, or employment done by oneself to result only to one's own profit (even though undertaken for another).

phĕkyuk^{u} फ्यक्युकु । स्कन्धसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **phĕkic^{ü}** फ्यकिचू), of, or belonging to, the shoulder (of the body, or of a garment).

phyok^{u} 2 फ्यंकु । चूर्णसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **phĕkis** फ्यकिस्), a pinch (of any powder or the like. It is taken up between the tips of the fingers) (cf. **nāsti-ph°**, p. 659*a*, l. 8). Cf. **phĕṭ^{ü} 1, phyoṭ^{u}**, and **pyuk^{u}**. **phĕki phĕki dawāh** फ्यकि फ्यकि दवाह् । अतिरोचकीभवनम् m. medicine by pinches (i.e. taken over and over again); hence, some one or something which gives delight (e.g. a wife, son, servant, relation, or the like, who arrives at the right time just when he or she is wanted or expected, or any material object similarly come to hand).

phyāphrihāray फ्याफ्रिहारय् । वियोगाक्रन्दः f. loud and continued lamentations at some one's absence. Cf. **phyāh.**

phyār 1 फ्यार् । चालनजलम् m. strained water, the dirty water squeezed out of something that has been washed, or the water strained off after cooking (cf. **atha-ph°**, p. 61*a*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 124). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अज्ञात्वा अकार्यनिष्पत्तिसमापातः m.inf. refuse water to come into existence; met. something to turn out wrong, a wrong result (causing disappointment) unexpectedly or owing to some mistake to come from any action. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । ईषत्पाकयोजनया जलनिःसारणम् m.inf. to pour or strain off the water (in which food has been cooked). **—karun** —करुन् । अकार्यविधानम् m.inf. to make refuse water; hence, to perform some improper work causing disappointment by its results. **—nīrith gatshun** —नीरिथ् गछुन् । अवाच्यगुह्योक्तिसंभवः m.inf. straining water to issue forth; met. some one's secret or opinions to be let out (with deplorable results) in the presence of his enemy (esp. when done ignorantly). **—nīrith tsalun** —नीरिथ् त्सलुन् । अवाच्यवदनसंभवः m.inf. unseasonable or objectionable words suddenly and unexpectedly to be uttered or divulged. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । जलनिःसारणम् m.inf. to strain off, or wring out, water (after cooking or washing).

phyār 2 फ्यार् । एडमूकः (अनेलमूकः) m. (f. **phyör^{ü}** फ्यांरू), one who is deaf and dumb (cf. **matsa-ph°**, p. 602*b*, l. 12). **phyāra-katha** फ्यार-कथ । एडमूकभाषा f.pl. the talk of a deaf and dumb person (i.e. speaking on the fingers or by gestures); similar nonsense (even if distinct) uttered by one who is not deaf and dumb.

phyār 3 फ्यार् m. in **phir-phyār** (see **phir**), apparently a jingle-word.

phyor^{u} फ्यंरु । बिन्दुः, चिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **phĕris** फ्यरिस्), a drop or spot (of any liquid) (cf. **ȧsh^{i}-ph°**, p. 47*b*, l. 46; **cyū̃-ph°**, p. 179*a*, l. 18; **mas-ph°**, p. 585*b*, l. 38; **pā̃-ph°**, s.v. **pôñ^{u}**; **ras-ph°**, s.v. **ras**; **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**) (Rām. 845, 1189, 1334, 1562); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. **añĕma-ph°**, p. 37*b*, l. 8; **dŏda-ph°**, p. 189*b*, l. 50; **m^{a}tra-ph°**, p. 605*b*, l. 21; **pāka-ph°**, p. 725*b*, l. 12; **pā̃-ph°**, s.v. **pôñ^{u}**) (Śiv. 1210); a round spot (esp. when intended as a mark of identification) (cf. **ȧch^{i}-ph°**, p. 8*b*, l. 14); a point (El. *phur*); cf. **phyūr^{u} 2.** **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । चिह्नविन्यासः m.inf. to put a spot, to mark with a spot for identification; to mark spots in a written paper in order to indicate a passage to be cancelled.

phĕr^{i}-wād फ्यंरि-वाद् । बिन्दुवृत्तिः m. one who deals with liquid articles in drops, one who serves out by drops.

phĕri phĕri फ्यरि फ्यरि । बिन्दुशः adv. drop by drop.

phyôr^{u} फ्योरु adj. (f. **phyör^{ü}** फ्यांरू), 1 p.p. of **phyārun**, q.v., used —° as adj., strained, having the refuse water poured off (cf. **aḍa-phyôr^{u}**, p. 11*b*, l. 37; **phĕkĕn-hond^{u} shrapun phyārĕn**, p. 721*a*, l. 11).

phyör^{ü} फ्यांरू, see **phyār 2** and **phyôr^{u}**.

phyur^{u} 2 फिरु (for 1, see **phirun**) । व्यतिक्रमः, परिवर्तनम् m. (sg. dat. **phiris** फिरिस्; abl. **phiri** फिरि, cf. **phir^{ü} 1**), reversal of motion, inversion (cf. **dōrĕ-ph°**, p. 237*a*, l. 1; **mūla-ph°**, p. 567*a*, l. 38; **man-ph°**, p. 572*a*, l. 17; **mañĕ-ph°**, p. 586*a*, l. 3; **nama-ph°**, p. 635*b*, l. 43; **nāwa-ph°**, p. 665*b*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1834); reversal (of habit, nature, hopes, etc.) (cf. **achĕn-pacĕ-phyur^{u}**, p. 9*a*, l. 17; **khis^{i}-ph°**, p. 429*a*, l. 4); turning (something) away or backwards (cf. **buth^{i}-ph°**, p. 142*b*, l. 40); confusion, doing something in wrong order (e.g. in distribution of anything, giving to the wrong person, changing one's speech by directing it to a new person, or changing the direction of one's glances) (cf. **ȧch^{i}-ph°**, p. 8*b*, l. 17; **atha-ph°**, a slip of the hand, p. 61*a*, l. 37); making a mistake in counting (and having to do it over again), or counting backwards (cf. **grünz^{ü}-ph°**, p. 303*b*, l. 39); disarranging order (e.g. of the leaves of a book); disarrangement, wrong order (cf. **khrāwa-ph°**, p. 416*a*, l. 40);

turning (clothes inside out) (K.Pr. 258, *phur*); turning (a box or vessel) upside down; turning over (the leaves of a book) (K. 951); doing something backwards and forwards (cf. **dōri-ph°**, p. 237*a*, l. 31); doing (something) backwards or back again (cf. **gaza-ph°**, p. 318*b*, l. 16); repetition, doing something over again (cf. **āla-ph°**, p. 22*b*, l. 2);

change, exchange (of one thing for another) (cf. **pacĕ-ph°**, s.v. **püṭ^{ü}**); change (of place or the like) (cf. **jāyĕ-ph°**, p. 380*a*, l. 17); wandering about, sauntering (cf. **phyūr^{u} 3** and **kōca-ph°**, p. 383*a*, l. 28);

returns (in business) (cf. **lacha-ph°**, p. 506*b*, l. 47; **paĩsa-ph°**, s.v. **paĩsa**).

phyur^{u} gatshun फिरु गछुन । विपर्ययापत्तिः m.inf. reversal to occur; esp. (in any action, such as counting, studying, teaching, giving, going, etc.) in forgetfulness of the right order to do it in the wrong order. **—kaḍun** —कडुन । व्यतिक्रमशोधनम् m.inf. to set (things out of order) in order. **—karun** —करुन । व्यतिक्रमापादनम् m.inf. to set in disorder (e.g. by interrupting a calculation, reading, lesson, etc., or by disarranging the order of the leaves of a book). **-thur^{u}** -थुरु । गतागतवृत्तिः m. simultaneous coming and going of people (e.g. mutual friends) between two places (e.g. their respective homes). **-thur^{u} karun** -थुरु करुन । विवाहावसरे वधूवरयोः, शोकावसरे संबन्धिनाम्, अन्योन्यगृहगतागतम् m.inf. to make such mutual visits (e.g. the customary interchange of visits between the two families immediately after a wedding, or between relations after the death of a relation). Cf. **phērun thōrun**, p. 706*a*, l. 38.

phyūr^{u} 1 फ्यूरु, see **phērun**, as adj. —°, cf. **rasa-phyūr^{u}**, that of which the juice has returned, revivified, s.v. **ras**.

phyūr^{u} 2 फ्यूरु (for 1, see **phērun**) । कण्टकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phīris** फीरिस; abl. **phēri** फेरि), a kind of thorn (? apparently like those round a thistle flower); a drop, a spot, a small lump (cf. **phyor^{u}**; **ȧsh^{i}-ph°**, p. 47*b*, l. 48; **mas-ph°**, p. 595*b*, l. 38; **m^{a}tra-ph°**, p. 605*b*, l. 21; **pā̃-ph°**, s.v. **pôñ^{u}**; **ras-ph°**, s.v. **ras**; **rata-ph°**, s.v. **rath**) (El. *phūr*, K.Pr. 244); a very small quantity (of any liquid or semi-liquid) (cf. **añĕma-ph°**, p. 37*b*, l. 11; **dŏda-ph°**, p. 189*b*, l. 50).

phēri-dār फेरि-दार् । स्थूलबिन्द्वंशयुक्तः adj. e.g. (of new woollen cloth or the like), full of knots or lumps of wool. **—nērun 1** —नेरुन । स्थूलबिन्द्वंशापगमावस्थानम् m.inf. such knots to disappear (from new woollen cloth); hence, to show signs of wearing out, to look worn. **-phamb** -फम्ब् । स्थूलबिन्दूपादानराङ्कवोर्णा m. the kind of wool which produces cloth full of these knots, i.e. the wool from which *pashmīna* cloth is made.

phyūr^{u} 3 फ्यूरु m. wandering about, sauntering (cf. **phyur^{u} 2**, col. *a*, l. 20 ab.). **phēri nērun 2** फेरि नेरुन m.inf. to go forth a-saunter, to wander through bye-lanes selling things, to go out hawking.

phyur^{u}-mot^{u} फिरु-मंतु, see **phirun.**

phyūr^{u}-mot^{u} फ्यूरु-मंतु, see **phērun.**

phyāran फ्यारन् । उत्पावनम् f. (sg. dat. **phyārüñ^{ü}** फ्यारंञू), straining off, filtering.

phyārun फ्यारुन । रसनिःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **phyôr^{u}** फ्योरु), to strain off, filter (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1032); to pour off superfluous water (from things soaked, boiled, etc.).

phyôr^{u}-mot^{u} फ्योरु-मंतु । उत्पावितः, निःसारितचालनजलः perf. part. (f. **phyör^{ü}-müts^{ü}** फ्यांरू-मंछू), strained, filtered; (of the liquid) strained off, filtered off (from something).

phyāran-dȧj^{i} फ्यारन्-दंजि or **-düj^{ü}** -दंजू । उत्पावनपटः f. a piece of muslin through which a liquid is filtered, a filtering cloth.

phyörin^{i} bôn^{u} फ्यांरिनि बोनु । उत्पावनपात्रम् m. a vessel for filtering, a strainer. **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञु । चालनजलम् m. water which has been strained off, percolated water.

phyāray फ्यारय् । रसोत्पावनकर्म f. pouring a liquid off from the dregs, or (vice versa) the pouring off of superfluous liquid from something being soaked, straining off, filtering.

phyosh^{u} फ्यंशु or **phyūsh^{u}** फ्यूशु, see **phĕshun** or **phēshun.**

phyush^{u} 1 फिशु । ओषधिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **phishis** फिशिस), a certain medicinal root (used for making plasters for wounds, boils, or the like).

phyush^{u} 2 फिशु or **phish** फिश् m. in **kan-ph°**, p. 447*b*, l. 5, the getting of something into the ear. ? Cf. **pyush^{u}**, a flea, a small particle, or ? cf. the preceding.

phyost^{u} फ्यंस्तु । रिक्ताशयः m. (sg. dat. **phĕstis** फयस्तिस), one who (in conduct or any business) is wanting in profoundness, wanting in vigour, empty-headedness. **phĕsta-kākañ फ्यस्त-काकञ्**। **मूढबुद्धिः** f. a woman who by age or position is entitled to respect, but who is really silly, unpleasing in appearance, and indolent.

phyot^{u} फ्यंतु । **कौशेयपुष्पम्** m. (sg. dat. **phĕtis फ्यतिस**), a kind of puffed out flower in silk-embroidery (cf. **phol^{u}-ph^{o}**, p. 694*a*, l. 43).

phĕt^{i}-dār फ्यंति-दार् । **कौशेयपुष्पाङ्कितः** adj. c.g. embroidered with such flowers. **-khọ̆b^{u} -ख्वंबु** । **कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः** m. a quilted cap embroidered with such flowers. **-kalapush^{u} -कलपुशु** । **कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः** m. a kind of cap embroidered with such flowers worn by newly born babies. **-kū̃sh -कूँश्** । **कौशेयपुष्पितोपानद्विशेषः** f. a kind of shoe (see **kū̃sh**) ornamented with such flowers (worn by brides, etc.). **-lāgay -लागय्** । **कौशेयपुष्पयोजनाशिल्पः** f. the art of making such flowers, flower-embroidery. **-pulahor^{u} -पुलहंरु** । **कौशेयपुष्पिततृणोपानत्** m. grass shoes ornamented on the toes with these flowers. **-ṭūp^{i} -टूपि** । **कौशेयपुष्पितशिरस्त्राणः** f. a quilted cap so ornamented. **-wö̃ka -वाँक** । **कौशेयपुष्पाङ्कितकेशबन्धनीसमूहः** f.pl. the long plaited tresses hanging down a woman's back when so ornamented.

phyoṭ^{u} फ्यंटु । **सूक्ष्मचूर्णः** m. as much fine powder as can be lifted between the tips of the fingers, a pinch of dust (cf. **nāsti-ph^{o}**, p. 659*a*, l. 9). Cf. **phĕt^{ü} 1** and **phyok^{u} 2.**

phyôt^{u} फ्योतु । **असमाहितः, मूढवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **phyöts^{ü} फ्यांच़ू**), an ignorant boorish fellow (rude in speech, gait, clothing, eating, action, and so on), a stupid boor, a Tony Lumpkin, one who (like a lunatic) does everything the wrong way and contrary to custom. Cf. **phrôt^{u}** and **phyātsh.**

phyöts^{ü} फ्यांच़ू, see **phyôt^{u}.**

phyātsh फ्याछ़् । **मूढवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **phyātsi फ्याछ़ि**), a rude, clumsy, ignorant woman, incoherent and crack-brained or eccentric in speech or action. Cf. **phyôt^{u}.**

phyātsa-kŏnḍal फ्याच़-क्वंडल् । **असंबद्धाचरणभाषणशीला** f., i.q. **phyātsh. -kŏnḍul -क्वंडुल्** । **मूढवृत्तिः** m. a man who acts in this way. **-katha -कथ** । **असंबद्धप्रलापाः** f.pl. incoherent words, nonsensical babbling.

phyātsar फ्याच़र् । **मूढवृत्तिः** m. eccentric conduct (marked by incoherence of speech and action, etc.).

phöz फांज़् or **faiz** فیض । **फलम्** m. overflowing, abundance, plenty; beneficence, munificence, liberality, bounty, grace, charity; good, benefit, profit. **—nērun —नेरुन्** । **फलोद्भवः** m.inf. profit (from anything begun) to result, the fruits of one's work to issue.

phöza-wôl^{u} फांज़-वोलु । **लाभोत्पादकः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), producing good results, fruitful, profitable (of a work or business, or of a person).

phazīhath फज़ीहथ् فضیحت f. disgrace, shame, ignominy, infamy. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञू** f.inf. to disgrace, put to shame, rebuke (El.). Cf. **phū̃zĕth.**

phaz^{a}l फज़ल् فضل m. excess, exuberance; increase, gain; superiority, excellence; a free gift, grace, bounty, favour. **—banun —बनुन्** । **विनाशापाते रक्षागमः** m.inf. mercy to come into existence (i.e. in the immediate presence of calamity), salvation to come, to be saved by the skin of the teeth. **—karun —करुन्** । **परिपालनम्** m.inf. to be gracious (to), to show mercy or favour (to), to deal bountifully (with); to save (a person) faced by immediate calamity, to save by the skin of the teeth.

phū̃zĕth फूंज़्यथ् (= فضیحت) f. disgrace, shame, ignominy; abuse. **—khĕñ^{ü} —ख्यंञू** । **भर्त्सनानुभवः** f.inf. to eat abuse, to experience abuse, to be abused. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञू** । **अतिभर्त्सना** f.inf. to abuse (a person). **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यंञू** । **भर्त्सनाप्तिः** f.inf. abuse to fall (on a person), to be subjected to a scolding (by a superior or schoolmaster).

paj^{i} पंजि, see **püj^{ü}.**

pij (? spelling and gender), a kind of deer, the Goral, *Cemas* or *Nemorhaedus goral* (L. 115).

pij^{ü} पिजू, see **pilun.**

pŏj^{i} प्वजि, pŏj^{ü} प्वंजू, see **pọl^{u}.**

pôj^{u} पोजु । **नीचः** adj. (f. **pöj^{i} पांजि** or **pöj^{ü} पाजू**), mean, vile, contemptible, a low fellow, a vile wretch (Gr.Gr. 144).

pöj^{i}-küṭ^{ü} पांजि-कंटू । **नीचकन्या** f. the daughter of a low fellow. **-kaṭh -कठ्** । **नीचपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस**), the son of a low fellow.

pöj^{ü} 1 and **2 पांजू**, see **pôj^{u}** and **pālun.**

pöj^{ü} 3 पांजू । **(तैल)द्रोणः** f. a certain measure of weight employed for measuring liquids (such as oil, etc.). It is used —̇∘, and indicates a weight of six seers or twelve pounds (cf. **gĕv-p^{o}**, p. 316*b*, l. 8).

pājĕ-nör^{ü} पाज्य-नांरू । **द्रोणमापकपात्री** f. a vessel used for measuring this amount of oil, etc. **-wād -वाद्** । **द्रोणक्रमसंख्यानम्** m. measuring (oil, etc.) by *pöj^{ü}s.*

puj^{u} पुजु । **पुञ्जिष्ठः** m. (f. **pujĕñ पुज्यञ्**, q.v.), a butcher (of sheep or goats) (El. *púj*; W. 114, *puz*; K.Pr. 68, 173).

puj^{i}-bāy पुजि-बाय् । **पुञ्जिष्ठस्त्री** f. his wife; cf. **pujĕñ. -wān -वान्** । **मांसापणः** m. a butcher's shop (W. 114, *puz-wān*; K.Pr. 178).

puj^{ü} पुजू, see **pugun** and **pujun.**

püj^{ü} 1 पंजू or **pȧj^{i} पंजि । विशालकण्डोलः** f. a large broad open basket (the largest of all the baskets made in the valley. It is used for carrying rice) (cf. **buth^{i}-p°**, p. 142*b*, l. 44; **dachĕ-p°**, p. 185*b*, l. 48; **dā̃-p°**, p. 231*b*, l. 26; **gūr^{i}-p°**, p. 299*b*, l. 10; **khȧr^{i}-p°**, p. 410*b*, l. 48) (El. *pȧj*; L. 314, 458; K.Pr. 48, 64, 76); met. 'a basket full (of disease)', used —° to indicate some disease affecting the entire body, as in **bāda-pȧj^{i}**, p. 82*a*, l. 9.

pajĕ-bāgay पज्य-बागय् । कण्डोलविभाजना f. dividing up (e.g. a pile of grain) by large basketfuls. **-sör^{ü} -सांरू । कण्डोलैरपहरणम्** f. carrying off and collecting in large baskets (as when grain is carried away from the threshing-floor). **-tala nīrith gaʦhun -तल नीरिथ् गछुन् । शीघ्रतया प्रोन्नतीभवनम्** m.inf. to emerge from under a basket, as if a person doubled up and hidden under a basket were suddenly to stand up and show himself; hence, met. to appear like a Jack-in-the-box, suddenly to spring up and become tall. **-tal rūd^{u}-mot^{u} -तल् रूदु-मंतु । अन्तःस्थितः** perf. part. (f. **-tal rūz^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} -तल् रूज़ू-मंच़ू**), remaining under the basket; hence (of mutual hate, wrath, etc.), deliberately remaining concealed (i.e. biding the time for vengeance). **-tal rōzun -तल् रोज़ुन् । अन्तःस्थितिः** m.inf. to remain under a basket, (mutual hate, wrath, etc.) to remain concealed, as ab. **-tal thow^{u}-mot^{u} -तल् थंवु-मंतु । गूढे स्थापितः** perf. part. (f. **-tal thüv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} -तल् थंवू-मंच़ू**), (of anger, means of vengeance, or the like) deliberately hidden, as ab. **-tal thawun -तल् थवुन् । गूढरचणम्** m.inf. to put under a basket; met. to conceal one's hatred or wrath, biding the time for wreaking vengeance.

püj^{ü} 2 and **3 पंजू**, see **pol^{u}** and **palun.**

pöj^{i}gī पांजिगी । नीचता f. vileness, meanness (of caste, condition, occupation, nature, or the like) of a person.

puj^{i}gī पुजिगी । सौनिकवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a butcher (see **puj^{u}**); conduct like that of a butcher.

pujil पुजिल् । सौनिकवृत्तिः f. the condition or hereditary calling of a butcher.

paijāma पैजाम or **pöjāma पांजाम** (= پاجامه) **। अधरीयवासः, जङ्घाच्छादनवासः** m. trousers, long drawers (cf. **khashĕr^{i}-p°**, p. 419*b*, l. 12; **pȧṭ^{i}-p°**, s.v. **poṭ^{u} 2**) (Śiv. 789, *paijyāma*; K.Pr. 95, 219); cf. **pājiwôr^{u}**. **-band -वंद् । नीवी** m. the string by which drawers are fastened round the waist, a trousers-string. **-ḍūr^{ü} -डूरू । नीवी** f., id. **-gĕgür^{ü} -ग्यगंरू । अधरवस्त्रोर्ध्वभागः** f. the upper part of a pair of drawers round the waist and thighs.

pij^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पिजू-मंच़ू, see **pilun.**

pöj^{i}-müʦ^{ü} पांजि-मंच़ू or **pöj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पांजू-मंच़ू**, see **pālun.**

puj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} 1 and **2 पुजू-मंच़ू**, see **pugun** and **pujun.**

pujun पुज़ुन् । रोचकीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **puj^{u} पुज़ु**), (of work done by some one else) to be pleasing, to suit one's wishes, to satisfy. **puj^{u}-mot^{u} पुज़ु-मंतु । इष्टपूरकीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **puj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} 2 पुजू-मंच़ू**; for 1, see **pugun**) that which (when done by another) has become satisfactory.

pujĕ̃n पुज्यञ् । सौनिकी f. a female butcher, a woman who lives by the sale of mutton or goat's flesh; the wife of a male butcher (El. *pújain*); a woman whose conduct is that of a butcher woman. Cf. **puj^{u}.**

pöj^{i}pôn^{u} पांजिपोनु । नीचवृत्तिः m. vile conduct (esp. when a respectable person acts like a vile person); lowness of position in a household (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **pôj^{u}.**

pŏjĕr प्वज्यर् । निःसारत्वम् m. worthlessness, the condition of being withered, worn out, or wanting in substance.

paj̣^{a}ran पंज़रन् । आवेष्य सीवनम् f. (sg. dat. **paj̣^{a}rü̃^{ü} पंज़रञू**), felling a hem (in sewing).

paj̣^{a}run पंज़रुन् । आवेष्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paj̣^{o}r^{u} पंजंरु**), to fell a hem (in sewing) (Gr.Gr. 7). **paj̣^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} पंजंरु-मंतु । आवेष्य स्यूतः** perf. part. (f. **paj̣^{ü}r^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पंजंरू-मंच़ू**), (of cloth, etc.) felled and hemmed.

paj̣^{a}rāwun पंज़रावुन् । आवेष्य सीवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paj̣^{a}rôw^{u} पंज़रोवु**), i.q. **paj̣^{a}run,** q.v. **paj̣^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} पंज़रोवु-मंतु । कृतावेष्यस्यूतिः** perf. part. (1 p.p. **paj̣aröv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पंज़रांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **paj̣^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}**, see **paj̣^{a}run.**

pājiwôr^{u} पाजिवोरु । अधरवस्त्रम् m. trousers, long drawers (i.q. **paijāma,** q.v.).

pajyōv पज्योव्, see **palun.** **pājyōv पाज्योव्**, see **pālun.**

paka 1 पक, see **pakh 1.**

paka 2 पक । दृढबुद्धिः adj. c.g. determined, obstinate, stubborn, obdurate. **-mọ̆nḍ^{u} 1 -म्वंडु** (for **2,** see **pakh 1**) **। कठोरचित्तः** m. 'an obstinate block', hard-hearted, grumpy, cruel, pitiless.

pakúá, see **pakūwā.**

pika पिक in **pika-dān पिक-दान् । निष्ठीवनपात्रम्** m. a spittoon.

pik^{i} पिकि, see **pyuk^{u}.**

pok^{u} पंकु । पक्वः 1 p.p. (f. **püc^{ü} पंचू**), ripened, matured; (of something originally soft) hardened, solidified, become firm, become substantial (cf. **mŏla-p°**, p. 566*a*, l. 30). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । सफलीभवनम** m.inf. to become ripe, to ripen, mature; to have ripened fruit, to be fruitful, to have the consequences or necessary results, to yield its inevitable fruit (e.g. according to the doctrine of transmigration of souls, the actions in a former life bear their fruit in the present life). **—tab —तब्** m. high fever, fever when the temperature is high and the pulse rapid.

Fever below about 102° is called **khām tab,** q.v. p. 400*a*, l. 23.

pôkᵘ पोकु adj. (f. **pöcᵘ̈**) cooked, used —°, as in **aḍa-pôkᵘ,** half-cooked (p. 11*b*, l. 43).

pökī पा॑की پاکی **। शुद्धिः** f. purity, cleanness (natural or artificial); sanctity.

pakh 1 पख् m. the act of walking, used in special senses in the following :— **paka-mọ̆nḍᵘ 2 पक-म्व॑ंडु** (for **1**, see **paka 2**) **। मेषाजजङ्घा** m. (the lower part of the leg, including the hoof, (of a sheep or goat) a trotter; cf. **pāca. paka-mŏnḍⁱ-būrᵘ̈ पक-म्व॑ंडि-बूरू । मेषाजखुराग्रभागः** f. the hoof end of a trotter (used for making broth). **paka-mŏnḍⁱ-ras पक-म्व॑ंडि-रस् । मेषाजजङ्घारसविशेषः** m. trotter-broth. **paka-pakh पक-पख् । निरन्तरगमागमः** f. (sg. dat. **-paki -पकि**), continual coming and going, going backwards and forwards (till one is weary). For the gender of this word, see Gr.Gr. 75.

pakh 2 पख् । पक्षपातः m. (sg. dat. **pakhas पखस्**), the act of taking a side, partisanship, party spirit (cf. **pönʦa-pokhᵘ,** s.v. **pānʦ**). **pakha-ʦhyonᵘ 1 पख-छ्यो॑नु** adj. (f. **-ʦhĕ̃nᵘ̈ -छ्यो॑ञू**), (of a person) deserted by one's party, left helpless.

pakh 3 पख् । गरुत् f. (sg. dat. **pakhi पखि**), the wing (of a bird) (cf. **gȭṭha-p°,** p. 311*b*, l. 45; **kāwa-p°,** p. 495*a*, l. 17; **pönʦa-pokhᵘ,** s.v. **pānʦ**) (El. m.; Śiv. 351, 1011, 1064, 1640, 1687, 1752, 1783; Rām. 531; H. viii, 7; YZ. 38, *pāk*, see **pākh 4**; K.Pr. 35); a feather (El. f.).

pakha-dünzᵘ̈ पख-द॑ंज़ू । पक्षमूलमांसम् f. the flesh at the root of a fowl's wing. **-mūl -मूल् । पक्षमूलम्** m., id. **-pūstīn -पूस्तीन् । वस्त्रविशेषः** f. a kind of warm overcoat. **-ʦhyonᵘ 2 -छ्यो॑नु । छिन्नपक्षः** adj. (f. **-ʦhĕ̃nᵘ̈ -छ्यो॑ञू**), (of a bird) having the wings cut off; (of a cloak or the like) having one side cut off. **-ʦoṭᵘ -च़॑टु । भिन्नपक्षः** adj. (f. **-ʦüṭᵘ̈ -च़॑टू**), (of a bird, or something having wings) having the wings cut off; a piece cut off a wing. **-wörᵘ̈ -वा॑रू । स्थूलगरुन्मांसम्** f. the flesh at the root of the thick, plump wing of a fowl. **-wāv 1 -वाव् । पक्षवातः** m. the air or wind created by the movement of a bird's wings. **—yiñĕ —यिञ । सोत्थानीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. wings to come, encouragement to be felt, courage to be mustered, (after impediment or the like) to feel ready to undertake work (owing to the cessation of impediment).

pakha पख । महाव्यजनविशेषः m. a large fan, a punkah (Gr.M.). **-wāv 2 -वाव् । व्यजनवातः** m. the wind caused by the motion of a punkah. **—wāyun —वायुन्** m.inf. to put a fan in motion, to fan (K. 928, 980, 1132).

pākh 1 पाख् । पूयः m. (sg. dat. **pākas पाकस्**), matter, pus.

pāka-cār पाक-चार् । पूयक्लेशः m. the wringing of pus, the pain or torture from a gathering full of pus before it bursts, the pain of an unopened ripened boil, etc. **-dag -दग् । पूयबाधा** f., id. **-ḍọ̆gᵘ -ड्व॑गु । अङ्गुल्यग्रविस्फोटः** m. a whitlow full of pus. **-digan -दिगन्** or **-digiñ -दिगिञ् । पूयधारा** f. a flow of pus, the stream of ripe pus issuing from an opened boil, wound, or the like. **-ḍusurᵘ -डुसुरु । पूयविस्फोटः** m. a boil or carbuncle full of pus. **-lala -लल । पूयसंघातः** f. a lump of thickened pus. **-phĕphur -फ्यफुर् । पूयविस्फोटः** m. a boil full of pus. **-phyorᵘ -फ्यो॑रु** or **-phyūrᵘ -फ्यूरु । पूयबिन्दुः** m. a drop, or bead, of pus. **-raz -रज़् । पूयप्रवाहः** f. a flow of pus. **-shĕl -श्यल् । पूयनाडी** m. a string of clotted pus. **-ṭhisorᵘ -ठिसो॑रु** or **-ṭhusurᵘ -ठुसुरु । पूयविस्फोटः** m. a scabby sore or pimple full of pus.

pākukᵘ 1 पाकुकु । पूयसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pākücᵘ̈ पाक॑चू**), of, or belonging to, or connected with pus.

pākh 2 पाख् । पाकः m. (sg. dat. **pākas पाकस्**), cooking or dressing food (esp. by boiling) (cf. **hȧnḍⁱ-p°,** p. 337*b*, l. 37; **mŏnḍⁱ,** p. 574*b*, l. 31; **phŏṭⁱ-p°,** p. 715*b*, l. 4) (Gr.Gr. 122; Śiv. 1020; K.Pr. 4, 219). **pākh dyunᵘ पाख् दिनु । क्वथनम्** m.inf. to cook something by boiling (K.Pr. 40); to cook (some work), i.e. a worker to annoy a person by delaying the completion of his task, to ca' canny. **pākh lagun पाख् लगुन् । परिपाकावस्थितिः** m.inf. to be in a condition of cooking, to be being cooked; to be completely cooked; to be annoyed by delay in the execution of some work.

pāka anun पाक अनुन् । सम्यक्क्वथनम् f.inf. to cook thoroughly (esp. by boiling). **-dār -दार् । सुपाकः** adj. c.g. well-cooked. **-dorᵘ -द॑रु । पाकेनापि अमृदूभवन्, दुष्पाकः** adj. hard to cook, tough in spite of cooking. **—drāmotᵘ —द्राम॑तु । संपन्नपाकः** perf. part. (f. **—drāmüʦᵘ̈ —द्राम॑च़ू**), issued from cooking, that of which the cooking is finished, ready cooked. **-drāv -द्राव् । संपन्नपाकः** adj. c.g., id. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । पाकसंस्करणम्** m.inf. to draw out from cooking, to dish up cooked food. **—nērun —नेरुन् । परिपाकनिष्पत्तिः** m.inf. to issue from cooking, to have its cooking completed, to be ready cooked. **-rostᵘ -र॑स्तु । पाकहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüʦhᵘ̈ -र॑छ़ू**), uncooked, raw, not fully cooked, badly cooked. **-raʦhar -रछ़र् । परिपाकन्यूनता** m. uncookedness, rawness. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । पाकावस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. to become fully cooked; (of a boil or the like) to be fully ripe (cf. **pākh 1**).

pākukᵘ 2 पाकुकु । पाकसंबन्धी gen. (f. **pākücᵘ̈ पक॑चू**), of, or belonging to, or connected with cooking.

pākh 3 पाख् پاک । शुद्धः adj. c.g. pure, clear, clean, holy, spotless, hallowed, blameless, innocent (cf. **nēka-p°**, p. 629*b*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 771; YZ. 221; K.Pr. 162, 199); undefiled, unpolluted, immaculate, free (from) (H. v, 10). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । शुद्धिपरिपालनम्** m.inf. to remain pure, to keep oneself undefiled.

pākh 4 पाख्, i.q. **pakh 3,** a wing (noted only in YZ. 38, where possibly it is a misreading).

pȧkh^{i} पंखि adv. in **ȧnd^{i}-pȧkh^{i} अंदि-पंखि**, outside and near by, here there and everywhere (p. 31*b*, l. 31). Cf. **pakh 2, pokh^{u}**, and **pakh^{a}ch.**

pĕkh प्यख्, see **pyon^{u}.**

pokh^{u} 1 पंखु । संबन्धः m. relationship, kinship, connexion, kin (cf. **baḍa-mātāmāl-p°**, p. 82*b*, l. 20; **ōra-p°**, p. 42*a*, l. 4; **mātāmāl-p°**, p. 607*a*, l. 36); esp. a person's relatives (on one side, the father's, or on the other side, the mother's, each set being so described as a body); cf. **pach 2. pȧkh^{i}-wôl^{u} पंखि-वोलु । बहुसंबन्धसहाययुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has numerous relations, one who belongs to a great family (and hence has many allies); one who has many friends (with a like result).

pakhyuk^{u} पखिकु । संबन्धभावः sg. gen. (f. **pakhic^{ü} पखिचू**), of, or belonging to, or connected with kinship; esp. (with regard to a person belonging to one side of a family) belonging to the other side (e.g. a person belonging to the paternal kin would so refer to a person belonging to the maternal kin).

pokh^{u} 2 पंखु adj. (f. **püch^{ü} पंछू**), an adjective formed from **pakh 2** and **3,** used —°, as in **pöntsa-p°**, s.v. **pānts.**

pō̃kh पाँख् m. (sg. dat. **pō̃kas पाँकस्**), mud, a slough (L.V. 74).

pō̃khī पाँखी m. a bird (El. *pánkhi*). Cf. **paṅkhī.**

pakhuc^{u} पखुचु । खण्डः m. a small piece of cloth or the like (for patching), a patch; cf. **pakh^{a}sh 2. pakh^{a}ca-wāṭh पख्च-वाठ् । खण्डयोजना** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), the joining of a patch, patching.

pakh^{ü}c^{ü} पखंचू । कर्तनयन्त्रपक्षः m. the radial-like spokes of the large wheel of a spinning wheel (**yĕṇd^{a}r,** q.v.). This wheel consists of a large number of spokes issuing close together as radials from the hub. Two of these wheels are side by side on the same axle, and are further connected together by a string running alternately round the end of one spoke to the end of the corresponding spoke on the opposite wheel, and so back again, till all the spokes are connected each with its opposite number. The whole thus forms one broad wheel of which the circumference is formed by the numerous strings crossing from spoke to spoke. Round this circumference is passed the driving band, which, when the large wheel is revolved, turns the small wheel on which the thread is spun (cf. **kôn^{u} 1**) (Śiv. 1014).

pakhic^{ü} पखिचू, see **pakhyuk^{u},** col. *a*, l. 23 ab.

pakh^{a}ch पख्छ्, paksh पक्ष्, or **pakh^{a}sh 1 पख्श्** (for **2**, see s.v.) m. (sg. dat. **pakchas पकक्षस्**), a wing; a feather (cf. **mōr-p°**, s.v. **mōr**); a flank, a side; the fin (of a fish) (cf. **gāḍa-pakh^{a}sh,** p. 276*b*, l. 21); a party, class, faction; kinship, relationship, a person's relatives (on one side or the other, as we say 'the father's side', 'the mother's side') (cf. **ōra-paksh,** p. 42*a*, l. 4); the half of a lunar month, a fortnight (consisting of fifteen lunar days); the side of an argument, position, opinion, thesis; partiality, assistance, protection, defence; the wheel of a vehicle (cf. **pakh^{ü}c^{ü}**) (L.V. 26).

pȧkh^{i}dār पंखिदार् or **pakhidār पखिदार् । पक्षेण आगतः, संबन्धी** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pȧkh^{i}dārĕñ पंखिदार्यञ्**), one who is a member of one side or other (paternal or maternal) of a family; (at a festival or the like) a guest who has arrived as a member of or connexion (as family priest or the like) with one or other side of the family. **—mū̃trun^{u} —मूँत्रुनु । पक्षसंबन्धिनिमन्त्रणम्** m. an invitation to a person on the ground of his connexion (as priest or the like) with one side of a family.

pȧkh^{i}dörī पंखिदांरी । पक्षसंबन्धः f. the mutual connexion between the members of the two sides of a family.

pakhal 1 पखल् । देशविशेषः f. N. of a country to the north-west of Kashmīr. It was known to Musalmān historians by the name of Pakhlī, and was defined as the hill country between Kashmīr and the Indus (RT.Tr. II, 434).

pakhal 2 पखल् । पक्षयुक्तः adj. c.g. feathered, possessing feathers (of something not naturally feathered, e.g. a dress embroidered with feathers); (of a fish or the like) possessing fins of a special kind.

pākhāna पाखान (= پای خانہ) । **पुरीषोत्सर्गस्थानम्** m. a privy, a necessary.

pakhanḍ पखंड् or **pakhānḍ पखांड् । दम्भः** m. a religious hypocrite, one who puts on the airs of a pious person, one who hypocritically wears the dress or sectarian marks of a religious mendicant. The same as **pākhanḍ, pakhȧnḍ^{i},** etc., qq.v. **—wahārun —वहारुन् । व्याजप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to play the hypocrite, to counterfeit one's appearance (e.g. pretending to be ill when one is in good health or putting on assumed piety).

pākhanḍ पाखंड् । पाखण्डः m. a hypocrite, a sham religious mendicant or the like. The same as **pakhanḍ, pakhānḍ, pakhȧnḍ^{i}**, etc., qq.v.

pakhȧnḍ^{i} पखंडि, **pākhȧnḍ^{i}** पाखंडि, or **pakhönḍ^{i}** पखांडि । पाखण्डः, पाखण्डवृत्तिः, दम्भी m. a hypocrite, one who deceitfully pretends to be a religious mendicant, or other religious person. Cf. **pakhanḍ, pakhānḍ, pākhanḍ.**

pākhor^{u} पाखंरु । दारुविशेषः m. the Himalayan honeysuckle (*Lonicera quinquelocularis*, El.) (L. 461, *pakhr phul*).

pŏkhur प्वखुर् or **pŏkhur^{u}** प्वखुरु । उलूखलमध्यरन्ध्रम्, लतावेदिः m. (sg. dat. **pŏkharas** प्वखरस), the inner bowl of a mortar (for pounding); an irrigation basin round a garden plant or tree (cf. **hĕndawan-p°**, p. 338*b*, l. 24).

pŏkh^{ü}r^{ü} प्वख्रू । वापी f. (sg. dat. **pŏkhrĕ** प्वख्र्य), a large masonry well, generally with steps down to the water (the *bāolī* of India). **pŏkhri-bal** प्वख्रि-बल् or **pŏkhari-bal** प्वखरि-बल् । खातस्थानम् m. the land immediately round such a well, or round any similar large square water-hole near a village; the N. of a popular well and bathing-place on the east side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (p. 344*a*, l. 44) near Śrīnagar (Gr.Gr. 165).

pō̃khur^{u} पोँखुरु or **pū̃khur^{u}** पूँखुरु । गुह्यकूलम्, कटिप्रोथः m. one of the buttocks, one side of the nates. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । याथातथ्येन निर्वाहणम्, शनैःशनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. (of a cripple who cannot move otherwise) to drag oneself along the ground on the buttocks, to wear one's buttocks away in this manner; met. (of one who is powerless or poverty-stricken) somehow or other, or very slowly and with great difficulty, to carry out some duty or business.

pō̃kh^{ü}r^{ü} पोँख्रू or **pū̃khür^{ü}** पूँख्रू । योनिकूलभागः, कटिप्रोथः f. one side of the buttocks, one of the nates, i.q. **pō̃khur^{u}**; the inner side of a woman's buttocks, one on each side of the vulva. **—dĩn^{ü}** —दिञ्रू । यथातथा, निर्वाहणम्, मन्दं मन्दं निर्वाहणम् f.inf., i.q. **pō̃khur^{u} dyun^{u}**, ab., q.v.

pōkhrāj पोख्राज् m. a topaz (El.).

pakh^{a}sh 1 पख्श् m., i.q. **pakh^{a}ch,** q.v.

pakh^{a}sh 2 पख्श् m., i.q. **pakhuc^{u}**, a small piece of cloth, a patch (cf. **kan-p°**, p. 447*b*, l. 11; **nāla-p°**, p. 632*b*, l. 32).

pŏkhta प्वख्त پختہ or **pŏkta** प्वक्त । पक्कः adj. c.g. dressed, cooked (cf. **dam-p°**, p. 216*b*, l. 16); baked (as brick, etc.) (Śiv. 1033); thorough (Gr.M.); ripe, matured, mature (Śiv. 1112, 1778; H. vi, 15); complete (El. *púkhta*); shrewd, knowing, expert, thoroughly informed (Rām. 1518, 1583); firm, strong, solid, well-built; (of a throw of dice or the like) successful (Rām. 298). **—kār** —कार् پختہ کار । दृढाभिज्ञानः, दृढः adj. c.g. of firm, sound, or solid workmanship; thoroughly skilled, firmly grounded (in the theory and practice of anything); omnipotent, the Creater (Rām. 1041; YZ. 75, 213). **—karun** —करुन्, m.inf. to accomplish (El.). **—pā̃isa** —पैँस or **—pō̃sa** —पाँस । पणविशेषः m. a certain copper coin, the 'pucka pice', the quarter of an anna (cf. **khām pā̃isa**, p. 400*a*, l. 14). **-pā̃isun^{u}** -पैँसुनु or **-pō̃sun^{u}** -पाँसुनु । पणविशेषमूल्यः adj. (f. **-pā̃i(pō̃)sün̄^{ü}** -पैँ(पाँ)संञ्रू), costing, or worth, a quarter of an anna. **—rŏpay** —वंपय् । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषः m. a certain silver coin, the rupee current in India, worth sixteen annas, as compared with the **khām rŏpay** (p. 400*a*, l. 19). **—rŏpayĕ-hond^{u}** —वंपय-हंन्दु । रौप्यमुद्राविशेषमूल्यः adj. (f. **—rŏpayĕ-hünz^{ü}** —वंपय-हंज़्रू), costing, or worth, one of these rupees.

pŏkhtagī प्वख्तगी پختگی । परिपक्कता f. ripeness; maturedness, thoroughness, strength, solidity, firmness; shrewdness, knowingness, expertness.

pŏkhtun प्वख्तुन् । पक्कीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pŏkhtyōv** प्वख्त्योव्), to become ripe; to become mature, thorough, solid, firm; to become shrewd, knowing, expert. **pŏkhtyō-mot^{u}** प्वख्त्यो-मंतु । पक्कीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pŏkhtyē-müʦ^{ü}** प्वख्त्ये-मंच़्रू), become ripe; become mature, solid, firm; become expert.

pŏkhtāwun प्वख्तावुन् । स्थिरप्रवृत्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pŏkhtôw^{u}** प्वख्तोवु), to make ripe; to make solid, firm; to confirm (a person in an appointment). **pŏkhtôw^{u}-mot^{u}** प्वख्तोवु-मंतु । स्थिरप्रवृत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pŏkhtöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** प्वख्तांवू-मंच़्रू), made firm, made solid; confirmed (in an appointment).

pakhyāg पख्याग् । यज्ञविशेषः m. the sacrifice (*yāg*) of the lunar fortnight (*pakh*, for *paksh*, see **pakh^{a}ch**), (amongst Hindūs) a sacrifice performed on the day of the new and full moons. **—thawun** —थवुन् । यज्ञविशेषासेवनम् m.inf. to carry out this sacrifice throughout one's life, to make a practice of performing it. **-wor^{u}** -वंरु । यज्ञविशेषनिमित्तकः पुरोडाशः m. an oblation-cake offered at this sacrifice.

pakhyuk^{u} पख्युकु, see **pokh^{u} 1**, p. 726*a*, l. 23.

pākalad पाकलद् । पीडाविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pākaladĩn** पाकलदिञ्), one who is afflicted with a purulent gathering, one who suffers as if he had such a gathering; met. one who becomes easily enraged (e.g. by a mere word); (of a rag, lint, or the like) fouled with pus.

pakönī पकांनी m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.). Cf. **pukāna.**

pakun पकुन् । गमनम्, चलनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pok^{u} प॑कु**, f. **püc^{ü} प॑चू**; 2 p.p. **pacyōv पच्योव्**), to go, tread, proceed, progress, advance (cf. **brũh brũh p°**, p. 120*b*, l. 21; **nēri p°**, p. 673*b*, l. 45; **phũki p°**, p. 689*b*, l. 34; **pawa p°**, s.v. **pav**) (Gr.Gr. 5, 111, 178, 183–4, 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 19; Śiv. 654, 724, 732, 805, 879, 917, 1626, 1654, 1829, 1834, 1861, 1867; Rām. 42, 231, 319, 440, 778, 861, 870, etc.; K. 147, 417, 1008; H. v, 7; viii, 7; YZ. 407; K.Pr. 84); to walk, travel (cf. **brör^{i} p°**, p. 125*b*, l. 43) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1309; Rām. 946, 1047, 1195, 1225, 1250, etc.; K. 533, 1125, 1158, 1160; H. iii, 1, 2; x, 1, 4; xii, 2, 7) (*pathar pakun*, to go on foot, L. 460); to come along (Śiv. 1442, 1481, 1666; Rām. 365); to go (to, dat.), to reach, achieve, gain (Śiv. 717, 1027, 1474);

to flow, run (as a stream, a pen) (cf. **dāl pakũn^{ü}**, p. 210*a*, l. 20; **dāth pakun**, p. 257*a*, l. 19) (Rām. 357, 948, 1543; K. 586; YZ. 132, 417; K.Pr. 17); to be let loose (as the bowels) (cf. **bād p°**, p. 82*a*, l. 4; **dasth pakȧn^{i}**, p. 256*a*, l. 45); to blow (as wind); to sail (as a ship) (Gr.M.; L.V. 107; Śiv. 1801, 1806); to fly along (as a bird) (Śiv. 1810); to go, be in motion (of a watch or the like) (Gr.M.); to set out, start (Śiv. 634, 728; Rām. 1099);

to be current, be in vogue, to pass (as a coin) (Gr.M.); to be in operation, be in force; to conduct or comport oneself, to behave (**nasīhüʦ^{ü}-mūjub pakun,** to follow advice; cf. **parda p°**, s.v. **parda**) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1067);

to go on well, to flourish, thrive (as a business) (cf. **böz^{i} pakũn^{ü}**, p. 152*b*, l. 44; **langar pakun,** p. 527*a*, l. 28) (Gr.M.); to carry on, to support oneself, to live comfortably (cf. **dam p°**, p. 216*b*, l. 14); (in the market) the sale of goods to flourish, the market to be hot, (of something inferior) to be successfully sold (cf. **mŏla p°**, p. 566*a*, l. 33); (of goods in the market) to be on sale (K.Pr. 173, *pachai*, i.e. *pacĕy*);

to walk about, walk around (Śiv. 1400–1, 1494, 1497); to go on, continue (from some past time), to be transmitted or handed down;

to pass, work, serve, answer, be of avail; to try tricks or pranks, to practise trickery or deceit.

pok^{u}-mot^{u} प॑कु-म॑तु । चलितः, संपन्नविक्रयः perf. part. (f. **püc^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} प॑चू-म॑चू**), gone, started, etc.; (of a road) gone over, travelled over; sold well in the market, got rid of by sale, sold (in spite of faults).

pakan-pūr^{u} पकन्-पूरु । पादगमनारम्भः m. the beginning of walking, first steps (e.g. of a baby, or a convalescent sick person, or a person recovering from a broken leg). **-pāy -पाय् । नियोगशक्तिः** m. privilege, right, authority, discretion, will, pleasure. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । द्रुतविशिष्टगतिकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who goes, one who proceeds; esp. one who goes fast, one who habitually walks hurriedly; one who is at the point of death, moribund.

pakān (or poet. **pakan**) **gaʦhun पकान् (पकन्) गछुन्** m.inf. to go on foot (Gr.M., Śiv. 845); to hasten (to, **pĕṭh**), to set forth, go along (Śiv. 321, 686, 699, 1097, 1627; Rām. 121, 141, 201, 205, etc.; K. 414, 433); to flow (of a liquid) (Rām. 109).

pakanī पकनी impers. fut. part. it is to be gone, one must go (Gr.Gr. 111).

paköniy पका॑निय् । अविलम्बितमेव adv. immediately on going; hence, immediately, on the spot.

pakith gaʦhun पकिथ् गछुन् । संभवसंपत्तिः m.inf. to be at once accomplished, (of some difficult task) to be easily and successfully accomplished.

pukāna पुकान m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.). Cf. **pakönī**.

pakanbēd m. *Gentiana* root (El.).

pākanun पाकनुन् । पक्वीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pākanyōv पाकन्योव्**), (of a boil or the like) to become ripe; (of grain being roasted for popcorn) to become completely cooked. **pākanyō-mot^{u} पाकन्यो-म॑तु । पक्वीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pākanyē-müʦ^{ü} पाकन्ये-म॑चू**), (of a boil or the like) ripened; (of popcorn) completely roasted.

pakanāwun पकनावुन् । संप्रवर्तना m.inf. (1 p.p. **pakanôw^{u} पकनोवु**), to cause to move or go (YZ. 100); to put in motion, set a-going (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1885; H. xi, 14); to drive (an animal) (H. xi, 8); to stir, agitate (with a spoon or the like); to propel (a boat) (Śiv. 1804–5, 1830); to hasten, urge, impel, propel, drive (Gr.Gr. 176; K. 298, 986, 1125); to cause to flow or run (e.g. a stream of liquid);

to promulgate, to put in force, put in operation; to make current, give currency to, put in circulation, issue (as coin, etc.); (in a market) to cause the sale of goods to flourish, to cause certain goods to be in great demand (cf. **mŏla p°**, p. 566*a*, l. 86); to discharge, fire (an arrow, bullet, etc.), to shoot, to throw (a dart, stone, etc.);

to originate, introduce, bring into use;

to cause to go on well, to cause to flourish, keep in good working condition (cf. **böz^{i} pakanāvũn^{ü}**, p. 152*b*, l. 14); to support (another), carry on (another's) household affairs, keep him comfortably off.

pākanāwun पाकनावुन् । पाचनम् m.inf. to cook, to dress victuals (esp. by boiling in water); to cause to cook (El.). **pākanôwᵘ-motᵘ पाकनोवु-मंतु । संपादितपाकः** perf. part. (**pākanövᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ पाकनांवू-मंचू**) cooked, dressed, boiled (by some one).

pākañār पाकञार् । पक्कता m. the condition of being thoroughly cooked, maturity, ripeness; the trade, business, or occupation of cooking.

pakīr पकीर्, see **phakīr.**

pekri gāḍ f., see **pikᵒṭᵘ.**

paikᵃrĕ, pökᵃrĕ पै(पां)क्र्य f.pl. or **paikárⁱ, pökárⁱ पै(पां)कंरि**, m.pl. پی کڑی **। निगडः** chains (for the legs of convicts), shackles, gyves, fetters (K. 36, 90, 366, 461). **pökᵃrĕ gaʦhañĕ पुांक्र्य गछ्ञ । निरुद्धगतिकीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. fetters to be imposed; met. (owing to want of assistance) household cares to confine one to the house (so that one can never get out), to be a slave to household cares.

pökār पांकार् پیکار **। पिष्टकविक्रयी** m. a pedlar, a hawker; (in Kāshmīrī) an itinerant hawker of bread. **-bāy -बाय् । पिष्टकविक्रयिस्त्री** f. his wife.

pököri पांकांरी پیکاری **। पिष्टकविक्रयिता** f. the business or profession of an itinerant hawker of bread.

pōkur पोकुर् (? spelling) m. (pl. nom. **pōkar पोकर्**), a conical shaped heap of weeds and mud used as the soil for the floating islands on the Ḍal Lake (L. 344).

paksh पच्, see **pakhᵃch.**

pikᵒṭᵘ पिकटु । क्षुद्रबालकः m. (f. **pikᵘ̈ṭᵘ̈ पिकंटू**), a very small child (esp. a suckling); ? a certain large fish (L. 158, *pikút* or *pekri gāḍ*).

pŏkta प्वक्त, see **pŏkhta.**

pakūwā m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El. *pakúá*).

pakawun पकवुन् । साधनायत्तता m. (sg. dat. **pakawanas पकवनस्**), docility, readiness to accomplish orders.

pākawun पाकवुन । पचनम् conj. 1 (p.p. **pākowᵘ पाकंवु**), to cook, dress victuals (esp. by boiling) (cf. **payith pākavith,** s.v. **payun**) (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 1717). **pākowᵘ-motᵘ पाकंवु-मंतु । क्वथितः** perf. part. (f. **pāküvᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ पकंवू-मंचू**), cooked (by boiling).

pakawunᵘ पकवुनु । चलन n.ag. (f. **pakavüñᵘ̈ पकवंञू**), one who goes, one who proceeds (K.Pr. 47, of a river flowing on; Śiv. 239 (id.), 538; H. x, 11; K.Pr. 99); one who is going, one who is at the point of death, moribund; that (esp. something inferior) which is being successfully sold, that for which there is a great demand in the market (cf. **mŏla p°,** p. 566*a*, l. 39); one who successfully supports himself, one who carries on his livelihood.

pakawunuy पकवुनुय् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. immediately on starting; hence, quickly, speedily.

pakawañ पकवञ् । गमनभृतिः f. wages for going, wages of a messenger.

paikaiy पैकैय् (cf. پیک) adv. running at full speed (K. 825).

pökīzagī पांकीज़गी پاکیزگی **। शौचाचारः** f. cleanliness, purity; chastity.

pal 1 पल् । उपलः m. (sg. abl. **pala 1 पल**), a great stone, a boulder, a globular rock (cf. **āra-p°,** p. 41*a*, l. 45; **nāga-p°,** p. 623*b*, l. 47; **nīla-p°,** p. 634*a*, l. 9; **nūna-p°,** p. 641*a*, l. 6) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1463; Rām. 413, 795; H. xii, 14, 15; K.Pr. 134). **—chāwánⁱ —छावंनि । महाकलहः** m. pl. inf. to fling boulders; met. to have a violent quarrel (esp. when accompanied by mutual abuse).

pala-har पल-हर् । उपलयुद्धम् f. a boulder-quarrel, i.e. a quarrel in which the two parties fling boulders at each other (K.Pr. 134); met. a violent quarrel including gross mutual abuse (esp. between former friends). **-mönzᵘ̈ -मांज़ू । ओषधिविशेषः(शैलेयम)** f. a certain medicinal plant growing in rocky ground. It is internally used in herpes (L. 75). **—pôñᵘ ḍalun —पोञु डलुन् । असंमानना** m.inf. to disapprove of (mentally object to) another's request or order. **-tala ponzᵘ hyuhᵘ -तल पंज़ु हिहु । अकस्मादुत्थायी** m. 'like a monkey from under a rock', i.e. one who suddenly and unexpectedly or hurriedly rises up, or wakes up (e.g. one busily occupied or immersed in thought who is suddenly faced with something to be done at once).

palan pôñᵘ dyunᵘ पलन् पोञु दिनु । निरर्थप्रयासः m.inf. 'to water rocks', i.e. to make useless efforts.

pal 2 पल् । पलम् m. (sg. abl. **pala 2 पल**), a certain weight, the twentieth part of a seer, i.e. four *tōlās* (say two ounces) (Gr.Gr. 147, YZ. 404, K.Pr. 224); anything weighing this amount.

pala pala पल पल । प्रत्यंशम् adv. *pal* by *pal*, bit by bit (u.w. vbs. of seeing, examining, etc.). **—pala kᵃnun —पल कनुन् । सर्वथा निन्दितीकरणम्** m.inf. to sell *pal* by *pal*; met. to lose no opportunity of giving a bad name (to a person of good reputation).

pal 3 पल् m. flesh (used in offering to a god), —° in **al-pal,** wine and flesh, i.e. two of the five things offered in the Kaula, or left-handed, worship of Śiva, the expression being employed to indicate all the five, which are wine, flesh, fish, special attitudes, and sexual intercourse. In Skt. these are called the five '*m*'s', as the name of each (*madya, māṁsa, matsya, mudrā, maithuna*) begins with that letter (cf. **al-pal,** p. 25*a*, l. 11) (L.V. 10).

pala 3 पल । लक्ष्यम m. a goal, butt, destination (esp. in alluding to a place, or the like) (cf. **baḍi-p°**, p. 85*b*, l. 34) (K.Pr. *pallah*). **-boḍ^{u} 1** -ब॑डु । सुदूरगम्यमार्गो ग्रामप्रदेशादिः m. a village or country which is very distant. **—karun** —करुन् । लक्ष्यीकृत्य नियमनम m.inf. to make a goal, to be determined in one's goal (esp. when the goal is a place, even when it is distant or difficult).

pala 4 पल । दशाभागः m. the ornamental edge of the cloth of a turban. **-boḍ^{u} 2** -ब॑डु । विशालदशाभागः adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü}** -ब॑डू), possessing a wide fringe of this kind.

pāl 1 पाल् m. a protector, in **khitra-pāl,** etc., qq.v. (Śiv. 179, 391, 1147, 1221; **lūka-pāl,** p. 519*b*, l. 27); a shepherd (El.). **-gām** -गाम m. the shepherd's village. N. of a village romantically situated at the head of the Lĕd^{u}r^{u} ('Liddur') Valley.

pāl 2 पाल् f., in **pāl gatshüñ^{ü}** पाल् गछ॑ञू f.inf. pain to be experienced (K.Pr. 75).

pail पैल् or **pöl** पा॑ल् । पूयः m. white pus (of a boil or the like), purulent matter.

paila-dag पैल-दग् । पूयबाधा f. the pain caused by accumulated pus in a yet unopened sore. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् । पूयधारा f. a flow, a stream, of pus.

pĕl^{i} प्य॑लि, see **pyol^{u}**.

pil^{i} पिलि, see **pyul^{u}** 1 and 2.

pọl^{u} प्व॑लु । अदृढः adj. (f. **pŏj^{i}** प्व॑जि or **pŏj^{ü}** प्व॑जू), weak, infirm (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*a*, l. 41).

pol^{u} 1 प॑लु । वृहत्पिटः m. a kind of large wide-open basket (cf. **dā̆-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 29; **gūr^{i}-p°**, p. 299*b*, l. 13); used met. in **chala-p°**, a basket of fragments; hence, mutual recriminations (p. 161*a*, l. 11). Cf. **püj^{ü}**.

pàl^{i}-sör^{ü} प॑लि-सा॑रू । पिटशोऽपनयनम f. carrying away by basketfuls, transporting in baskets.

pali āsun पलि आसुन् । संचयसंभवः m.inf. to become gradually collected (of wealth, goods, etc.). **—karun** —करुन् । संचयनम् m.inf. gradually to collect, as ab.; esp. to collect and hoard up what remains over and above after necessary expenditure, to save up. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संचितीभवनम् m.inf. (of what remains over after proper expenditure) to be saved up. **—thawun** —थवुन् । गोपनम् m.inf. to put in a basket; hence, to conceal (either material things, or secrets, statements, facts, or the like). **—ta pathari** —त पथरि । इतस्ततोऽभिव्याप्य adv. in the basket and on the floor; hence, scattered everywhere, here and there, above and below (u.w. ref. to signs, clues, etc.).

pol^{u} 2 प॑लु adj. (f. **püj^{ü} 2** प॑जू; for **1**, see s.v.), used —°, weighing a *pal* (see **pal 2**) or the twentieth part of a seer, or four *tōlās* (each weighing about half an ounce) (cf. **aiṭha-p°**, p. 66*b*, l. 32).

pöl पा॑ल्, another spelling of **pail,** q.v.

pöl^{i} पा॑लि । पल्ली f. a hut.

pul पुल् । तृणम् m. straw (such as rice-straw, etc); (pl.) straw shoes (cf. the next) (K.Pr. 111).

pula-hor^{u} पुल-ह॑रु । तृणपादुकायुग्मम् m. a 'straw-pair', i.e. a pair of straw shoes, worn by Kāshmīrīs on the mountains (El.) (cf. **dĕl^{i}-p°**, p. 267*b*, l. 48; **gāsa-p°**, p. 307*b*, l. 45; **phĕṭ^{i}-p°**, p. 723*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 81; L. 251; K.Pr. 123, 154, 248, 260). **-hàr^{i}-khŏr** -ह॑रि-ख्वर् । एकमात्रतृणपादुका m. a man's foot wearing a straw shoe; a single straw shoe. **-hàr^{i}-khôr^{u}** -ह॑रि-खोरु । एकतृणपादुका m. a single straw shoe. **-hàr^{i}-madun** -ह॑रि-मदुन् । तृणपादुकाधारणशीलः adj. (f. **-hâr^{i}-madüñ^{ü}** -ह॑रि-मद॑ञू), a hero (or heroine) who habitually wears straw shoes (used, esp. in ridicule, with reference to a rich person who wears such). **-hàr^{i}-phrath** -ह॑रि-फ्रथ् । छिन्ना तृणमयपादुका m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** -फ्रतस), an old, worn-out, broken straw shoe. **-hàr^{i}-züṭ^{ü}** -ह॑रि-ज़॑टू । जीर्णतृणमयपादुका f. (sg. dat. **-hàr^{i}-zacĕ** -ह॑रि-ज़च्य), an old, worn-out rag of a grass shoe. **-paitav** -पैतव । सन्नाहसामग्री f. 'straw shoes and puttees', travelling baggage (collected by an intending traveller, such as shoes, puttees, drawers, and the like).

pulan atsun पुलन् अचुन् । कुण्ठितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to take to straw shoes', i.e. to be reduced to poverty by the loss of all one's savings; to become discouraged, disheartened (cf. **pŏlun**). **—pyon^{u}** —प्यनु । चित्तसंकोचापत्तिः m.inf. 'to fall into straw shoes', i.e. (of a generous person) to become miserly. **—wātun** —वातुन् । दरिद्रीभवनम् m.inf. 'to arrive at straw shoes', (of some wealthy or famous person) to become poverty-stricken, to lose one's reputation, and so on.

pulào, see **pŏlāv.**

pŏlād प्वलाद् or **phōlād** फोलाद् فولاد । मृदुलोहविशेषः m. steel (Gr.M.; Rām. 431, 635, *phōlād*).

pŏlöd^{i} प्वला॑दि, **pōlöd^{i}** फोला॑दि, or **phōlöd^{i}** फोला॑दि (= فولادي) । लोहविशेषमयः adj. e.g. of steel, steel (Rām. 19, 974, 1607, **pō°**).

pŏlāduw^{u} प्वलादुवु । शस्त्रविशेषमयः adj. (f. **pŏlādüv^{ü}** प्वलाद॑वू), made of steel (H. v, 4).

pula-hor^{u} पुल-ह॑रु, see l. 5 ab.

palakh पलख् پلک । निमेषमात्रकालः m. (sg. dat. **palakas** पलकस्), the eyelid, eyelash; a moment, instant, the twinkling of an eye. **palakas-manz** पलकस्-मञ्ज़ । अत्यल्पकालतः adv. in the twinkling of an eye, in an instant, in a moment.

pālakh 1 पालख् m. (sg. dat. **pālakas** पालकस्), a guardian, a protector (K. 54, 185).

pālakh 2 पालख् । **पालङ्कीशाकम्** f. (sg. dat. **pālaki पालकि**), spinach (El., who makes the word m.) (cf. **nadȧr^{i}-p°**, p. 623*a*, l. 40).

pölikh पा॑लिख् । **शिविका** f. (sg. dat. **pöliki पा॑लिकि**), a kind of litter or sedan, a palankeen (K. 221, 298).

púlla (? spelling) m. *Rubus tiliaceus* (El.).

palim पलिम् । **तैलमलम्** f. the sediment of oil.

palana पलन or (L.V. 14) **palān पलान्** (= پالان) । **पल्ययनकम्** m. a saddle (of a horse), a riding-pad (on an elephant), a pack-saddle, or the like (cf. **khar-p°**, p. 407*a*, l. 29).

pālan पालन् (Śiv. 488) or **pālanā पालना** । **रक्षणम्** f. protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (Śiv. 100, 287, 488, 662, 1137, 1193, 1254, 1470, 1534, 1560, 1587, 1697, 1888).

pālanī पालनी । **रक्षणार्हः** impers. fut. part. worthy to be protected, cherished, etc., as in the preceding.

palun पलुन् । **गुप्तदानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pol^{u} प॑लु**, f. **püj$^{\ddot{u}}$ प॑जू** ; 2 p.p. **pajyōv पज्योव्**), to give privately.

pālun पालुन् । **पालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôl^{u} पोलु**, f. **pöj$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 पा॑जू** (L.V. 62), for **2**, see s.v. ; 2 p.p. **pājyōv पाज्योव्**), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (Gr.Gr. 31 ; Śiv. 418, 977, 1391, 1723, 1758 ; Rām. 300, 1122, 1431, 1509 ; K. 320, 584, 743) ; to take care of, guard, maintain (a thing, a quality, a promise, a command, a course of conduct, etc.), carefully to follow (instructions, etc.) (L.V. 62 ; Śiv. 285 ; Rām. 154, 291, 1601, 1687, 1711 ; K. 67, 280, 519, 522, 719, 782, 828) ; **pūzā pālüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, to carry out worship completely, to worship (K. 337, 1042) ; **pazun pālun**, see **pazun 1** ; **salām pālüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, to make a bow, salute reverently (H. xii, 16) ; **pôl^{u}-mot^{u} पोलु-म॑तु** । **पोषितः** perf. part. (f. **pöj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ पा॑जू - म॑च़ू**), protected, cherished, taken care of, as ab.

pilan पिलन् । **प्राप्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **pilüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ पिल॑ञू**), arriving at, reaching to (esp. something lofty, the end of a difficult task, or a high place) (Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 257).

pilun पिलुन् । **पर्याप्तिः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pyul^{u} पिलु**, f. **pij$^{\ddot{u}}$ पिजू**. According to I.K. this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. **pilyōv पिल्योव्**. The causal of this verb is **pilawun पिलवुन्**, **pilanun पिलनुन्**, or **pilanāwun पिलनावुन्**, Gr.Gr. 171), to arrive, reach to, reach up to, succeed in accomplishing, to be able to do (e.g. something high up or at a distance, the accomplishment of a difficult task or business, the mastery of some branch of learning, and so on) (cf. **nazar pilüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 676*a*, l. 22) (Gr.Gr. 13, 121 ; Śiv. 785 ; K.Pr. 170). **pyul^{u}-mot^{u} पिलु-म॑तु** । **पर्याप्तः**, **प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **pij$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ पिजू-म॑च़ू**), one who has arrived, one who has mastered (something difficult), one who has reached (something high up), and so on, as ab.

pŏlun प्वलुन् । **कुण्ठितीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pŏlyōv प्वल्योव्**), to become weak, weakened, infirm, disheartened, discouraged (cf. **pulan aʦun**, p. 730*b*, l. 25) ; (of a tool) to become blunted by over-use.

pŏlan-wôl^{u} प्वलन्-वोलु । **कुण्ठितीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is discouraged or disheartened, one who feels that he is defeated.

pŏlyō-mot^{u} प्वल्यो-म॑तु । **कुण्ठितीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **pŏlyē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्वल्ये-म॑च़ू**), weakened, discouraged, blunted, etc., as ab.

palang पलंग् । **पर्यङ्कः** m. a bedstead, a bed (in the English sense, with legs) (Rām. 519, 705 ; H. iii, 7 ; v, 5, 6, 9 ; viii, 13 ; x, 5, 7, 8, 12). **-khūr^{u} -खूरु** । **पर्यङ्कपादः** m. the leg of a bedstead. **-wār -वार्** । **पर्यङ्कमितास्तरणम्** m. bedclothes (fitting the bed as regards size).

pālang पालंग् । **पाशबन्धनविशेषः** m. a method of tying up a person as a punishment, in which his neck is bowed down between his legs, and his ankles and also his wrists tied together. **—phirun —फिरुन्** । **दृढबन्धनविशेषः** m.inf. to tie up in this manner. **—phirawun —फिरवुन्** । **दृढबन्धनविशेषः** m.inf., id.

pilanun पिलनुन् । **प्रापणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilon^{u} पिल॑नु**), to cause to arrive, to cause to reach, to cause to succeed in accomplishment, to cause to reach up to, to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 228) ; to convey (to a person or place) ; cf. **pilun**, **pilanāwun**, and **pilawun**. **pilon^{u}-mot^{u} पिल॑नु-म॑तु** । **ग्राहितः** perf. part. (f. **pilüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ पिल॑ञू - म॑च़ू**), caused to arrive, etc., as ab. ; conveyed.

pālanāwun पालनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pālanôw^{u} पालनोवु**), to cause to be protected or cherished ; to cause to be guarded, maintained (a thing, promise, etc., as in **pālun**), to obey carefully (an order) (K. 724). Causal of **pālun**, q.v., in all its meanings.

pilanāwun पिलनावुन् । **प्रापणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilanôw^{u} पिलनोवु**), i.q. **pilanun** and **pilawun**, qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171, W. 139) ; to hold out, or hand (a thing to some one) (K.Pr. 7) ; cf. **pilun**. **pilanôw^{u}-mot^{u} पिलनोवु-म॑तु** । **ग्राहितः** perf. part. (f. **pilanöv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ पिलना॑वू - म॑च़ू**), i.q. **pilon^{u}-mot^{u}** (s.v. **pilanun**) and **pilow^{u}-mot^{u}** (s.v. **pilawun**), qq.v.

pŏlur^{u} प्वलुरु । **असारमांसलः** adj. (f. **pŏlür$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्वल॑रू**), weak, infirm, etc., inside (but stout and plump externally), plump but unsubstantial.

pĕlis प्यलिस्, see **pyol^{u}**.

pilis पिलिस्, see **pyul^{u} 1** and **2**.

palāsh पलाश् । **पलाशः** m. N. of a tree, *Butea frondosa.*

pulasty पुलस्त्य् m. N. of an ancient Indian sage (in Skt., *Pulastya*), one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā. His son was Viśravas. Viśravas had one son, Vaiśravaṇa, by his wife Dēvavarṇinī, and by another wife, Kaikasī, three sons, Rāvaṇa, Kumbhakarṇa, and Vibhīṣaṇa, and one daughter, Śūrpanakhā. Kaikasī was of demon (Rākṣasa) origin, and her children were all Rākṣasas. Of her three sons, Vibhīṣaṇa was pious. The others acted fully up to their demon origin. Their half-brother, Vaiśravaṇa, was also named Kubēra, and was the god of wealth. The above is the account given in the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa (VII ; ii ff.), but in the Kāshmīrī Rāmāyaṇa (622 ff.) Pulastya is not the grandfather, but the father of all these, and all, including Vaiśravaṇa, are borne by Kaikasī. On the other hand, in 611 Vaiśravaṇa is referred to as Pulastya's grandson. In Rām. 622 the word is spelt Pulastē m.c.

paluṭ^{u} पलुटु adj. melted, deliquesced, in **paluṭ^{u} gat͡shun पलुटु गछुन्** । **असिद्धिः** m.inf. to become deliquesced ; hence, to be unaccomplished, to be a failure. Cf. **palaṭun.**

pilith पिलिथ् । **कदाचित्** adv. at any time, at all, ever.

palṭan पल्टन् f. a battalion, a regiment (El., Gr.M., L. 402) ; an army (Rām. 857).

palaṭun पलटुन् or **pạl^{a}ṭun पंल्टुन्** । **क्लिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **palaṭyōv पलट्योव्**. According to some, this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. **paloṭ^{u} पलंटु**. See Gr.Gr. 206. Cf. **paluṭ^{u}**, which is only another form of **paloṭ^{u}**), to melt, deliquesce, become moist, damp (cf. **atha pạl^{a}ṭȧn^{i}**, p. 61*a*, l. 43). **palaṭyō-mot^{u} पलट्यो-मंतु** । **क्लिन्नीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **palaṭyē-müt͡s^{ü} पलट्ये-मंचू**), become moist, become damp, deliquesced.

palav 1 पलव् । **वस्त्रम्** m. covering of the body, clothes, a garment, coat (cf. **dāmāna-p°**, p. 219*b*, l. 50 ; **löch^{i}-p°** p. 507*b*, l. 13 ; **mal-p°**, p. 564*a*, l. 14 ; **mur^{i}-p°**, p. 588*b*, l. 42 ; **mȧt^{i}-p°**, p. 603*a*, l. 9 ; **möta-p°**, p. 604*a*, l. 26 ; **māz-p°**, p. 614*b*, l. 49 ; **nakha-p°**, p. 628*b*, l. 11 ; **namda-p°**, p. 638*a*, l. 1 ; **pō̃b^{a}ri-p°**, p. 678*b*, l. 24 ; **phĕran-p°**, p. 705*b*, l. 25 ; **phiska-p°**, p. 713*b*, l. 28 ; **phŏt^{i}-p°**, p. 715*b*, l. 20 ; **pot^{u} p°**, s.v. **pot^{u}** ; **rūda-p°**, s.v. **rūd** ; **rĕka-p°**, s.v. **rĕkh** ; **rōt-p°**, s.v. **rāth 1** ; **rawa-p°**, s.v. **rawa**) (K.Pr. 151) ; met. the skin (as covering the body) (cf. **phĕk^{i}-p°**, p. 720*b*, l. 44) ; a piece of cloth, a rag (cf. **rata-p°**, s.v. **rath**). **—dalav —दलव्** । **वस्त्रादिकम्** m. clothes and the like (i.e. clothes, quilts, and other baggage). **—tulȧn^{i} —तुलंनि** । **चर्मोत्कर्षणम्** m. pl. inf. to gird up the clothes (K.Pr. 224) ; to tear off the skin, to flay (wholly or partially).

palav 2 पलव् m. discouragement, a feeling of defeat (i.q. **pŏlun,** q.v.), in the following :— **palav dyun^{u} पलव् दिनु** । **कुण्ठितीकरणम्** m.inf. to discourage, dishearten, defeat. **—dith gat͡shun —दिथ् गछुन्** । **अकृतार्थीभूयापयानम्** m.inf. (of a number of people assembled in the hope of something being accomplished) to go away unsuccessful or disheartened (owing to the expectation not being fulfilled).

pilav पिलव् । **उपपटलम्** m. an upstairs veranda, a covered balcony (supported below by pillars in the open air) (cf. **pot^{u} p°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **उपपटलोत्थापनम्** m.inf. to erect such a veranda.

pŏlāv प्वलाव् ,پلاو । **भक्तविशेषः** m. a dish made of rice boiled in soup with flesh, spices, etc. ; a *pilao* (cf. **gāz^{a}ri-p°**, p. 319*a*, l. 16 ; **khāgari-p°**, p. 394*a*, l. 1) (El. *puláo* ; W. 121, *pulāv* ; Śiv. 1824 ; H. ii, 3 ; vi, 2 ; K.Pr. 112, 163).

pālawun^{u} पालवुनु । **पालनकृत्** n.ag. (f. **pālavüñ^{ü} पालवंञू**), one who protects, takes care of (Śiv. 857, 1171, 1253, 1255, 1411, 1552) ; one who protects, cherishes ; one who adheres to religion, a vow, or the like.

pilawan पिलवन् । **पर्यापणा** f. (sg. dat. **pilavüñ^{ü} पिलवंञू**), the causing (of a thing) to arrive elsewhere ; sending (a thing) to some destination or recipient ; the causing to reach, the distance to which (something) may be made to reach, the reach (of anything) (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*a*, l. 45). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञू** । **हस्ताहस्त्यवलम्बना** f.inf. to send (a thing) on by means of several people passing it from hand to hand.

pilawun पिलवुन् । **प्रापणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pilow^{u} पिलंवु**), to cause (a thing or news) to reach a person (sending it by some one), i.q. **pilanun** and **pilanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 171), qq.v. ; to hold out (something) to a person (W. 139, *pilanāwun* ; K.Pr. 127). **pilow^{u}-mot^{u} पिलंवु-मंतु** । **ग्राहयित्वा प्रापितः** perf. part. (f. **pilüv^{ü}-müt͡s^{ü} पिलंवू-मंचू**), (a thing or news) sent from one person to another through a third person. Cf. **pilon^{u}-mot^{u}** (s.v. **pilanun**) and **pilanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** (s.v. **pilanāwun**).

pilawun^{u} पिलवुनु n.ag. (f. **pilavüñ^{ü} पिलवंञू**), that which can be reached to from below (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*a*, l. 47).

pŏlawun^{u} प्वलवुनु । **असारतया कुण्ठितीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **pŏlavüñ^{ü} प्वलवंञू**), one who has become weakened, discouraged, disheartened ; that which is blunted or worn out by use.

pālawañ पालवञ् । पालनभृतिः f. the hire or cost paid for taking care (of any person or thing), or for maintaining religious practices, a vow, or the like.

pālavith पालविथ्, a jingle of **ālavith,** see p. 26*a*, l. 42.

palyun^{u} 1 पलिनु । पलपरिमाणम् m. a weight (used in scales) for weighing a *pal* of four *tōlās* or two ounces (cf. **pal 2**) (Gr.Gr. 147).

palyun^{u} 2 पलिनु । पलमितः adj. (f. **paliñ^{ü} पलिञू**), weighing a *pal* (as in the preceding); (of cloth or the like) so much as can be woven from a *pal* weight of thread.

pȧl^{i}yār प॑लियार् । प्राचीनम् f. a fence, a wall, a hedge, railings (cf. **khal-p°**, p. 397*a*, l. 2; **kȧnḍ^{i}-p°**, p. 455*a*, l. 28) (Gr.M.).

pulyuw^{u} पुलिवु । तृणमयः adj. (f. **puliv^{ü} पुलिवू**), made of straw (e.g. a rope, a bed, a mat, or the like).

pālēz पालेज़् پالیز or **pālēza 1 पालेज़ । करञ्जादिचेत्रम्** m. a field of melons or cucumbers (cf. **hĕndawan-p°**, p. 338*b*, l. 27).

pālēza 2 पालेज़ (= فالج) **। अर्धाङ्गरोगः, मलबन्धविकारः** m. hemiplegia; constipation. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । अर्धाङ्गरोगोद्भवः** m.inf. an attack of hemiplegia to come on.

pạl^{a}zun प॑ल्ज़ुन् । उपयोगः conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **pạl^{o}z^{u} प॑ल्ज़ु**, 2 p.p. **pạl^{a}zōv प॑ल्ज़ोव्**), i.q. **palazun,** q.v. (cf. **atha pạl^{a}zȧn^{i}**, p. 61*a*, l. 50). **pạl^{a}zan-wôl^{u} प॑ल्ज़न्-वोलु । कार्योपयोगी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), useful, serviceable.

palazun पलज़ुन् । उपयुक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **paloz^{u} पल॑ज़ु**. According to some this verb is of the 3rd conj., with a 2 p.p. **palazōv पलज़ोव्**, see Gr.Gr. 206), to be, or become, useful, serviceable, helpful (Gr.Gr. 206, 226). **paloz^{u}-mot^{u} पल॑ज़ु-म॑तु । उपयोगमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **palüz^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पल॑ज़ू-म॑चू**), become useful, become serviceable, become helpful.

pạl^{a}zawun^{u} प॑ल्ज़वुनु । उपयोगी n.ag. (f. **pạl^{a}zavüñ^{ü} प॑ल्ज़व॑ञू**), he who, or that which, is useful, serviceable, helpful.

pām पाम् । उपालम्भः f. censure, denunciation, reproach, a rebuke; taunting; putting to shame (esp. on some public occasion), dishonouring (an honoured person, by reproaching him for former misdeeds) (Śiv. 1112; Rām. 683, 1038, 1062, 1154, 1778; YZ. 19, 371; K.Pr. 115, 119 (read *pāma nai*), 163, 250). **—lagüñ^{ü} —लग॑ञू** f.inf. censure to be attached (to, dat.), to be blamed, to be publicly censured (Rām. 339, 1060).

pāma daga पाम दग । निन्दाघातः f.pl. disclosing former misdeeds (up to now hidden) by public reproaches, public taunting. **—diñĕ —दिञ । कलङ्कख्यातिपूर्वपरिभाषणम्** f. pl. inf. to use public reproaches to another (in the course of abuse), to taunt publicly (W. 139, K.Pr. 107). **—hĕñĕ —ह्यञ । परिभाषणाश्रयीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. to be a victim of public reproaches or censure, to be publicly taunted. **—pām —पाम् । परस्परनिन्दनम्** f. mutual reproaches, mutual taunting. **—rōzañĕ —रोज़ञ** f. pl. inf. censures to remain to a person, a person (dat.) to get a bad name or an evil reputation (H. x, 3). **-watur^{u} -वतुरु । निरन्तरपरिभाषणम्** m. a flood of abusive taunts (K.Pr. 259, *pāmatur*).

pāman lagun पामन् लगुन् । निन्दोक्तिपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to become subject to public taunts.

pĕma प्यम, see **pyon^{u}**.

pamb पंब्, for **pam** (see **pampōsh**) in the following :—

pamba-hākh पंब-हाख् । आरण्यशाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), the stalk of wild rhubarb (which grows on the mountains surrounding Kashmīr) (El., L. 72). **-lŏkh^{a}r -ल्वखर् । बीजकोशः, विषस्फोटविशेषः** f. the nut-case of the lotus (El.); a kind of violent poisonous tumour or boil (in the middle of the back below the shoulders). **-lŏkh^{a}r pĕñ^{ü} -ल्वखर् प्यञू । विषविस्फोटविशेषरोगोद्भवः** f.inf. such a tumour or boil to attack a person. **-sar -सर् । पद्मबीजसरः, सरोविशेषः** m. a lake full of lotuses (and hence bearing a fine crop of lotus seeds); a certain marsh or lagoon lying to the south of the Wŏlur lake (the ancient Pampāsaras) (RT.Tr. vii, 940; II, 481–2). **-ʦālan -ज़ालन् । ओषधिमूलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-ʦālüñ^{ü} -ज़ाल॑ञू**), wild rhubarb (which grows abundantly on the mountains of Kashmīr). The dried root is sold in the bāzārs, and when triturated and mixed with oil, is used as an application to wounds and ulcers. The stalk, which is eaten by Hindūs and Musalmāns, is **pamba-hākh** ab. (El.). It is used by dyers in the preparation of orange and gold dyes (L. 68, *pamb tsallan*).

pambuch पंबुछ् । पद्मबीजम् m. (sg. dat. **pambachas पंबछस्**), the nut of the lotus. It is eaten as a delicacy by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (El., L. 72, Śiv. 1801). According to L. 76, it is the lotus plant itself (*Nelumbium speciosum*) which is used medicinally as a nervine tonic.

pambach-dĕl पम्बछ्-द्यल् । पद्मबीजोर्ध्वतनत्वक् m. the outer bark of the lotus nut. **-gūj^{i} -गूजि । कमलबीजसारः** f. the kernel of the lotus nut. **-hūn^{u} -हूनु । पद्मबीजान्तराङ्कुरः** m. the nucleus-shoot of the kernel of the lotus nut (cf. **hūn^{u} 2**). **-künḍ^{ü} -क॑ंडू । कमलबीजत्वक्** f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ -कंज्य**), the hard shell of the lotus nut. **-māl -माल् । पद्मबीजस्रक्** f. a garland made of lotus nuts.

pumbar, pōmb$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ पोंबॄ, or **pōmbür$^{\ddot{u}}$** पोंबॄ, see **pō̃b$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$**.

pāmūkh m. *Verbena officinalis* (El.).

pīmpiñ पींपिञ्, see **pī̃piñ**.

pámpúr, pômpur पोंपुर्, see **pō̃pur**.

pömpar पांपर्, see **pō̃par**.

pömpár^{i} पांपरि, see **pō̃pár^{i}**.

pömpur पांपुर्, see **pôpur**.

pampōsh पंपोश् । पद्मम् m. the lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*) (cf. **lĕmbi-p°**, p. 524*b*, l. 21) (L. 72; W. 3; Śiv. 26, 44, 54, 57, 167, 180, 187, 189, etc.; Rām. 93, 186, 533, 548, 1095, 1494, 1632; K. 1, 59, 926–7, 1176; YZ. 96, 152; K.Pr. 138); a lotus-flower (Gr.M.). The lotus grows abundantly in the Kashmīr Valley. The seeds, stalks, and roots are eaten. It blooms in August and September. The nuts (**pambuch**) are regarded as a great delicacy. The stalks (**nador^{u}**) ripen in October. The broad leaves are used as plates (El.). The word is really a compound of **pam** and **pōsh**. **Pam** also takes the form **pamb,** q.v.

pampōshĕ-baṛ^{a}g पंपोश-वंरग् । पद्मपत्रम् m. the lotus leaf. **-düj$^{\ddot{u}}$** -दंज् । पद्मिनी f. a lake or lagoon full of lotuses in full bloom. **-dal** -दल् । पद्मपत्रम् m. the lotus leaf. **-ḍal** -डल् । पद्मषण्डम् m. a lake full of lotuses. **-wöj$^{\ddot{u}}$** -वांज़् । पद्मकर्णिकाङ्गुलीयकम् f. a ring made of the hollowed pericarp of a lotus; a gold ring of similar shape. **-waṭh^{a}r** -वंथर् । पद्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **waṭ^{a}ras** वंतरस्), a lotus leaf.

pamsal (? spelling and gender), a certain wild plant which is used for food (L. 72). ? the same as **pamba-tsālan,** p. 733*b*, l. 27.

pĕmot^{u} प्यमंतु, see **pyon^{u}**.

pēmot^{u} पेमंतु, another spelling of **pyēmot^{u}** प्येमंतु, for which, see **pyon^{u}**.

pāmatur, see p. 733*b*, l. 10.

pamwör^{i} पंवारि । असंबद्धभाषी m. one who habitually talks nonsense (disconnected or useless speech, or without any connected thread of thought), a babbler, a silly chatterbox.

pan 1 पन् । बलिविशेषः m. (sg. abl. **pana 1** पन), N. of a certain offering, consisting of flowers, scents, fruit, roots, etc., followed by cakes smeared with clarified butter, made by Hindū married women to Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa) and other gods at the passing of the sign Leo, in the fourth and following lunar days of the bright half of the month of Bād^{a}rapĕth (Bhādrapada) or August–September. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । बलिविशेषविधानम् m.inf. to make this offering.

pana-sāth पन-साथ् । बलिदानविशेषोपयोगी मुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-sātas** -सातस्), the auspicious moment for making this offering. **-tsŏṭ^{u}** -चुंटू । बलिविशेषनैवेद्यापूपः f. the buttered cake offered on this occasion.

pan 2 पन् । अंशः m. (sg. abl. **pana 2** पन), a very small portion of anything, a particle, scrap, shred.

pana pana gatshun पन पन गछुन् । प्रत्यंशं भेदः m.inf. to become cut up into scraps (e.g. of a cloth cut up into shreds). **—pana karun** —पन करुन् । प्रत्यंशं विभेदनम् m.inf. to cut up into tiny pieces, to shred (cloth, paper, etc.).

panan gatshun पनन् गछुन् । प्रत्यंशमभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to go into scraps, i.e. (of some circumstance, news, story) to master every individual item. **—wātun** —वातुन् । प्रत्यंशज्ञप्तिः m.inf. to ascertain every item or particular (e.g. of some task about to be undertaken).

pan 3 पन् । सूत्रम् m. (sg. abl. **pana 3** पन), a thread, thread, sewing thread (cf. **ôm^{u} p°**, p. 27*a*, l. 28; **öṭ^{i}-p°**, p. 68*a*, l. 48; **ḍējĕ tál^{i} p°**, p. 202*b*, l. 2; **ganḍa-p°**, p. 289*b*, l. 9; **krāla-p°**, p. 470*b*, l. 21; **löz$^{\ddot{u}}$-p°**, p. 508*b*, l. 26; **lĕṭha-p°**, p. 537*b*, l. 27; **māli-p°**, p. 565*a*, l. 50; **pham-p°**, p. 698*a*, l. 24; **pöṭ^{i}-pana-dāv,** s.v. **pôṭ^{u}**) (L.V. 106; Śiv. 474, 1014, 1217; K.Pr. 11, 87, 162).

pana-ḍīj$^{\ddot{u}}$ पन-डींज़् । सूत्रगुलिका f. a small-sized ball of thread (cf. **-ḍyūg^{u}**, bel.). **-dāv** -दाव् । सूत्रतन्तुः f. so much thread as is put into a needle at one time, a needleful of thread (cf. **pöṭ^{i}-pana-dāv** s.v. **pôṭ^{u}**) (K.Pr. 208). **-ḍyūg^{u}** -ड्यूंगु । सूत्रगोलः m. a large-sized ball of thread; cf. **-ḍīj$^{\ddot{u}}$**, ab. **-ganḍ** -गंड् । सूत्रसमूहः m. a skein or hank of thread. **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । सूत्रगुलिका m. the ball of thread as it is wound on the spinning-wheel. **-kāñ^{a}r** -काञर् । सूत्रगुलिका f. id., but of small size. **-kōth** -क्रथ् । सूत्रतन्तुसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-kŏtsh$^{\ddot{u}}$** -क्रंछू), a skein or hank of thread. **-lar** -लर् । संयोज्यसूत्रतन्तुः f. a thread to be twisted with another thread in order to strengthen the latter, a strand (of a cord). **-mil^{a}r** -मिलर् or **-milür$^{\ddot{u}}$** -मिलॄ । सूत्रतन्तुसमूहः f. a bundle or skein of thread. **-pĕcukh** -प्यचुख् । सूत्रवेष्टनगुलिका m. (sg. dat. **pĕcakas** प्यचकस्), a reel of thread.

pan 4 पन् । पर्णम् m. (sg. abl. **pana 4** पन), a leaf (esp. of a tree) (cf. **dat^{a}r^{i}-p°**, p. 259*a*, l. 21; **kābayĕ-p°**, p. 382b, l. 47; **nāgar-p°**, p. 625*a*, l. 12; **páh^{i}-p°**, p. 684*a*, l. 11; **pŏh^{i}** (or **pōh^{i}**)**-p°**, p. 684*a*, l. 49; **phrasta-p°**, p. 709*a*, l. 15) (Gr.M.; L.V. 83; Śiv. 505, 1039, 1208, 1651; Rām. 189, 206, 1634; K.Pr. 82, 162, 175); green vegetables (used as food) (cf. **an-pan,** p. 29*b*, l. 32) (K.Pr. 205, *pani*, as if from *pon^{u}*).

pana-barg **पन-बर्ग्** । **पत्रम्** m. a single tree-leaf (Śiv. 994). **-bata** **-बत** । **ओदनविशेषः** m. rice boiled till it is soft and easily digestible. **-chöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** **-छांञू** । **जीर्णतया चैण्यम्** f. ‘leaf-sifting’, leanness (from disease, sorrow, etc.), gauntness (*quasi*, the condition of withered leaves blown from trees). **pana-chaṭh^{a}r** **पन-छंथर्** । **पर्णछत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-chaṭ^{a}ras** **-छंतरस्**), a leaf parasol, an umbrella made of leaves. **-ḍēr** **-डेर्** । **पर्णराशिः** m. a pile of withered leaves. **-kōñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** **-कांञू** । **पर्णसमूहः** f. a small bundle of leaves. **-lünḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$** **-लंडू** । **पत्रपूर्णशाखा** f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ** **-लंज्य**), a leafy bough. **-lang** **-लंग्** । **पर्णस्कन्धः** m. a leafy trunk or main bough of a tree. **-mor^{u}** **-मंरु** । **पर्णशाला** m. a leaf cottage. **-mȧr^{i} hĕn^{i}** **-मंरि ह्यंनि** । **गुप्तस्थानाश्रयणम्** m. pl. inf. to take leaf huts; hence (owing to sorrow, worry, or religious reasons) to take to a secret, solitary abode. **-pȭpur** **-पॅँपुर्** । **पतङ्गः** m. (sg. dat. **pȭparas** **पॅँपरस्**), a species of moth, whose favourite resting-place is the leaf of some tree, where it gives forth a prolonged and very shrill noise (El., Śiv. 1685). **-tul^{u}** **-तुलु** । **पर्णसमूहः** m. a collection of leaves. **-ʦ^{a}ñĕ** **-च़ञ** । **पर्णशान्ताङ्गारसमूहः** f. pl. leaf-charcoal, the charcoal of burnt leaves. **-waṭh^{a}r** **-वंथर्** । **पत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **waṭ^{a}ras** **वंतरस्**), the leaf of a tree; a leaf (L. 461, *panwatr*). **-zanḍ** **-ज़ंड्** । **पर्णसमूहः** m. a few leaves, a small bundle of leaves.

pana 5 **पन**, a jingle of **dana** in **dana-pana,** p. 221*b*, l. 49; cf. also **dȧn^{i}-pȧn^{i},** p. 222*a*, l. 32. The word is probably connected with **pan 2,** q.v.

pān 1 **पान्** । **देहः** m. (gen. **pānuk^{u}** **पानुकु**), the human body (Gr.Gr. 91; Gr.M.; W. 31; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 240, 285, 362, 1057, 1287; Rām. 240, 358, 636, 672, 946, etc.; K. 111, 167, 214, 272, 291, 298, 448, 506, etc.; H. iii, 4; vii, 24–5 (met.); YZ. 42, 170, 200, 234, 267; K.Pr. 15, 252); the body of an animal (K. 380); esp. one's own body, self (cf. **pāna**) (Śiv. 156, 205, 227, 330, 351, etc.; Rām. 181, 207, 664, 998, 1281, etc.; K. 60, 150, 246, 250, 278, 283, 292, 511, etc.; YZ. 18) (**panun^{u} pān,** see **panun^{u}**); met. a man's own personality (cf. **panani pānüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ khabar,** consciousness of one's own existence, p. 391*a*, l. 20; **nīʦa-pān,** p. 674*b*, l. 22) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 7, 62, 71, 82, 85); bodily existence (cf. **bāla-p°,** youth, the youthful state, youthfulness, p. 104*b*, l. 6, and Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843; Rām. 1469; K. 264; H. vii, 11, 15). **—gālun** **—गालुन्** m.inf. to cause one's body to melt, to serve a person (dat.) with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person (Rām. 1281, 1458); to strive earnestly for any particular object (Rām. 1545). **—mārun** **—मारुन्** । **स्वदेहविघातः** m.inf. to kill one's own body, to commit suicide (Rām. 165, 387, 404, 440, 646, etc.; YZ. 16, 48); cf. **pāna-môr^{u},** p. 736*a*, l. 3. **-parud^{u}** **-परुदु** m. one who has changed his mode of living, or gone for change of air (used of sheep and cattle) (L. 459, *pánporad*). **—razi khārun** **—रज़ि खारुन्** m.inf. to mount oneself on a rope, to hang oneself, to commit suicide by hanging (Rām. 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

pānuk^{u} **पानुकु** । **स्वदेहसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (**pānüc$^{\ddot{u}}$** **पानंचू**), of, or belonging to, one's own body.

pānas 1 **पानस्**, sg. dat., used as adv. in such phrases as **nanga pānas,** with a naked body (K. 273).

pān 2 **पान्** । **तमालपत्रम्** m. the betel leaf, *Piper betel* (K. 977). **pāna-bīr** **पान-बीर्** m. a preparation of areca nut and spices rolled up in a betel leaf for chewing, a betel roll or quid. It is commonly presented by one person to another as a token of civility. It is also given in confirmation of a pledge or the like or as a challenge taken up by him who accepts it (K. 977, 982).

pān 3 **पान्** m. drinking, drink (cf. **mada-pān,** p. 548*b*, l. 1). **-dach** **-दछ्** f. a kind of grape. According to El., s.v. *dach*, it is the same as *ḍūn^{u}-dach*, see p. 223*b*, l. 47.

pāna **पान** । **स्वयम्** refl. pron. (for the gen. of this word, **panun^{u}** **पनुनु**, q.v. s.v. is used. The ag. or instr. sg. is **pāna** **पान**, Gr.Gr. 91), self, oneself (cf. **pānas ʦhĕpa dāwañĕ,** p. 263*a*, l. 47; **had pānas karun,** p. 322*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 91, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 26, 69, 278, 1151, 1189, etc.; Rām. 75, 81, 83, 223–8, etc.; K. 89, 124, 203–5, etc.; H. vii, 15; x, 1, 6; YZ. 196, 220; K.Pr. 164).

Like the corresponding Hindōstānī pronoun, *āp*, this word can refer to any person in either number (Gr.Gr. 91). Thus: I myself (L.V. 31, 44, 60, 61; Rām, 877, 1033, 1307, etc.; K. 849; H. vii, 15; K.Pr. 4); we ourselves (K. 861); thou thyself (L.V. 44, 66; Rām. 22, 235, 647, 1124, etc.; K. 69, 385, 560, 1063; H. xii, 11, 25); you yourselves; he himself (L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 304, 316, etc.; K. 39, 46, 49, 50, 196, 283, etc.; H. i, 1; ii, 5; vi, 4, etc.); she herself (Rām. 1015, 1030, 1034, 1077, etc.; K. 66, 928–9; H. v, 9–11; vii, 1; xii, 7); they themselves (K. 292; H. iii, 8; viii, 3, 8; x, 12).

pāna-gȧr^{i} **पान-गंरि** । **स्वाधीनगार्हस्थ्या** f. a woman who is her own mistress, i.e. who herself is mistress of the house. **-khŏd^{i} 1** **-खुंदि** । **स्वतन्त्रः** adj. c.g. self-dependent, independent, acting on one's own authority.

-khŏd^{i} 2 -ख्वंदि । **स्वातन्त्र्येण** adv. independently, on one's own authority. **-môr^{u} -मोरु ।** **स्वात्मघातः** m. killing oneself, suicide; cf. **pān mārun,** p. 735*a*, l. 50. **-môr^{u} ʦhunun -मोरु छुनुन् ।** **स्वदेहविघातप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to engage oneself in committing suicide, to make arrangements for suicide. **-röch^{i} 1 -रांछि ।** **स्वात्मरक्षा** f. self-protection. **-röch^{i} 2 -रांछि ।** **स्वयंरक्षकः** adj. c.g. one who protects himself (or herself, or his or her property). **-warzukh -वर्ज़ुख् ।** **स्वार्थापेक्षी** adj. (f. **-warzüc^{ü} -वर्ज़ंचू**), selfish, self-seeking, self-interested, self-seeking. **-yĕʦhukh -यछ़ुख् ।** **स्वार्थसाधकः** adj. (f. **-yĕʦhüc^{ü} -यछ़ंचू**), self-interested, self-seeking, self-centred, egotistical, selfish.

pön^{i}-pān पांनि-पान् (K. 164) or **pön^{i}-pāna पांनि-पान** refl. pron. one's own self, one's very self (as in **mahniv^{i} pön^{i}-pānas gūl^{i} löy^{ü},** the man shot himself, Gr.M.) (L.V. 60; Śiv. 983, 1843; Rām. 714, 1429, 1668; K. 955; YZ. 162, 219–20). **—pānas —पानस** dat. used as adv. amongst (them-, etc.) selves, each other, mutually (K. 204, 286, 312; YZ. 121). **-pānay -पानय् ।** **सर्वथा स्वयमेव** adv. of himself (herself, itself), voluntarily, spontaneously, of one's own accord (K. 742); refl. pron. myself, thyself, himself, etc. (Rām. 583, 1194).

pānas 2 पानस् । **स्वैरम्** adv. for oneself, to oneself (K. 155, 372, 374, 400, 406, 544, 580, etc.); hence, without opposition, unconstrainedly, of one's own free will, spontaneously (K. 75, 77, 1155; H. vi, 4; vii, 2); in adverbial phrases, such as **zinda-pānas** (I shall leave thee alone) alive (K. 560). **—aʦun —अचुन्** m.inf. to go into one's own house, to enter one's home (K. 748). **—bĕhun —ब्यहुन्** m.inf. to sit in one's own house, to stay at home (K. 632); to sit down free from duty, to rest after finishing one's work (H. viii, 8). **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** m.inf. to go without opposition, to go (home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 20, 118, 142, 311, 612, 632, 665, etc.; H. iii, 8; v, 9; viii, 3; K.Pr. 161, 163). **—hyon^{u} —ह्यांनु** m.inf. to take with oneself, to take home, to carry off to one's own home (Rām. 1143*i*). **—nērun —नेरुन्** m.inf. to go forth on one's own business, to go away (without impediment), to set out on one's way home (K. 729, 934, 939; H. xii, 6). **—nyun^{u} —निनु** m.inf. to bring home, take home (K. 894). **—phērun —फेरुन्** m.inf. to return home (K. 837). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** m.inf. to remain safely at home (K. 363, 376). **—ʦalun —च़लुन्** m.inf. to run away home (K. 559). **—wātun —वातुन्** m.inf. to arrive home safely (K. 256). **—yun^{u} —यिनु** m.inf. to come without opposition, to go, or come (home) safely, or without apprehension (K. 76, 391, 495, 667, 706, 1113, 1155); to set out home (H. xii, 12). **—yĕʦhawun^{u} —यछ़वुनु** n.ag. (f. **—yĕʦhavüñ^{ü} —यछ़वंञू**), one who wishes for himself, selfish.

pānas^{ü}y पानसूय् adv. i.q. **pānas,** but emphatic (K. 883; H. vii, 3); of oneself, spontaneously (K. 78).

pānay पानय् । **स्वयमेव** (refl. pron.) he himself (etc. in all three persons and both numbers) (Gr.Gr. 169; L.V. 33, 59; Rām. 34, 151, 168, 462, 561, etc.; K. 16, 37, 264, 338, 362, 730, etc.; H. vii, 1; x, 12; YZ. 167, 220; K.Pr. 157, 182); (adv.) of himself, of herself, of itself, etc., spontaneously (El. *pánai*; Śiv. 67, 159, 162, 284, 495, 554, 631, 651, etc.; Rām. 146, 299, 541, etc.; K. 69, 70, 269, 328, 577, 580, etc.). **—pāna —पान** adv. of one's own accord, spontaneously (K. 742).

pānyō pānyō पान्यो पान्यो । **स्वस्वीयसाधनबुद्धिः** m. (of a number of persons engaged in common business) the working of each person selfishly for his own interests. **—pānyō lagun —पान्यो लगुन् ।** **स्वीयस्वीयार्थसाधना** m.inf. (of a number of persons) each to pursue his own interests.

pani, see **pan 4.**

pȧn^{i} पंनि, see **pana 5** and **pon^{u}, 1, 2,** and **3.**

pĕn प्यन्, see **pyon^{u}.**

pēn पेन् । **लेपरसः** f. (sg. dat. **pīñ^{ü} 1 पीञू**; for **2,** see s.v.), starch or size (put on threads before weaving or on cloth after weaving. It is applied with a brush in order to strengthen the warp (K.Pr. 171)); a similar liquid applied to iron implements (such as knives, swords, etc., to strengthen them); a horrible mixture of salt, pepper, soot, etc., forced as a punishment into a person's mouth; a dose of salt put into an animal's mouth as a medicine (cf. **nūna-pēn,** p. 641*a*, l. 8). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञू ।** **(वस्त्रादेः)रसविशेषलेपः, मुखपूरणा** f.inf. to size thread or cloth; to apply liquid to an iron instrument, as ab.; to force salt, pepper, soot, etc., into a person's mouth as a punishment. **—hĕñ^{ü} —ह्यंञू ।** **लेपमार्जना** f.inf. to clean off, or wash off, the size from cloth. **—kaḍüñ^{ü} —कडंञू ।** **लेपमार्जनम्** f.inf. to pull out the size, i.e. to wash cloth so as to remove the size put on the warp before weaving. **—khārüñ^{ü} —खारंञू ।** **रसलेपयोजना** f.inf. to apply the strengthening liquid to a newly-made iron implement.

pĕna-kam प्यन-कम् । **सूत्रलेपविशेषः** m. size applied to cloth, as ab. **-kam karun 1 -कम करुन्** (for **2,** see **pyon^{u}**), to apply size, as ab. **-kôn^{u} -कोनु ।** **तानकीलः** m. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to putting it on to a loom for weaving (cf. **kôn^{u} 2**). **-küṭ^{ü}** -कंटू । तृणलताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य) a certain long-leaved water-grass, the juice of which is used as an eye-medicine.

pīñ^{ü} dyun^{u} पीञू दिनु । लिप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to insert a remedy (such as ointment, etc.) into the orifice of a wound (as if salt was being put into a cow's mouth). **—lāgun** —लागुन् । लेपयोजना m.inf. to apply to an unhealthy wound a bandage smeared with ointment, etc.

pĕna प्यन, see **pēn** and **pyon^{u}**.

pĕn^{i} प्यंनि, **pĕni** प्यनि, see **pyon^{u}**.

pen^{i} (W. 145), see **pĕñ^{ü}**.

pīn पीन् । प्रसवः m. childbirth, delivery, confinement, bearing a child (cf. **buḍa-p°**, p. 85*a*, l. 50; **pot^{u} pīn**, s.v. **pot^{u}**); cf. **pīñ^{ü}**. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । प्रसवोद्भावः m.inf. to give birth.

pīna-pyāwal पीन-प्यावल् । संपन्नप्रसवा f. a woman who has brought forth children, a matron.

pīnuk^{u} पीनुकु or **pyūnuk^{u}** प्यूनुकु । प्रसवसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pīnüc^{ü}** पीनंचू), of, or belonging to, a birth (cf. **buḍa-p°**, p. 85*b*, l. 1). This word is often used with ordinal numerals, as in **dŏy^{i}mi pyūnuk^{u}**, of the second birth (e.g. connected with a woman's second labour), and so on.

pōn पोन् । अपानम् m. the anus (cf. **g^{a}sa-p°**, p. 307*a*, l. 25) (Gr.Gr. 22); the female private parts generally (cf. **kŏ-pōn**, p. 463*a*, l. 45); cf. **pỗd^{u}**. **—ʦaṭanāwun** —ज़टनावुन् । व्यभिचारणम m.inf. to induce another (male) to have sexual intercourse with oneself, or to commit an unnatural offence with oneself.

pōna-bachĕ 1 पोन-बछ्य । योनिकूले f.pl. 'the banks of the anus', the elevated parts on each side of it. **-göʦ^{ü}r^{ü}** -ग्वज़्रू । अधरीयवस्त्रम f. trousers, long drawers. **-kôn^{u}** -कोनु । योनिव्यभिचारी m. one who (esp. a boy) is accustomed to cause another (male) to commit an unnatural offence with him. **-kö̃n^{ü}** -कांञू । व्यभिचारिणी f. a woman who is habitually unchaste. **-phĕshil** -फ्यशिल् । दुर्भगा, कुप्रजा f. (of a woman) one who has an ill-omened vulva, one who is habitually unchaste; a woman who bears a vicious child.

pōnuk^{u} पोनुकु । योनिसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pōnüc^{ü}** पोनंचू), of, or belonging to, the anus or the vulva.

pōna पोन । विपादिका f. a blister or fissure on the sole of the heel; a fissure or frost-crack in hand or foot (Gr.Gr. 22, *pōn*). **-bachĕ 2** -बछ्य । विपादिकौन्नत्यम् f.pl. the banks or elevated flesh on each side of such a fissure. **—gaʦhüñ^{ü}** —गक़्ंञू । पादस्फोटरोगोद्भवः f.inf. such a fissure to occur. **—phaṭüñ^{ü}** —फटंञू । विपादिका f.inf. such a blister to burst.

poni, see **pôñ^{u}**.

pön^{i} पांनि, see **pāna**.

pon^{u} 1 पंनु । मध्यकीलः m. a wedge (esp. for splitting wood) (cf. **dāra-p°**, p. 235*a*, l. 36) (K.Pr. 164, 204); a peg (for pegging something down) (L.V. 66); (in carpentry) a piece inserted to strengthen a joint. **—pyon^{u} 1** प्यंनु m.inf. (in a boat or the like) the joining piece to fall (out), the planks to become apart.

pon^{u} 2 पंनु । दुःखम् m. grief, sorrow, mourning (e.g. on the death of a dear one) (cf. **baba-p°**, p. 77*a*, l. 13; **dahyul^{u} p°**, p. 202*a*, l. 17); cf. **pȧnd^{i}**. **—pyon^{u} 2** —प्यंनु । दुःखशोकापातः m.inf. grief, etc., to befal (cf. **pŏtra-pon^{u} pyon^{u}**, s.v. **pọ̆th^{a}r**).

pȧn^{i} nērun पंनि-नेरुन् । (भोग-)निरर्थीभवनम् m.inf. to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a Dead Sea apple (cf. **pȧnd^{i} nērun**).

pon^{u} 3 पंनु । ताम्रादिधात्वन्तरसंयोजितसंदानकस्वर्णरसः m. jeweller's solder, the metal mixture used in soldering together the various parts of ornaments.

pȧn^{i}-kasar पंनि-कसर् । भूषणार्थसांदानिकी न्यूनता f. the metal (of the ornament) which is lost in the processes of soldering (and which is part of the goldsmith's profit). **-mal** -मल् । सांदानिकमलम् m. the impurity due to soldering (i.e. when a gold ornament is melted down, the base metal found in the product, due to the presence of solder). **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । ताम्रादियोगेन संदापना m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), the soldering parts of an ornament together; the marks of soldering at a junction of two pieces of metal.

pôn^{u} पोनु m. a secondary suffix forming abstract nouns denoting general relationship, state, condition (Gr.Gr. 144; cf. **bĕnüñ^{ü}-pôn^{u}**, p. 114*a*, l. 35; **bẹ̆n^{a}za-p°**, p. 115*a*, l. 9; **baṭ^{a}ñĕ-p°**, p. 145*a*, l. 16; **dāsa-p°**, p. 252*a*, l. 2; **kŏlayĕ-p°**, p. 442*a*, l. 21; **kanjar-p°**, p. 457*b*, l. 24; so (Gr.Gr. 144) **dāyĕ-p°**, nursehood; **pöj^{i}-p°**, lowness of position; **pāñir^{i}-p°**, the occupation of a water-carrier (**pāñur^{u}**); **parzan-p°**, the occupation of a personal servant (**parzun 1**); **pāyĕch^{i}-p°**, the conduct, condition, or occupation of an outcaste Brāhmaṇa (**pāyuch**); **vĕsa-p°**, comradeship, K.Pr. 102). When the relationship is intimate, **tôn^{u} 2** (q.v.) is used instead of **pôn^{u}**.

póiṅ, see **pôñ^{u}**.

pun m. a carpenter's chisel (El., cf. **pon^{u} 1**); a monkey (El., cf. **ponz^{u}**).

pun^{u} पुनु । पुण्यम्, मृतद्दिवसभोजनम् m. religious merit (acquired by the performance of religious actions) (Śiv. 1737); rectitude (El. *pūn*); solemn meals eaten during the first ten days after the death of an old and respected member of a Hindū family; see **—ranun,** bel. **-dān** -दान् । पुण्यनिमित्तदानम् m. a religious or pious gift; making religious or pious gifts. **—khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु । मृताहसग्धिभोजनम् m.inf. to eat the solemn meals after a death, as ab. **-pratāph** -प्रताफ् । पुण्यबलम् m. (sg. dat. **-pratāpas** -प्रतापस्), prosperity, power, beauty, or the like, the result of virtuous actions. **—ranun** —रनुन् । मृतस्य पुत्रादीनां भोजनोपायनम् m.inf. to cook (i.e. provide) the funeral meal. When an old and respected Hindū dies, it is customary for all neighbours who are related to him to provide food and cooking for the family of the deceased. This goes on for ten days after the death, and is called by the above words.

panca पंच card., i.q. **pānts,** q.v., of which it is the Skt. form, used only in a few borrowed Skt. expressions, such as **panca-yind^{i},** the five *indriyas*, or organs of sense (L.V. 79). Cf. **pantsa.**

panch पंछ् । पञ्चजनी m. (sg. dat. **pancas** पंचस्), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **pancāyĕth,** q.v.; cf. **pō̆ch.** **—karun** —करुन् । पञ्चजनतासंघट्टनम् m.inf. to assemble the members of such a body.

painch, pönch पांछ्, see **pō̆ch.**

panc-patri (? spelling) f. the N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Geranium sp.*, said to be good for wounds caused by a burn (L. 76, *panchpatri*. We should expect the word to be spelt **pöntsa-pat^{a}r** or **-pat^{ü}r^{ü}**).

pancāyĕth पंचायथ्।पञ्चमहाजनी m. (sg.dat. **pancāyĕtas** पंचायतस्), a body of arbitrators, council, or jury, consisting of five or more members, i.q. **panch,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

pand पंद् m. *Loranthus longiflorus* (El.).

paṇḍa 1 पंड । तीर्थपुरोहितः m. a minister or priest who officiates at a Hindū sacred place, and lives upon the offerings of pilgrims.

paṇḍa 2 पंड । आधारस्तम्भः m. a pillar or columnar support. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । उत्थापनम् m.inf. to elevate (some sunk-down house or the like) on struts or supports; met. to support or console some afflicted or depressed person. **—karun** —करुन् । पृष्ठे धारणम् m.inf. to lift up a heavy load on to the back. This is done with the help of an iron support. **-nür^{ü}** -नंरू । आधारदण्डभुजः f. the cross beam on the top of a columnar support, the capitol of a pillar. **—tsôn^{u}-mot^{u}** —च़ोनु-मंतु । उत्थापितो गेहादिः perf. part. (f. **—tsöñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —चांनू-मंच़ू), (of a sunken house) raised up and supported on struts; (of some one afflicted or distressed) helped, comforted. **—tsānun** —च़ानुन् । आभुग्नोत्थापनम् m.inf. to introduce supports, to elevate or support a falling house or the like by the introduction of pillars or struts; to give help to some one afflicted or sick.

pànd^{i} पंदि । सविषादम् adv. sorrowfully, dejectedly, with disappointment, full of regrets, regretfully (u.w. vbs. indicating achievement and the like) (K.Pr. 204); cf. **pon^{u} 2.** **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । भोगमनु खेदापादनम् m.inf. to draw out sorrowfully, i.e. to distress a person who has been enjoying himself, to turn another's pleasure into sorrow. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । भोगोत्तरं खेदापत्तिः m.inf. to issue sorrowfully, i.e. (after having achieved some pleasant object, that object) to lose all flavour (owing to an access of fear, sorrow, or other disturbing element), to turn to ashes in the mouth, to become a Dead Sea apple. Cf. **pàn^{i} nērun,** p. 737*b*, l. 17.

pāṇḍu पांडु m. N. of the putative father of the five Pāṇḍavas (see **pāṇḍav**). He was the husband of their mothers, Kuntī and Mādrī. The former had three sons,—Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna,—by the gods, Dharma, Vāyu, and Indra respectively. Mādrī had two sons—Nakula and Sahadēva—by the two Aśvins. **pāṇḍu-rāza** पांडु-राज़ m., id. (K. 539, 540).

pĕnd प्यंद् । कन्दुकम् f. (sg. dat. **pĕndi** प्यंदि), a ball (for playing with) (L. 458, *pind*). **pĕndi gindun** प्यंदि गिन्दुन् । गेन्दुकक्रीडनम्, तदवस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to play at ball; met. to be tossed about like a ball, to be subject to the vicissitudes of fortune, to have ups and downs.

pĕṇḍ प्यंड् । पिण्डः m. a round mass, a lump (cf. **lŏpta-p°,** p. 529*a*, l. 37); esp. the *piṇḍa*, or ball or lump of rice, etc., offered to the manes at Hindū obsequial ceremonies or Śrāddhas (cf. **pŏtra-p°,** s.v. **pŏṭh^{a}r**). **—chapàn^{i}** —छपंनि । पिण्डप्रक्षेपः m. pl. inf. to make an offering of these lumps by casting them into a river, lake, or the like.

pĕṇḍa-dān प्यंड-दान् । पिण्डनिवापविधिः m. the ceremony of making these offerings. **-milawan** -मिलवन् । सपिण्डीकरणम् f. the joining of these cakes, the ceremony of joining together the three portions of cakes, representing respectively the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather of the sacrificer. **-myul^{u}** -मिलु । शारीरसापिण्ड्यम् m. 'union of these *pĕṇḍas*', close blood-relationship. **pĕṇḍa-tsàr^{i}-wör^{ü}**

प्यंड-च़्रि-वा॑रू । पिण्डार्थभक्तस्थाली f. a cooking-pot for the preparation of these *pĕṇḍas*.

pĕnḍ^{ü} प्यंडू । वेदिः, निवासभूमिः f. (sg. dat. **pĕnjĕ प्यंज्य**), a house-altar (cf. **ạg^{a}na-p°**, p. 16*b*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 55); a person's home, one's own home; in composition this word often indicates intimacy (temporary or otherwise).

pĕnji-bôj^{u} प्यंजि-बोज़ु । सहचरः m. (f. **-bājĕñ -बाज्यञ्**), 'a sharer in the same altar'; hence, a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee. **-chamb -छम्ब्** । अकस्मान्निपातः m. (like the sudden fall of a victim on an altar) a crashing fall, sudden and unexpected destruction. **-chamb gaʦhun -छम्ब् गछुन्** । अकस्मान्निपातापत्तिः m.inf. sudden and unexpected fall (i.e. destruction) to occur (e.g. with reference to the fall of a person from a high office) (K.Pr. 227). **-chamb karun -छम्ब् करुन्** । अकस्मान्निपातनम् m.inf. suddenly and unexpectedly to throw down a person (e.g. cast him down from some high office). **-ʦāṭh -च़ाठ्** । सहचरः m. (sg. dat. **-ʦāṭas -च़ाटस्**), 'a pupil at the altar,' a fellow-plotter, a conspirator. **-yār -यार्** । वेदिसखा m. a boon companion (in dissipation), a fellow debauchee. **-yār^{a}z -यारज़्** । वेदिसख्यम् f. boon companionship, as ab. (esp. when the companionship is casually contracted and is only temporary, as when, e.g. a couple of people join forces in a gaming house).

pind पिंद् । प्लवः (पक्षिविशेषः) f. (sg. dat. **pindi पिंदि**), a certain waterfowl, the Indian Little Grebe, *Tachybaptes albipennis* (L. 123). **pindi-ṭhūl पिंदि-टूल्** । प्लवाण्डम् m. its egg.

pŏnd प्वंद् । क्षुतम् f. (sg. dat. **pŏnd^{i} प्वंदि**), a sneeze, sneezing (cf. **marʦa-p°**, p. 594*b*, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 126, 134; K.Pr. 143). **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यञू** । क्षुतोद्भवः f.inf. a sneeze to take place (esp. at the beginning of any work, for which it is a very bad omen). **—trāvüñ^{ü} —त्रावंञू** । क्षुतनिरासः f.inf. to sneeze.

pŏnda-nāsth प्वंद-नास्थ् । क्षुतौषधिः f. (sg. dat. **-nāsti -नास्ति**), snuff, which is used to cause sneezing; esp. when made of the *Rhododendron campanulatum*, used as a snuff for headache (L. 76, *punda nást*). **—pŏnd —प्वंद्** । बहुलक्षुतोद्भवः f. sneeze on sneeze, a violent fit of sneezing, or a number of people sneezing at the same time.

pônd^{u} पोंदु, see **pỗd^{u}**.

pandāh पंदाह् । पञ्चदश card. (pl. dat. **pandāhan पंदाहन्**), fifteen (Gr.Gr. 76).

pandöh^{i} पंदा॑हि, the form taken by **pandāh** as a multiplicative, as in **kāh pandöh^{i} akh hath ta pönʦahaiṭh,** eleven fifteens are a hundred and sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 86).

pandāhan-hond^{u} पंदाहन्-हंन्दु । पञ्चदशसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हं॑ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, fifteen; costing fifteen (rupees, pice, etc.).

pandöhyum^{u} पंदा॑हिमु । पञ्चदशः ord. (f. **pandöhim^{ü} पंदा॑हिमू**), fifteenth (Gr.Gr. 76).

pĕndul^{u} प्यंदुलु । अङ्गसंकोचापत्तिः m. shrinking together of the parts or limbs (of anything), shrinking into a ball (cf. **gōjĕ-p°**, p. 281*b*, l. 3).

pŏndal प्वंदल् । क्षुतविकृतियुक्तः adj. c.g. one who suffers from an attack of sneezing (Gr.Gr. 126).

pŏndun प्वंदुन् । क्षुतकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pọnd^{u} प्वंदु**; 2 p.p. **pŏnzōv प्वंज़ोव्**). This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles, as in **pọndun,** it was sneezed by him, i.e. he sneezed) to sneeze (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M., L.V. 46).

pinḍāra पिंडार । गर्वः m. pride, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, contempt for others. **—anun —अनुन्** । मदोद्भवः m.inf. to show contempt. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । गर्वाविर्भावः m.inf. contempt to be displayed. **—khasun —खसुन्** । गर्वारोहः m.inf. contempt to arise, i.e. to be felt (e.g. for another's actions), want of consideration (for another's labours) to be shown.

pinḍör^{i} पिंडा॑रि । गर्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. haughty, arrogant, contemptuous.

punḍarīkh पुंडरीख् m. (sg. dat. **punḍarīkas पुंडरीकस्**), N. of a demon, in Sanskrit usually called Pauṇḍraka, who claimed that he, and not Krishna (Skt., *Kṛṣṇa*) Vāsudēva, was the real Krishna. He was killed by the latter (K. 867 ff.).

pȧnḍith पं॑डिथ् । पण्डितः m. (sg. dat. **pȧnḍitas पं॑डितस्**; his wife is **pȧnḍ^{i}tōñ^{ü} पं॑डिता॑ञू**, q.v.), a pandit, a man learned in Sanskrit and similar Hindū studies (cf. **pȧr^{i}-p°**) (Gr.Gr. 39, 142; W. 17, *pundit*; L.V. 3; Rām. 85, 1587; K. 944, 990, 991); a Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇ, a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste (cf. **pŏnasan-p°**, p. 742*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 240). **pȧnḍith-bāy पं॑डिथ्-बाय्** । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pundit's lady, the wife of an influential and well-to-do pandit. **-dachin -दछिन्** । पण्डितदक्षिणा f. a pandit's fee. **-koṭ^{u} -कंटु** । पण्डितपुत्रः m. the son of a pandit (esp. a worthy son), a son of pandits, i.e. a worthy young pandit.

pȧnḍithgī पं॑डिथ्गी । पण्डितवृत्तिः f. the condition or profession of a pandit.

pȧnḍ^{i}til पं॑डितिल् । पण्डितंमन्यता f. acting as a pandit (even if not learned), thinking oneself to be a pandit (Gr.Gr. 142).

pȧnḍ^{i}tōñ^{ü} पं॑डिता॑ञू । पण्डितस्त्री f. a pandit's wife (Gr.Gr. 39; W. 17, *punditön^{i}*).

pȧnḍ^{i}töz^{ü} पं॑डिता॑ज़ू । पाण्डित्यम्, पाण्डित्योपयोगिनी विद्या (जीविका) f. panditship, the learning which constitutes a man's right to be called a pandit (Gr.Gr. 143); the profession of a pandit (i.e. teaching and the like), a paṇḍit's livelihood.

pāṇḍav पांडव् m. a Pāṇḍava, one of the five heroes of the Skt. *Mahābhārata*. Their mothers' names were Kuntī and Mādrī (L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 710, 853; K. 533, 537, 541–2, 546, 689, 699, 1001, 1011, 1017; K.Pr. 47, 243). See **pāṇḍu.**

pĕṇḍav प्यंडव् । वेदिका m. a sacrificial altar or piece of high ground used as such (cf. **ạg^{a}na-p°,** p. 16*b*, l. 42) (K. 372, 1037). Cf. **pĕṇḍ^{ü}.**

pinga पिंग । प्रियङ्गुः f. a kind of small millet, *Panicum italicum* (El. also *pingi*; L. 330, 337, *ping, panicum miliaceum*; K.Pr. 87). **-hyol^{u} -ह्यंलु । प्रियङ्गुमञ्जरी** m. a head of the seeds of this millet. **-tūj^{i} -तूजि । प्रियङ्गुतण्डुलम्** f. the husked seed of this millet.

pingi-kāṭh पिंगि-काठ् । प्रियङ्गुतृणनालम् m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas -काठस्**), its stalk. **-rôch^{u} -रोछु । प्रियङ्गुरचाद्ण्डम** m. a kind of scarecrow used in a field of this millet for the purpose of frightening away birds. It is a post stuck in the ground, with a number of black rags fastened at its top. **-wŏgra -व्रग्र । प्रियङ्गुभक्तविशेषः** m. a porridge or gruel of this millet from which the water in which the grains have been cooked has not been strained off. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । प्रियङ्गुभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), a porridge of this millet from which the water in which it has been cooked has been drained off.

pangrai (? spelling and gender), in *aree-ʦar pangrai* (L. 463), the first of the four weedings of a rice field (? **pana-grāy**).

pānigrah पानिग्रह् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage (K. 666).

pānigrahan पानिग्रहन् m. a marriage ceremony, a wedding, marriage; **pānigrahanas yiñ^{ü},** (of a woman) to become wedded (K. 774).

pangath पंगथ् । पङ्क्तिः, संततिः f. (sg. dat. **pangüʦ^{ü} पंगंच़ू**), a line, file, line of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like; a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); a line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; a body of fellows (such as people of one caste or of one religion, or a body of students, or the like). Cf. **pank^{a}th.**

panāh 1 पनाह् (= پہن) **। परिणाहः** m. width, breadth (of cloth, etc.) (El. *panah*, Gr.M.). **-sôw^{u} -सोवु । विशिष्टपरिणाहः** adj. (f. **-söv^{ü} -सांवू**), (of cloth or the like) specially broad, fine and broad.

panāh 2 पनाह् پناہ **। शरणम्** m. protection, defence, shelter, shade, asylum, refuge. **—mangun —मंगुन् । शरणागमनम्** m.inf. to seek protection (from), to beg for an asylum; to pray for deliverance (from); to avoid, eschew; to implore mercy; to surrender at discretion.

panāhdār पनाह्दार् । विशिष्टपरिणाहः adj. c.g. (of a cloth, surface of land, or the like) specially wide, fine and wide, very wide (Rām. 741, K.Pr. 204).

pinhān पिन्हान् پنہان adj. c.g. secret, hidden, concealed (H. vii, 10).

punahsund पुनह्सुंद् (K. 198–9) said to be a corruption of the Skt. **punaḥ santu,** may they be again, i.e. may you have more and more (children). Cf. **pŏnasond^{u}.**

panj पंज् پنج card. five. A Persian word used in the following:— **—mewa —म्यव** (= پنج میوه) **। पञ्चफली** m. 'the five fruits' (almonds, coconuts, pistachios, *jalgōza* (q.v.), and dates). **-shĕmba -शेंब** پنج شنبه m. Thursday (W. 107).

panja पंज پنجه **। पञ्चसंख्यात्मकः, अङ्गुलिपञ्चकसंघः** m. an aggregate of five; a five (in cards, on dice, or the like); the hand with the five fingers extended (cf. **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 2) (Gr.M.); the paw or claw of beast or bird (Gr.M.; Rām. 410, 601, 697–8, 703; H. xii, 16–17). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । पञ्चकाघातः** m.inf. 'to give the five', i.e. to strike with the five fingers, to scratch with the five finger-nails or (of a wild beast) to tear with the claws. **-ʦoṭ^{u} -च़ंटु । छिन्नपञ्चशाखः** adj. (f. **-ʦüṭ^{ü} -च़ंटू**), one whose fingers, toes, or claws have all been cut off (of man, beast, or bird).

panjī पंजी f. a bird's talon (El.); the five fingers (El. *panjih*, cf. **panja**; W. 114, *panji*).

pĕnji प्यंजि, see **pĕṇḍ^{ü}.**

pinj f. a wheel (El.).

panjāb पंजाब् m. N. of the Land of the Five Rivers, the Panjāb (Rām. 1198).

panjölī पंजांली f. a yoke (El.).

púnjan m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

panjara पंजर پنجره **। पञ्जरः, चित्रकवाटः** m. a cage (Gr.M., Rām. 19, K.Pr. 167); a lattice door, a door of ornamental lattice-work, a lattice window-shutter, a window (YZ. 563); lattice-work (L. 461, *pinjara*); a skeleton (cf. **panzur**). **-bīn -बीन् । गवाक्षपटान्तशाखा** f. the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double lattice door or double window-shutter when shut. **-chān -छान् । गवाक्षपञ्जरशिल्पी** m. a lattice carpenter. **-kör^{i} -कांरि । अतिक्षीणता** f. emaciation, extreme leanness. **-kör^{i} gaʦhün^{ü} -कांरि गछ़्नू । कारावासानुभवः** f.inf. to become an emaciated skeleton; hence, to become imprisoned (the result of which is emaciation), to have a dwelling which is like a prison. **-körī -कांरी । चित्रपञ्जरशिल्पः** f. a lattice-worker, a man who makes lattices. **-poṭ^{u} -पंटु । एको गवाक्षपटः** m. one leaf of a lattice door. **-tākh -ताख्** پانجرہ طاق **। गवाक्षपटयुगलम्** m. a pair of window-lattices.

panjīr पंजीर् । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. a dainty dish composed of five (*pan*) ingredients (clarified butter, honey, areca nut, cumin-seed, etc.) (L. 259, *panjīri*), caudle. It is consumed in the house of a rich man on the occasion of a son's birth.

pankhī पंखी m. a bird (El. *pánkhi*) (K. 969).

pānakh पानख् । पानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pānakas पानकस्**), a kind of drink (made up of honey, sugar, cloves, nutmeg, pepper, cardamom, musk, saffron, sandal, etc.) used in religious worship (Śiv. 231).

pinakh पिनख् । तन्द्री f. (sg. dat. **pinaki पिनकि**), intoxication, stupor, drowsiness.

pank^{a}th पंकथ् । पङ्क्तिः, संततिः f. (sg. dat. **pank^{ü}ʦ^{ü} पंकच़ू**), a line, file, line (of men, animals, trees, separate letters, or the like); a line (in writing) (Gr.M.); a line of descendants, straight descent, lineage; cf. **pangath.** **—navüñ^{ü} —नवंञू । संततिविस्तारः** f.inf. descendants to multiply, the having many descendants. **—ʦhĕnüñ^{ü} —छ़्यनंञू । संततिनाशः** f.inf. descendants to be cut off, a family to die out.

pankaz पंकज़् m. a lotus (Śiv. 1326, 1741).

pīnal पीनल् । गर्भधारणशीला f. (of a woman) normally pregnant, in the family way; one who has just borne a child.

pōnal पोनल् । विशिष्टयोनिः adj. c.g. one who has an anus (esp. one marked by some peculiarity).

pȧn^{i}lad पंनिलद् । संदानाङ्कितः adj. c.g. possessing the mark of a union or repair (of some article, such as a vessel, an ornament, or a board).

punim^{ü} पुनिमू (often written **punim पुनिम्**) or **pūnim पूनिम् । पौर्णमासी** f. the day of the full moon (cf. **kāwa-p°**, p. 495*a*, l. 21) (Śiv. 209, 526). **-dŏh -द्वह्** or **-dŏha -द्वह । पूर्णिमायाम्** adv. on the full-moon day (Śiv. 740; Rām. 400, *dŏh*). **-hond^{u} -हंन्दु । पूर्णिमासंवन्धी** gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, or produced on the day of the full moon (Śiv. 525, 1042, 1574; Rām. 1771). **-ʦand^{a}r -च़न्द्र्** or **-ʦandrama -च़ंद्रम । पार्वणचन्द्रः** f. the moon of the full-moon day (Śiv. 692; Rām. 406, *-dra*; 312, 543, *-drama*); met. a king or other great man who is a bounteous and fortunate ruler.

panun^{u} पनुनु । स्वकीयः adj. (f. **panüñ^{ü} पनंञू**), of, or belonging to, self, own (one's, his, etc.). This word, like the Hindī *apnā*, always refers to the subject of the sentence (Gr.Gr. 91, 141, 152; Gr.M.; Śiv. 624, etc.; Rām. 220, etc.; H. x, 6; xi, 10; K.Pr. 163, 164). According to grammarians, this word is looked upon as the gen. of **pāna,** q.v.; my own (L.V. 3, 82, 85, 104; Śiv. 41, 73, 178, 341, etc.; Rām. 91, 234, 299; H. iii, 1; iv, 7; vii, 21–2, 26; x, 12; xii, 22; K.Pr. 163); our own (Śiv. 83, 1279, 1752; H. x, 12); thine own (L.V. 55, 57; Śiv. 161, 481, 486, 630, etc.; Rām. 13, 15, 17, 43–4, etc.; H. ii, 9, 11; iii, 2, 9; v, 1, 10; vi, 6, etc.; YZ. 81, 189; K.Pr. 163); your own (H. x, 1); his own (L.V. 45; Śiv. 123, 902, 904–5, etc.; Rām. 78, 107, 220, 239, etc.; K. 210, 241, 378, etc.; H. ii, 5, 7, 11; v, 1, 4, 9, etc.); her own (Rām. 1319; K. 271, 643; H. iii, 2, 4; v, 5, 8–10, 12, etc.; YZ. 76, 249; K.Pr. 164); their own (Śiv. 1030, 1356; Rām. 711, 1397, 1424, 1536; H. v, 10; viii, 1, 5, 11; x, 5; xii, 8). **—āsun —आसुन्** m.inf. to become one's own, to become independent (Rām. 1148). **—pān —पान् । स्वात्मा** m. one's own body, one's own self (cf. **panani pānüc^{ü} khabar,** p. 391*a*, l. 20) (Gr.M.; L.V. 62, 82, 85; Śiv. 235, 278, 362, 492, 578, 1211; Rām. 401, 499, 824, 1135, 1422, 1453, 1536, 1703; K.Pr. 86). **—pān rachun —पान् रछुन्** m.inf. to keep one's own self, to keep one's temper, to make the best of a difficulty, to show stoicism.

panȧni pāna पनंनि पान । स्वयमेव adv. of one's own self, spontaneously; in one's own person (Śiv. 651, 1280).

panañĕ jāyĕ पनञ जाय adv. in one's own place; hence, secretly, privately (Rām. 1579).

punun पुनुन् । सफलीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pun^{u} पुनु**), to come true (of a blessing, curse, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 206). **pun^{u}-mot^{u} पुनु-मंतु । सफलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **puñ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पुञू-मंच़ू**), come true (as ab.).

pānañār पानञार् । आत्मीयता m. the feeling of self, i.e. the looking upon another as equivalent to oneself (as in friendship or the like), loving sympathy (Gr.Gr. 141, K. 1080).

pánúr, see **pāñur^{u}.**

pŏnarwas प्वनर्वस् । पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रम् m. N. of the seventh lunar mansion or lunar asterism, known in Sanskrit as 'Punarvasu' (Śiv. 1550).

pĕnas प्यनस्, see **pyon^{u}.**

pinas पिनस् । कर्णीरथः f. a palanquin for ladies.

pāṇsa, pāṅsah, see **paĩsa.**

paṅsah, see **panʦāh.**

pŏnason^{u} प्वनसंनु । आभ्युदयिकविशेषः m. N. of a ceremony performed by women on the occasion of the dyeing of the bridegroom's or boy's feet, etc. (performed at a Hindū wedding, the ceremonial tonsure, investment with the sacred thread, or the like).

pŏnasan-bata प्वनसन्-बत । भक्तविशेषः m. the boiled rice distributed to the guests before this ceremony. **-pȧṇḍith** -पंडिथ् । आभ्युदयिकव्यवहाराभिज्ञः m. (sg. dat. **-pȧṇḍitas** -पंडितस्), the superintendent (i.e. the expert person who arranges the details) of this ceremony.

pŏnasond^{u} प्वनसंन्दु । आभ्युदयिकभाषणम् m. the auspicious compliment uttered by a guest at the **pŏnason^{u}** (q.v.) ceremony. Cf. **punahsund,** and **shōkh ta pŏ^{o}**, s.v. **shōkh.**

pūnt^{u} पूंतु, see **pū̃t^{u}.**

pīnth पींथ् or पीन्थ्, see **pī̃th.**

pōnth पोंथ्, see **pō̃th.** **pönth** पांथ्, see **pö̃th.**

pönthan पांथन्, **pönthun** पांथुन्, see **pō̃than, 1, 2, 3.**

pŏnēth^{a}r प्वनेथ्र् । पुनर्विवाहः m. (sg. dat. **pŏnēt^{a}ras** प्वनेत्रस्), (of a man) a second, or later, marriage.

pŏnēt^{a}r^{i}-kŏlay प्वनेत्रि-क्वलय् । पुनर्विवाहसंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. the wife of a man's second (or later) marriage. She is generally supposed to be bold and arrogant, and this word is mostly used with an allusion to these qualities. **-kār** -कार् । पुनर्विवाहव्यवहारः m. the arrangements for, or ceremony of, such a marriage. **-mahārāza** -महाराज़ । पुनर्विवाहयोगिवरः m. the bridegroom of such a marriage.

pŏnēt^{a}ruk^{u} प्वनेत्रुकु । पुनर्विवाहसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pŏnēt^{a}rüc^{ü}** प्वनेत्रंचू), of, or belonging to, a second (or later) marriage.

pōntal पोंतल्, see **pō̃tal.**

pōnṭal पोंटल्, see **pō̃ṭal.**

paintre, see **pöntsatr^{a}h.**

pīnt^{a}r पींत्र् or पीन्त्र्, see **pī̃t^{a}r.**

pīntur^{u} पींतुरु or पीन्तुरु, see **pī̃tur^{u}.**

pŏnētur^{u} प्वनेतुरु । पुनर्विवाहयुतः adj. m. a man who has made a second (or later) marriage.

pántraṭ, see **pā̃-traṭh,** s.v. **pôñ^{u}.**

pántsádar, see **pā̃-tsādar,** s.v. **pôñ^{u}.**

paiṅtsah, see **pūnts^{a}h.**

paintsahyum, see **pūnts^{a}hyum^{u}.**

pāntsawuh (El.), i.q. **pūnts^{a}h,** q.v.

pantsa पञ्च़ or पञ्छ़, the Kāshmīrī form of the Sanskrit word *pañca*, i.q. **pānts,** five, q.v., occurring in Sanskrit compounds, such as the following:— **pantsa-daiwath** पञ्च़-दैवथ् m. (sg. dat. **-daiwatas** -दैवतस्), (among Hindūs) a certain group of five gods (Dharma, Indra, Vāyu, and the two Aśvins, who were the fathers of the five Pāṇḍavas. The first three begot, respectively, Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna on Kuntī, and the last two Nakula and Sahadēva on Mādrī) (K. 537 ff.); cf. **diwatā.** **-mŏkh** -म्वख् the equivalent of Skt. *pañca-mukha*, five-faced, a title of the god Shiwa (Śiva) (Śiv. 516, 1567). **-stavī** -स्तवी f. N. of a certain hymn of praise (Śiv. 1498). **-tatŏ** -तत्व m.pl. the equivalent of the Skt. *pañca-tattva*, the five elements taken collectively, i.e. earth, air, heat or light, water, and ether, as a group, i.e. the whole of creation (Śiv. 1033); cf. **pönts tŏth,** l. 14 bel.

pānts पाञ्च़् or **pönts** पांञ्च़् or **pā̃tsh** पाँछ़् or **pō̃tsh** पाँछ़् । पञ्च card. five (Gr.Gr. 11, 76, 83; Gr.M.; L.V. 77, 95; K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 516, 710, 853, 914, 1520; Rām. 1768; K. 1011; H. viii, 10; x, 1, 2, 6, 14); a collection of five things, a five. **—hath** —हथ् । पञ्चशती card. (pl. dat. **—hatan** —हतन्), five hundred (Gr.M., K. 824); five pice (cf. **hath,** p. 357*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 85). **—tŏth** —त्वथ् m.pl. (Śiv. 1498, 1831), i.q. **pantsa-tatŏ,** l. 6 ab.

pöntsa-bôg^{u} पांञ्च़-बोगु । पञ्चभागकः adj. (f. **-böj^{ü}** -बांजू), consisting of five portions or shares. **-dol^{u}** -दंलु । पञ्चवारदलितः, पञ्चभागोपेतः adj. (f. **-düj^{ü}** -दंजू), (of paddy or the like) pounded (i.e. husked) five times; (of a board or the like) shaved or smoothed five times; (of a field or the like) consisting of five parts. **-dôr^{u}** -दोरु । पञ्चपचकः adj. (f. **-dör^{ü}** -दांरू), possessing five side-doors or five windows. **-gan** -गन् or **-gun^{u}** -गुनु । पञ्चगुणितः adj. (f. **-güñ^{ü}** -गंञू), fivefold, multiplied by five (W. 105, *pantsguṇ*). **-gor^{u}** -गरु । पञ्चगेहीयः adj. (f. **-gür^{ü}** -गंरू), (of a place, village, or the like) consisting of five houses. **-grish^{ü}** -ग्रिशू । पञ्चदुर्ग्रहयोगः f. a conjunction of five unlucky planets (**grah 2**); met. a sudden attack of calamities (such as terror from foes, disease, etc.) all round one. **-grish^{ü} mēlüñ^{ü}** -ग्रिशू मेलंञू । परितो विघातापत्तिः f.inf. to be surrounded by calamities. **-grish^{ü} wŏthüñ^{ü}** -ग्रिशू व्वथंञू । परितो विघ्नबाधोत्पत्तिः f.inf. calamities to arise all round one. **-gavy** -गव्य् । पञ्चगव्यम् m. the five products of the cow (i.e. milk, butter, clarified butter, urine, and cowdung, used in purificatory ceremonies). **-khor^{u}** -खंरु । पञ्चभारोत्पत्तिकः adj. (f. **-khür^{ü}** -खंरू), (of a field) capable of bearing a crop of five **khor^{u}**, each of two sheaves (see **khor^{u} 3**) (a **lôw^{u}** is as much paddy in stalk as can be grasped in the hand; six **lôw^{u}** = one **gĕḍ^{ü}**, or sheaf; two **gĕḍ^{ü}** = one **khor^{u}**. The amount of grain in a **lôw^{u}** is about three seers); a load of paddy equivalent to five **khor^{u}**. **-khôr^{u}** -खोरु । पञ्चखारीकः adj. (f. **-khör^{ü}** -खांरू), (a field) producing, or (a load) of, five **khārs,** or ass's loads (see **khār 3**). **-kôl^{u}** -कोलु । पञ्चकालिकः adj. (f. **-köj^{ü}** -कांजू or **-köj^{i}** -कांजि), occurring five times, occurring at five separate periods. **-kösh^{i}lad** -कांशिलद् । पञ्चदैवसोपवासी m. (f. **-kösh^{i}ladiñ** -कांशिलदिञ्), one who fasts, or does not eat, for five days (cf. **kösh^{i}lad**).

-lor^{u} -लंरु । पञ्चयष्टिकः adj. (f. **-lür**^{ü} -लंरू), (of a rope, string, garland, or the like) consisting of five strands. **-mon**^{u} -मंनु or **-moñ**^{u} -मंञु । पञ्चाढकः adj. (f. **-müñ**^{ü} -मंञू), weighing five **man** (of one and a half seers, or three pounds) each ; a stone or other weight used for weighing that amount ; cf. **man 3.** **-môs**^{u} -मोसु । पञ्चमासिकः adj. (f. **-mös**^{ü} -मांसू), of five months, five months old ; produced after five months. **—nö** —नां । पञ्चाङ्कः m. the figure 5 in the Śāradā character. **-poch**^{u} -पंछु । पञ्चपाक्षिकः adj. (f. **-püch**^{ü} -पंछू), of, or belonging to, five lunar fortnights, e.g. : (of grain or the like) growing in five fortnights ; (of a human being) born after five fortnights ; the obsequial oblation performed on the expiry of five fortnights (after a death) ; and so on. **-pokh**^{u} -पंखु । पञ्चपक्षकः adj. (f. **-püch**^{ü} -पंछू), possessing five wings ; possessing five people on one's side, possessing five allies ; (of a feast or the like) attended by members of five sets of relatives. **-pūr**^{u} -पूरु । पञ्चपुरः adj. (f. **-pūr**^{ü} -पूरू), (of a house) possessing five stories, five-storied ; so, (of an ornament or the like) consisting of five pieces one above the other ; (of the guests at a feast or the like) in five groups (graded one above the other according to precedence in honour) ; cf. **pōr 1.** **-pūsh**^{u} -पूशु । पञ्चपुष्पकः adj. (f. **-pūsh**^{ü} -पूशू), (of a plant) bearing five blossoms ; (of an ornament or figured cloth) decorated with five knobs, rosettes, figured flowers, or the like ; cf. **pōsh.** **-pọ̆t**^{u} -प्वंतु । पञ्चपुत्रः adj. (f. **-pŏts**^{ü} -प्वंच़ू), possessing five sons. **-pọ̆th**^{o}**r**^{u} -प्वंथरु or (Gr.Gr. 75) **-pŏtur** -प्वतुर् । पञ्चपुत्रः adj. (f. **-pŏth**^{ü}**r**^{ü} -प्वथरू), id. **-pat**^{a}**r** -पतर् or **-pat**^{ü}**r**^{ü} -पतरू f., see **panc-patri.** **-pôw**^{u} -पोवु । पञ्चपावमितः, पञ्चवितस्तिकः (f. **-pöv**^{ü} -पांवू), weighing five quarters (of a seer) ; measuring five spans ; a weight for weighing five quarters (of a seer) ; cf. **pāv.** **-rong**^{u} -रंगु । पञ्चरागः, पञ्चप्रकारकः adj. (f. **-rünj**^{ü} -रंजू),of five colours ; five-coloured ; of five different kinds. **-rŏpayyun**^{u} -र्वपयिनु । पञ्चरौप्यमूल्यकः adj. f. (**-rŏpayiñ**^{ü} -र्वपयिञू), costing five rupees, worth five rupees ; earning wages of five rupees. **-roṭ**^{u} -रंटु । पञ्चव्यूतिततः, पञ्चसमाधिकभागः adj. (f. **-rüṭ**^{ü} -रंटू), cloth of which the warp is in five different equal sets of thread ; exchanged for something five times its weight. **-ryot**^{u} -र्यंतु । पञ्चमासिकः adj. (f. **-rĕts**^{ü} -र्यंच़ू), of, or belonging to, five months. **-shot**^{u} -शंतु । पञ्चशत्यः adj. (f. **-shüts**^{ü} -शंच़ू), of, or belonging to, five hundred (e.g. a cloth with a warp of five hundred threads, or a person whose wages are five hundred). **-shĕtyun**^{u} -शत्युनु । पञ्चशतमूल्यः adj. (f. **-shĕtiñ**^{ü} -शतिञ), worth, or costing, five hundred ; having wages amounting to five hundred. **-syūr**^{u} -स्यूरु । पञ्चसेटकमितः adj. (f. **-sīr**^{ü} -सीरू), weighing five seers (of, nominally, 2 lbs. each) ; a weight (for weighing) amounting to five seers. **-trok**^{u} -त्रंकु । पञ्चद्रौणिकः adj. (f. **-trüc**^{ü} -त्रंचू), weighing or measuring five *trakhs* (of 9½ lbs. each) ; (of a field or the like) bearing grain amounting to five *trakhs.* **-wahur**^{u} -वहुरु । पञ्चवार्षिकः adj. (f. **-warish**^{ü} -वरिशू), of, or belonging to, five years, five years old. **-taran** -तरन् f. (sg. dat. **-tarüñ**^{ü} -तरंञू), N. of a certain river of Kashmīr, probably the same as the *Pañca-taraṅgiṇī* of Sanskrit literature, the joint name of five streams on the route to Amarnāth (see RT.Tr. II, 409) (Śiv. 516). **-wokh**^{u} -वंखु । पञ्चकालिकः adj. (f. **-wüch**^{ü} -वंछू), occurring or used five times (a day or the like). **-wôr**^{u} -वोरु । पञ्चावरणः adj. (f. **-wör**^{ü} -वांरू), possessing five coverings ; (of an action or business) done five times.

pöntsi पांच़ि । पञ्चशः adv. by fives, five by five (as in **pöntsi mŏhari,** for five *mohars* each, Śiv. 1285). **—laṭi** —लटि । पञ्चवारम् adv. five times. **—phiri** —फिरि । पञ्चवारम् adv., id. **—pöntsi** —पांच़ि । पञ्चशः adv. by fives, in fives, five by five. **—ranga** —रंग । पञ्चप्रकारेण adv. in five manners, in five different ways, in five kinds. **—vizi** —विज़ि । पञ्चवेलम् adv. at five times in a single period.

pöntsan-hond^{u} पांच़न्-हंन्दु । पञ्चसंबन्धी gen.pl. (f. **-hünz**^{ü} -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, five ; costing five (rupees, etc.).

pūnts^{i}**-pöntsaway** पूंच़ि-पांच़वय् । समग्रमेव पञ्चकम् card. a complete group of five, even all five, the entire five.

pöntsay पांच़य् card. only five (Gr.Gr. 83).

pūnts^{i} पूंच़ि, see ab.

pantsāh पच़ाह् । पञ्चाशत् card. fifty (El. *páṅsah* and *pántsah* ; Gr.Gr. 78, 84 ; Gr.M.) ; a collection of fifty things, a fifty.

pantsöh^{i} पच़ांहि, the form taken by **pantsāh,** fifty, as a multiplicative, as in **kāh pantsöh**^{i} **pönts hath ta pantsāh,** eleven fifties (are) five hundred and fifty (Gr.Gr. 86). **pantsāhan-hond**^{u} पच़ाहन्-हंन्दु । पञ्चाशन्मूल्यकः (f. **-hünz**^{ü} -हंज़ू) of, or belonging to, fifty ; costing, or worth, fifty rupees ; receiving wages amounting to fifty (rupees, etc.).

pīntsh पींछ़् or पीन्छ़्, see **pītsh.**

pūntshu, see **pūntshuw**^{u}.

pūntsh^{ü} पून्छ़ू, for **pũtsh**^{ü} पूँछ़ू, see **pōth.**

pūnts^{a}**h** पूंच़ह् or **pūnts**^{ü}**h** पूंच़ूह्, also written **pũts**^{a}**h** पूँच़ह् । पञ्चविंशतिः card. twenty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintsah* or *pántsawuh*) ; a collection of twenty-five things, a twenty-five.

pöntsahaiṭh **पा॑ञ्च़हैठ् । पञ्चषष्टिः** card. (pl. dat. **pöntsahaiṭhan** **पा॑ञ्च़हैठन्**), sixty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a group of sixty-five, a sixty-five.

pöntsahaiṭhukᵘ **पा॑ञ्च़हैठुकु । पञ्चषष्टितमसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **pöntsahaiṭhücᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़हैठ॑चू**), of the sixty-fifth (year).

pöntsahaiṭhan-hondᵘ **पा॑ञ्च़हैठन्-ह॑न्दु । पञ्चषष्टिवेतनः(मूल्यः)** pl. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ̈** **-ह॑ञ्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, sixty-five; costing, or worth, sixty-five; receiving wages amounting to sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsahaiṭhyumᵘ **पा॑ञ्च़हैठिमु** or **pöntsahūṭhyumᵘ** **पा॑ञ्च़हू॑तिमु । पञ्चषष्टितमः** ord. (f. **pöntsahai(hū)ṭhimᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़है(हू॑)ठिमू**), sixty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pöntsahaiṭhyunᵘ **पा॑ञ्च़हैठिनु** or **pöntsahūṭhyunᵘ** **पा॑ञ्च़हू॑ठिनु । पञ्चषष्टिमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **pöntsahai(hū)ṭhiñᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़है(हू॑)ठिञू**), costing sixty-five (rupees, etc.); having a salary (etc.) of sixty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsahatyumᵘ **पा॑ञ्च़हतिमु** ord. (f. **pöntsahatimᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़हतिमू**), five hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80). Cf. **pānts hath**, p. 742*b*, l. 11.

pūntshuwᵘ **पून्छ़ुवु । षोडशकपर्दिकामात्रधनम्** m. 'a twenty-fiver', i.e. a certain monetary value, the fourth part of a 'hundreder' (*hath*) (p. 357*b*, l. 3) or pice, and equal in value to sixteen cowries, the *pūntshu* of RT.Tr. II, 311–12, q.v. (K.Pr. 56 (*púṅtshuv*), 80 (*puṅtshú*), 216 (*puṅtshi*)). **—bar** **—बर् । पादघटकमितः** adj. c.g. weighing the fourth part of a *tōlā* (which is equal to about half an ounce). This is principally used with reference to such things as saffron, musk, spices, or the like.

pantsöhyumᵘ **पञ्च़ा॑हिमु । पञ्चाशत्तमः** ord. (**pantsöhimᵘ̈** **पञ्च़ा॑हिमू**), fiftieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pūntsᵃhyumᵘ **पूञ्च़हिमु** or **pūntsᵘ̈hyumᵘ** **पूञ्च़ूहिमु । पञ्चविंशतितमः** ord. (f. **pūntsᵃhimᵘ̈** **पूञ्च़हिमू** or **pūntsᵘ̈himᵘ̈** **पूञ्च़ूहिमू**), twenty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintsahyum*).

pöntsokᵘ **पा॑ञ्च़कु** or **pöntsukh** **पा॑ञ्च़ुख्**; also written **pō̃tsokᵘ** **पाँच़कु**, **pō̃tsukh** **पाँच़ुख् । पञ्चकम्** m. (sg. dat. **pöntsakas** **पा॑ञ्च़कस्** or **pō̃tsakas** **पाँच़कस्**), a group of five (esp. used as an astrological term with reference to the heavenly bodies) (cf. **draṭha-pō̃tsukh**, p. 250*a*, l. 7; **kara-pöntsokᵘ**, p. 465*b*, l. 33).

pantsāl **पञ्च़ाल् । पर्वतविशेषः** m. N. of a celebrated pass and (by extension) of a mountain range on the south of the Valley of Kashmīr, the *Pañcāla* of Skt. and the Pīr Panjāl of Europeans. Also called **Pöntsāl** (El. *panzāl*) (see RT.Tr. II, 396 ff.; Śiv. 1637, 1681); N. of an ancient country in India, the Pañcāla of Skt. literature. **—kāv** **—काव्** or **pöntsāl kāv** **पा॑ञ्च़ाल् काव् । काकविशेषः** m. (f. **-kövin̄** **-का॑विञ्**), a certain large and powerful bird looked upon as a kind of crow. It is said to be black in colour and to be able to kill a weak man or animal; met. a dark-natured, greedy, cruel man (or, f., woman).

pantsölⁱ **पञ्च़ा॑लि । पञ्चालपार्वतीयः** adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the Pantsāl range; of, or belonging to, the country of India known as Pañcāla.

pīntsal **पीं॑च़ल्** or **पीञ्च़ल्**, see **pī̃tsal.**

pöntsāl **पा॑ञ्च़ाल् । पर्वतविशेषः** m. the Pantsāl range and pass. See **pantsāl.**

pöntsam **पा॑ञ्च़म्** (also written **pō̃tsam** **पाँच़म्**) **। पञ्चमी** f. (sg. dat. **pöntsᵘ̈mᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़॑मू** or **pō̃tsᵘ̈mᵘ̈** **पाँच़॑मू**), the fifth lunar day of the light or dark fortnight of any luni–solar month (cf. **basma-pō̃tsam,** p. 133*a*, l. 44) (Rām. 1768); a group of five (cf. **ongᵘji-p°**, p. 33*b*, l. 28). **pöntsᵘ̈mᵘ̈-hondᵘ** **पा॑ञ्च़॑मू-ह॑न्दु । पञ्चमीभवः** sg. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ̈** **-ह॑ञ्ज़ू**), of, belonging to, born on, or existing on the fifth lunar day of either the light or dark fortnight of a luni–solar month.

pöntsanamath **पा॑ञ्च़नमथ् । पञ्चनवतिः** card. (pl. dat. **pöntsanamatan** **पा॑ञ्च़नमतन्**), ninety-five (Gr.Gr. 80); a collection of ninety-five things, a ninety-five. **pöntsanamatukᵘ** **पा॑ञ्च़नमतुकु । पञ्चनवतितमसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **pöntsanamatücᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़नमत॑चू**), of, belonging to, or born in the ninety-fifth (year).

pöntsanamatyumᵘ **पा॑ञ्च़नमतिमु । पञ्चनवतितमः** ord. (f. **pöntsanamatimᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़नमतिमू**), ninety-fifth (Gr.Gr. 80).

pöntsashīth **पा॑ञ्च़शीथ् । पञ्चाशीतिः** card. (pl. dat. **pöntsashītan** **पा॑ञ्च़शीतन्**), eighty-five (Gr.Gr. 79); a collection of eighty-five things, an eighty-five. **pöntsashītukᵘ** **पा॑ञ्च़शीतुकु । पञ्चाशीतितमसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **pöntsashītücᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़शीत॑चू**), of, belonging to, or produced in the eighty-fifth year. **pöntsashītan-hondᵘ** **पा॑ञ्च़शीतन्-ह॑न्दु । पञ्चाशीतिसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ̈** **-ह॑ञ्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, eighty-five (men, etc.); costing, or worth, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsashītyumᵘ **पा॑ञ्च़शीतिमु । पञ्चाशीतितमः** adj. (**pöntsashītimᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़शीतिमू**), eighty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 79).

pöntsashītyunᵘ **पा॑ञ्च़शीतिनु । पञ्चाशीतिमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **pöntsashītiñᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़शीतिञू**), worth, or costing, eighty-five (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsasatath **पा॑ञ्च़सतथ् । पञ्चसप्ततिः** card. (pl. dat. **pöntsasatatan** **पा॑ञ्च़सततन्**), seventy-five (Gr.Gr. 79); a collection of seventy-five things, a seventy-five. **pöntsasatatukᵘ** **पा॑ञ्च़सततुकु । पञ्चसप्ततितमसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **pöntsasatatücᵘ̈** **पा॑ञ्च़सतत॑चू**), of, or belonging to, the seventy-fifth (year). **pöntsasatatan-hondᵘ** **पा॑ञ्च़सततन्-ह॑न्दु । पञ्चसप्ततिमूल्यकः** pl. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ̈**

-ह॑ज़ू), of, or belonging to, seventy-five; worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.); earning a salary of seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsasatatyum^{u} पा॑ञ्च़सततिमु । पञ्चसप्ततितमः adj. (f. **pöntsasatatim^{ü}** पा॑ञ्च़सततिमू), seventy-fifth (Gr.Gr.79).

pöntsasatatyun^{u} पा॑ञ्च़सततिनु । पञ्चसप्ततिमूल्यः adj. (f. **pöntsasatatiñ^{ü}** पा॑ञ्च़सततिञू), worth, or costing, seventy-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsatöjī पा॑ञ्च़ता॑जी । पञ्चचत्वारिंशत् card. forty-five (Gr.Gr. 78); a collection of forty-five things, a forty-five. **pöntsatöjihyuk^{u}** पा॑ञ्च़ता॑जिहिकु । पञ्चचत्वारिंशसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pöntsatöjihic^{ü}** पा॑ञ्च़ता॑जिहिचू), of, or belonging to, the forty-fifth year.

pöntsatöjihi पा॑ञ्च़ता॑जिहि । पञ्चचत्वारिंशद्वर्षवयस्कः adv. at forty-five years of age.

pöntsatöj^{i}hyum^{u} पा॑ञ्च़ता॑जिहिमु । पञ्चचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **pöntsatöj^{i}him^{ü}** पा॑ञ्च़ता॑जिहिमू), forty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 78).

pāntsatr^{a}h पाञ्च़त्रह् or **pöntsatr^{a}h** पा॑ञ्च़त्रह् । पञ्चत्रिंशत् card. thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 77) (El. *paintre*). **pöntsatr^{a}huk^{u}** पा॑ञ्च़त्रह्कु । पञ्चत्रिंशत्सांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pöntsatr^{a}hüc^{ü}** पा॑ञ्च़त्रह॑चू), of, or belonging to, or produced in the thirty-fifth year.

pöntsatr^{a}hyum^{u} पा॑ञ्च़त्रहिमु । पञ्चत्रिंशः ord. (f. **pöntsatr^{a}him^{ü}** पा॑ञ्च़त्रहिमू), thirty-fifth (Gr.Gr. 77).

pöntsawanzāh पा॑ञ्च़वज़ाह् । पञ्चपञ्चाशत् card. fifty-five (El. *pánts tah pántsah*; Gr.Gr.78). **pöntsawanzāhuk^{u}** पा॑ञ्च़वज़ाह्कु । पञ्चपञ्चाशसांवत्सरिकः adj. (f. **pöntsawanzāhüc^{ü}** पा॑ञ्च़वज़ाह॑चू), of, or belonging to, the fifty-fifth (year). **pöntsawanzāhan-hond^{u}** पा॑ञ्च़वज़ाहन्-ह॑न्दु । पञ्चपञ्चाशत्संबन्धी gen. pl. (f. **-hünz^{ü}** -ह॑ज़ू), of, or belonging to, fifty-five; worth, or costing, fifty-five (rupees, etc.); earning wages amounting to fifty-five (rupees, etc.).

pöntsawanzöhyum^{u} पा॑ञ्च़वज़ा॑हिमु । पञ्चपञ्चाशः ord. (f. **pöntsawanzöhim^{ü}** पा॑ञ्च़वज़ा॑हिमू), fifty-fifth (Gr.Gr.78).

pöntsaway पा॑ञ्च़वय् । समग्राः पञ्च card. even all five (cf. **pūnts^{i} p°**, p. 743*b*, l. 40) (Gr.Gr. 85, Śiv. 1831).

pūntsyum^{u} पूञ्च़िमु । पञ्चमः ord. (f. **pūntsim^{ü}** पूञ्च़िमू), fifth (El. *pántshyum*, *pántsum*, or *pántsyum*; Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 181, 1153, 1279; H. x, 1, 6).

pāntsazany पाञ्च़ज़न्य् or **pāntsazañ** पाञ्च़ज़ञ् m. N. of the conch of Krishna (Śiv. 709, 782, 796; K. 491, 492, 495).

pēnawun पेनवुन् । लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (**pēnow^{u}** पेन॑वु), to size or starch (thread, cloth, etc.); to rub liniment (on to a painful part of the body, etc.); cf. **pēn**. **pēnow^{u}-mot^{u}** पेन॑वु-म॑तु । विहितलिप्तिसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. **pēnüv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पेन॑वू-म॑च़ू), (of cloth, etc.) sized, starched; rubbed with liniment.

pīnawun पीनवुन् । प्रसवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pīnow^{u}** पीन॑वु), (of a midwife) to deliver a woman in childbirth, to bring a woman's children into the world; (cf. **prasun**). **pīnüv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पीन॑वू-म॑च़ू । प्रसविता perf. part. f. (of a woman) one who has given birth to a child.

panavüñ^{ü} पनव॑ञू । भ्रान्त्युत्पादनम् f. the deceiving a milch-cow (by letting its calf suck her for an instant so as to start the milk flowing, and then removing the calf unknown to her and going on milking her by hand); met. cheating a human being by means of this character.

pānavüñ^{ü} पानव॑ञू (K. 252), **pānawöñ^{ü}** पानवा॑ञू, or (Rām. 429, m.c.) **pānawöñī** पानवा॑ञी । अन्योन्यम्, परस्परेण adv. mutually, reciprocally (El. *pánawuiṅ*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1244; Rām. 81, 94, 429, 453, 1092, 1635; K. 103, 297, 477, 567, 808, 810, 1019, 1078, 1081; H. viii, 1, 2; xi, 19; xii, 25 (*pānawöñ*); x, 1 (*pānavüñ*); YZ. 254).

panwār पन्वार्, a jingle of **anwār**, in **anwār panwār**, p. 36*a*, l. 34.

pīnaway पीनवय् । प्रसवनभृतिः f. a midwife's fee.

puny पुन्य् or (as in Skt.) पुण्य् m. (Śiv. 1159), i.q. **pŏñ** (the Skt. form of the word).

pūnāyĕ पूनाय in **pūnāyĕ wātun** पूनाय वातुन् । अत्यन्तहीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become utterly destitute.

panzĕ पञ्ज़्य m. the wound made by an animal's claw (cf. **panja**) (K. 678).

ponz^{u} 1 प॑ज़ु । वानरः(मर्कटविशेषः) m. (f. **pünz^{ü}** प॑ज़ू) the Bengal monkey (cf. **pala-tala ponz^{u} hyuh^{u}**, p. 729*b*, l. 25) (El. *pun* and *ponz*; L. 108, *Innuus rhesus* or *Macacus rhesus*; Rām. 331, fem.; K.Pr. 166, 173, 238); in K.Pr. 149, translated 'squirrel' (?); (in Rām. and K., according to commentary) a bear (Rām. 466, 778, 794, 931, 965, 983, 990, 1003, 1070; K. 155). As the final part of a compound, this word is sometimes employed in a depreciatory sense, to indicate something useless or confused. Cf. **laṭa-p°**, p. 537*a*, l. 16, and **r^{a}kha-p°**, s.v. **r^{a}kh**.

pȧnz^{i}-ong^{u}j^{i} प॑ज़ि-अ॑ंगुजि । ओषधिलताविशेषः f. 'monkey-finger', N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cattle medicine. **-pŏṭh** -प्वठ् । ओषधिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-pŏṭi** -प्वटि), a certain medicinal plant growing in the hills and used as a remedy for herpes, etc. See **pŏṭh**. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । मर्कटाजीवी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a monkey-man, a man who lives by exhibiting trained monkeys.

ponz^{u} 2 प॑ज़ु । पञ्चकम् m. a group of five, a five (Gr.Gr. 83, W. 104). In the plural, **pȧnz^{i}**, it is used as a multiplicative, as in **sath pȧnz^{i} pāntsatr^{a}h**, seven fives (are) thirty-five (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). **ponzwāh khanḍā पंञ्ज़ाह खंडा** m. about five, but a little less than five, nearly five (Gr.Gr. 83).

panzagômᵘ पञ्ज़गोमु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of an important village lying to the north-east of Śrīnagar, described as about eight miles from the Ḍal lake, on the lower slopes of the hill-country.

panzāha पञ्ज़ाह । पञ्चशततन्तुकः adj. c.g. (a cloth) of which the warp consists of five hundred threads.

panzāl, see **pantsāl.**

pānzāl पांज़ाल्, incorr. for **pā̃-zāl** (p. 748*a*, l. 43).

panzulᵘ 1 पञ्ज़ुलु । पाञ्चालिका m. a doll, puppet, in **āḍiji-p°**, p. 14*a*, l. 40.

panzulᵘ 2 पञ्ज़ुलु m. in **gōjĕ-panzuḷᵘ**, i.q. **pĕnzulᵘ**, q.v.

pĕnzulᵘ प्यञ्ज़ुलु । पूर्णफलसारः m. a complete kernel of a walnut or similar nut (in which the kernel is in sections joined together).

panzur पञ्ज़ुर् m. a skeleton (cf. **kāñi-p°**, p. 460*b*, l. 42, and **panjara**).

panzᵘ̈rᵘ̈ पञ्ज़ंरू । पञ्चशूलः f. a five-pronged fish-spear.

pinzurᵘ पिञ्ज़ुरु । दौहित्रीसुतः m. a great-grandson, the son of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzurᵘ**, p. 751*a*, l. 50).

pinzurᵘ̈ पिञ्ज़ुरू or **pinzürᵘ̈ पिञ्ज़ंरू । दौहित्रीसुता** f. a great-granddaughter, the daughter of a daughter's daughter (cf. **par-pinzürᵘ̈**, p. 751*b*, l. 2).

pānzashunᵘ पाञ्ज़शुनु । द्रोणार्ध-(त्रिसेटक-)मितः adj. (f. **pānzashiñᵘ̈ पाञ्ज़शिञू**), that which, when weighed or measured, amounts to a **pānzuwᵘ** or six pounds (= three seers) (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which will hold that amount or in which that amount may be cooked.

pānzuwᵘ पाञ्ज़ुवु । द्रोणार्धम् m. six pounds weight or measure of something (= three seers) (El. *pánzú*; Gr.Gr. 147; K.Pr. 136, 165). Cf. **man 3.**

ponzwāh पंञ्ज़ाह, see ab., l. 1.

pānzavyunᵘ पाञ्ज़विनु m. the weight of a **pānzuwᵘ**, q.v., or six pounds (El.). Cf. **pānzashunᵘ**.

pȧñⁱ पंञि । शुष्कशाकविशेषः f. turnips and similar roots dried (by people of the hill country) and kept for consumption in winter (cf. **pan 4**). **-hurᵘ̈ -ह्रू । शुष्कशाकविशेषसमुदायः** f. a mass of these roots as cooked in soup. **-thaph -थफ् । शुष्कशाकमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-thapi -थपि**), a handful of these dried roots.

pañi-tsar पञि-ज़र् । शुष्कशाकविशेषरज्जुः m. a rope of these dried roots (as stored in rope form for keeping).

pĕñᵘ̈ 1 प्यञू, see **pyonᵘ**.

pĕñᵘ̈ 2 प्यञू f. the cleaning or sizing brush applied by weavers to the warp before weaving or to the finished cloth. See **pēn** (W. 145, *penⁱ*).

pīñᵘ̈ 2 पीञू (for **1**, see **pēn**) **। प्रसूता** f. (of a woman) having had a child, used —° with numerals, as in **du-pīñᵘ̈**, having had two children; **trᵃ-pīñᵘ̈**, having had three children; **tsu-p°**, having had four children; **pāntsa-p°**, having had five children, and so on. Cf. **pīn.**

pŏñ प्वञ् । पुण्यम् m. a virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works (L.V. 62, 79; Śiv. 995, 1579, 1653; K. 848–9). Cf. **puny.** **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. a virtuous act to be attached to a person, the merit of a virtuous act to be achieved (by, dat.) (Rām. 172). **—zēnun —ज़ेनुन् । पुण्योपार्जनम्** m.inf. to earn merit by performing good works.

pŏñĕ-hyūnᵘ प्वञ-ह्यूनु । पुण्यहीनः adj. (f. **-hīñᵘ̈ -हीञू**), wanting in the results of good works (in former lives), hence, leading an unfortunate life; fixed in wicked conduct, a habitual sinner. **-môlᵘ -मोलु । पुण्यमयः** m. 'a father of good works', i.e. a holy man, himself holy, and influencing others towards good works. **-motᵘ -मंतु । पुण्याचारः** adj. (f. **-mütsᵘ̈ -मंच़ू**), 'mad after good works,' one who is devoted to good works. **-mỗtᵘ -मोँतु । पुण्यफलोत्पादकः** m. that which produces the unending results of good works (e.g. fasting on the proper days, visiting and bathing at holy spots, worshipping gods, etc.). **-phal -फल् । सुकृतफलम्** m. the ripened fruit of virtuous actions (in former lives or in the present life). **-sostᵘ -संस्तु । पुण्योपेतः** adj. (f. **-sütshᵘ̈ -संछू**), one who has many good results of virtuous actions; an action or conduct which produces the results of virtuous acts. **-sôwᵘ -सोवु । महापुण्यसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-sövᵘ̈ -सांवू**), id. **-wān -वान् । अर्जितपुण्यः** adj. c.g. one who has earned the results of many good actions (in a former life or in the present one) (Śiv. 320).

pôñᵘ पोञु । जलम् m. (sg. dat. **pöñis पांञिस्**. When the word is the first member of a compound it takes the form **pā̃ पाँ** (Śiv. 338, 983), and when it is the second member of a compound it takes the form **wôñᵘ वोञु**, see Gr.Gr. 73, 74; Śiv. 1309, 1522);

water (El. *póin*) (cf. **kulᵘ-pĕṭh pôñᵘ khārun**, p. 438*b*, l. 35; **kranjali pôñᵘ sārun,** p. 474*a*, l. 48; **āra-wôñᵘ**, p. 41*b*, l. 1; **busari-w°**, p. 134*b*, l. 39; **chūla-w°**, p. 161*a*, l. 36; **chalin-w°**, p. 161*b*, l. 15; p. 270*b*, l. 2; and p. 516*b*, l. 42; **dyāra-w°**, p. 271*a*, l. 12; **gandakh-w°**, p. 290*a*, l. 36; **ganga-w°**, p. 292*a*, l. 6; **graka-w°**, p. 301*b*, l. 42; **grimⁱta-w°**, p. 303*a*, l. 14; **hāra-w°**, p. 344*a*, l. 30; **khŏḍa-w°**, p. 392*b*, l. 15; **khāha-w°**, p. 394*a*, l. 25; **khāra-w°**, p. 408*b*, l. 38; **kȧṇḍⁱ-w°**, p. 455*a*, l. 8; **krīrⁱ-w°**, p. 475*b*, l. 39; **mal-w°**, p. 564*a*, l. 39; **mīli-w°**,

p. 566*a*, l. 2; **mār-w°**, p. 587*a*, l. 31; **mashka-w°**, p. 597*a*, l. 39; **mĕʦi-w°**, p. 609*a*, l. 14; **nāga-w°**, p. 624*a*, l. 43; **nījĕ-w°**, p. 626*b*, l. 49; **nali-w°**, p. 633*b*, l. 5; **nalka-w°**, p. 634*b*, l. 21; **nambali-w°**, p. 637*b*, l. 30; **nūna-w°**, p. 641*a*, l. 33; **nar-w°**, p. 646*a*, l. 49; **nörija-w°**, p. 650*b*, l. 48; **phŏṭ^{i}-w°**, p. 715*b*, l. 45; **phyörin^{i}-w°**, p. 722*b*, l. 34; **palan pôñ^{u} dyun^{u}**, p. 729*b*, l. 31; **parawan pôñ^{u} shrapun**, s.v. **parav**; **pashpan-w°**, s.v. **pashpun**; **pot^{u}-w°**, s.v. **pot^{u}**; **rūda-w°**, s.v. **rūd**; **vĕtha-w°**, s.v. **vĕth**) (L.V. 24, 42, 47, 106; Śiv. 24, 27, 191, 239, 240, 331, 338, 349, 499, 506, 1309, 1522, 1711; Rām. 74, 93, 233, 562, 596, 605, 623, 779, 780, 787, 789, 790, 795, 1175, 1178, 1502, 1517, 1784; YZ. 124, 346; K.Pr. 31, 115, 134, 165, 224, 234, 250, generally spelt *poni*). This word is chiefly used by Hindūs (El., Gr.M.). —**könz^{ü}** —कांज़ू । जलादिकम् m. water and congee, a quantity of water or the like, a quantity of liquid. —**ladun** —लदुन् । जलादिना शिरःकेशसंमार्जनम् m.inf. to wash (the hair of the head). —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । जलास्रावः, मुखतो जलनिःसृतिः m.inf. water to come, i.e. a flood to rise in a river or the like; water to pour from the mouth, salivation to occur.

pã̄-aṭh पाँ-अठ् । जलप्रवाहः m. (sg. dat. **-aṭas** -अटस्), a flood of water, a rush of water from a height. **-bubur** -बुबुर् । जलबुद्बुदः m. a bubble in water (Rām. 987). **-buka** -बुक । जलोच्छ्रासः m. water-foam. **-bāna** -बान । जलपात्रम् m. a water-vessel. **-bar** -बर् । जलद्वारम् m. a water-door, a door for admitting water; a door opening on to a river. **-bor^{u}** -वंरु । जलप्रस्रावमार्गः m. a water-drainhole, an aperture for drawing water from an irrigation channel. **-baran** -बरन् । जलानयनाल्पद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **barüñ^{ü}** बरंञू), a small door for admitting water; a small door opening on to a river. **-busar** -बुसर् । तप्तजलप्रवाहः f. a stream of boiling water. **-batukh** -बतुख् । जलवर्तकः m. (sg. dat. **-batakas** -बतकस्), a water-duck, a duck that always lives on water (never flying); met. a man who always lives on the water, a boatman, a sailor. **-chūl** -छूल् । निर्झरः m. a waterfall, a cascade (Śiv. 983; Rām. 674, *pă-chulō*, m.c.). **-dag** -दग् । जलनिपातः f. ‘a water-blow’, the fall of water from a height. **-dọ̆g^{u}** -डुंगु । अङ्गुल्यग्रविस्फोटभेदः m. ‘a water-whitlow’, a boil containing water, a blister on the finger. **-digiñ** -दिगिञ् । जलधारा f. a thin stream of water. **-daka** -दक । जलप्रवाहनिपातः m. ‘a water-push’, a violent and swift fall of water from a height. **-dara** -दर । जलकुल्याविशेषः m. an (artificial) irrigation channel. **-dār** -दार् । जलधारा f. a stream of water (e.g. from a pipe, or from a jar, etc.). **-dör^{ü}** -दांरू । जलोच्छ्रासमार्गः f. a source (of a spring or the like). **-dŏʦh** -द्वछ् । जलाञ्जलिः f. (sg. dat. **dŏʦhi** द्वछि), water held in a cup formed by the joined palms of the hands. See **dŏʦh.** **-gaḍa** -गड । जलपूर्णकमण्डलुविशेषः m. a water-jar, a *ghaṛā* full of water. **-güḍ^{ü}wa** -गंडूव । जलपूर्णकमण्डलुः m. a small jar of water. **-gāg^{ü}r^{ü}** -गागंरू । जलपूर्णगर्गरी f. a water-jar, pitcher, gugglet filled with water. **-gol^{u}** -गंलु । जलपूर्णमुखकुहरम् m. a mouth full of water; a mouthful of water, a draught of water (Gr.M.). **-gara** -गर । प्रपा m. a water-cistern. **-grŏkh** -ग्रुख् । जलनिगरणम् m. (sg. dat. **-grŏkas** -ग्रुकस्), a gulp of water, the amount of water gulped down in one swallow. **-graṭa** -ग्रट । जलघरट्टः, पेषणयन्त्रचालनौचित्यमितं जलम् m. a water-wheel (working a mill or the like); sufficient water to work such a wheel. **-grāy** -ग्राय् । जलेन मार्जनम् f. water-splashing, the splashing of water (of a river or the sea) on a bank or on the shore; washing (clothes and the like) in water only. **-gŏʦh** -ग्वछ् । शम्बूका f. a freshwater mussel or similar bivalve (looked upon as a variety of the pearl-oyster). **-hõgiñ** -हाँगिञ् । जलशुक्तिः f., id.; an oyster-shell full of water. **-han** -हन् or **-hanā** -हना । जलमात्रम् f. a small amount of water, a little water, a trickle of water; some water (Gr.M.). **-hēr** -हेर् । जलसोपानपद्धतिः f. a staircase or ladder leading from the bank of a river into a house (or the like). **-kŏla gaʦhañĕ** -क्वल गछ़ञ । जलप्रसारः f. pl. inf. ‘to become watercourses’, to become splashed all over with water, to become wringing wet. **-k°t^{u}** -कतु । जलक्लिन्नः adj. (f. **-k^{ü}ʦ^{ü}** -कंचू), damp with water. **-k^{a}ʦar** -कच़र् । जलक्लेदः m. dampness (from water). **-k^{a}y** -कय् । जलकुम्भविशेषः f. a kind of water-jar (properly, a water-churn). **-lōṭa** -लोट m. a water-pot (Rām. 1178). **-lav** -लव् । जलसेकः f. sprinkling with water. **-lawa** -लव । जलासेकः f., id. **-mŏkhta** -म्वखत । कृत्त्रिममुक्ता m. a false pearl, an imitation pearl (Śiv. 338). **-malukh** -मलुख् । जलतरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), a water-wave. **-malür^{ü}** -मलंरू । जलकुम्भी f. a large kind of water-jar. **-maṭh** -मठ् । जलपूर्णमहाघटः m. (sg. dat. **maṭas** मटस्), a large filled globular water-jar. **-nör^{ü}** -नांरू । जलकुम्भिका f. a small kind of earthen water-jar. **-noṭ^{u}** -नंटु । जलघटः m. a water-jar. **-phyor^{u}** -फ्यंरु । जलबिन्दुः m. a drop of water (Rām. 845, 1189, 1374, 1562); met. a very small amount of water. **-phyūr^{u}** -फ्यूरु । जलबिन्दुः m., id.; met. a dying plant which has been revived by watering. **-pôrut^{u}** -पोरुतु ।

जलविनिमयनिमित्तो विकारः m. 'marking the date by water'; hence, illness caused by change of air and water; cf. **pôrutᵘ**. **-rᵃkh** -रख्। रेखामात्रजलम् f. (sg. dat. **-rᵃkhi** -रखि), a mere line of water, the trickle of water left in a drying up stream; a mark made by a line or streak of water. **-sahlāb** -सह्लाव्। जलाप्लावः m. a flood or inundation; a great volume of water. **-shīn** -शीन्। जलहिमम् m. watery snow, half-melted snow; sleet. **-shŏy** -श्वय्। पादक्षालनम् f. (as a medicinal act) to bathe the feet in bran and water; a similar foot-bath of cold water mixed with the juice of willow-leaves. **-sörᵘ̈** -सांरू। जलसंग्रहः f. gradually collecting water (carrying it and storing it). **-söriñ** -सांरिञ्। जलसंभृतिः f. the similar collection of a large quantity of water. **-saruph** -सरुफ्। जलसर्पः m. (sg. dat. **-sarpas** -सर्पस्), a water-snake. **-sårⁱpiñ** -संरिपिञ्। जलसर्पिणी, विस्फोटविशेषः f. a she water-snake; a kind of blister or swelling containing liquid. **-swād** -स्वाद्। जलास्वादः m. the flavour of (a particular kind of) water. **-thombᵘ** -थंम्बु। जलमुष्टिः m. a handful of water. **-trakh** -त्रख् m. (sg. dat. **-trakas** -त्रकस्), a certain measure of water, equivalent to six Kāshmīrī seers, or about 12 lbs. weight (cf. **man 3,** p. 572*b*, l. 39, and **trakh**) (Gr.Gr. 74). **-traṭh** -त्रठ्। जलतडित् f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -त्रटि), water-lightning, lightning accompanied by heavy rain, a water-spout. Such water is said to be hot and bad-smelling (El. *pántraṭ*). **-tsādar** -ज़ादर्। जलनिपातः f. a sheet of water, water falling from a height in a sheet, a waterfall (El. *pántsádar*). **-tshal** -छ़ल्। जलयन्त्रम् m. a mill worked by a stream of water; a machine for propelling water, a syringe. **-tsāl** -ज़ाल्। जलप्रसृतिः f. a handful of water, water contained in the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. **-wath** -वथ्। जलमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a water-path, a path through water or wet ground; a passage for admitting or letting out water. **-yĕch** -यछ्। जलयक्षः, महाब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **-yĕchas** -यछस्), a water demon; a Brāhmaṇ who attends funerals and memorial ceremonies (who accepts mean fees). **-yĕchiñ** -यछिञ्। जलपिशाची f. a female water-demon. **-zāl** -ज़ाल्। शीतलाविशेषः f. a slight disease involving a crop of small boils, something like small-pox, (?) chicken-pox.

pāñé-wôñᵘ पाञ-वोञु। जलप्रायः m. (of a tract of country) partly covered with water, and partly dry.

pünᵘ̈ पंञू f. a hedge (round a garden or the like) (L.V. 63).

pāñulᵘ पाञुलु। जलक्लिन्नः m. watery (esp. of food or the like), sloppy, naturally full of water.

puñᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ पुञू-मंछू, see **punun.**

pāñĕr पाञर्। स्वत्वम् m. selfness, treating another as oneself. Cf. **pāna.**

pāñurᵘ पाञुरु। जलवाहकः m. (f. **pāñĕrĕñ** पाञर्यञ्, a female water-carrier; his wife is **pāñirⁱ-bāy,** bel.); a water-carrier (Rām. 583; K.Pr. 145, *pánúr*).

pāñirⁱ-bāy पाञिरि-बाय्। जलवाहिस्त्री f. a water-carrier's wife. **-pônᵘ** -पोनु। जलवाहितावृत्तिः the occupation or profession of a water-carrier. **-paĩsa** -पैंस। जलवाहिद्रव्यम् m. a water-carrier's earnings; met. very humble earnings.

pāñirⁱgī पाञिरिगी। जलवाहिता f. the occupation of a water-carrier.

pāñĕrĕñ पाञर्यञ्। जलवाहिका f. a female water-carrier. Cf. **pāñurᵘ.**

pīpa पीप m. a cask, a barrel (the Portuguese *pipa*, borrowed through Hindōstānī *pīpā*) (Gr.M.).

popᵘ पंपु। पक्वः adj. (f. **püpᵘ̈** पंपू), (of fruit, grain, or the like, or met.) ripe, mature (cf. **aḍa-p°,** p. 11*b*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 8, 138; K.Pr. 119, *pup*).

papa-sag पप-सग्। परिपाकसेकः m. the final watering of a field of corn, etc., just before the grain is ripe (L. 463, *popasag*). **-tsēr** -च़ेर्। पक्वचिराफलम् f. a ripe apricot.

pöpī पांपी। कृतपापः adj. c.g. sinful, wicked, a sinner, a criminal (Gr.M.; Rām. 260, 493, 501, 651, 849, 1363, 1505, 1513, 1516).

pāph पाफ्। पापम् m. (sg. dat. **pāpas** पापस्), sin, vice, crime, wickedness, fault, transgression, guilt (cf. **līph-p°,** p. 528*b*, l. 27) (Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 280; L.V. 62; Śiv. 13, 101, 105, 170, 195, 199, 238, 257, etc.; Rām. 29, 53, 60, 172, 239, 241, 297, etc.; K. 12, 329, 848–50, 1092, 1096, 1100, 1174). **—khārun** —खारुन्। दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to cause a crime to mount (on a person), to convict (a person) of some crime, to prove him guilty; to bring a charge of sin or crime (against a person). **—khasun** —खसुन्। पापारोपः m.inf. sin to mount (on a person), to be stained by sin, to commit sin, to sin (Rām. 1181, 1238, 1596, 1619); a sin, or crime, to be charged (against a person). **—warzun** —वर्ज़ुन् m.inf. to abandon sin, to be freed from sin (Rām. 1620). Cf. **pāpa-warzan,** bel.

pāpa-bŏd पाप-ब्वद्। पापमतिः f. (sg. dat. **-bŏzᵘ̈** -ब्वंज़ू), an evil mind, a depraved intellect; esp. an evil thought or intention which assails a person hitherto free from such. **-bọḍᵘ** -ब्वंडु। पापनिमग्नः adj. (f. **-bŏḍᵘ̈** -ब्वंडू), sunk in sin, plunged in sinfulness, ungodly, depraved. **—bŏḍun —ब्वडुन्** । **पापलिप्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be plunged in sin, to be utterly depraved. **-drav -द्रव्** । **पापात्मभोजनम्** m. food, the eating of which is sinful (e.g. certain spiced meat) (El. *pápadráo*, flesh, mutton). **-drāv -द्राव्** । **गतदोष:** adj. c.g. issued from sin, released from the consequences (such as scandal or disease) of sin. **-dash -दश्** f. a skirt of sin, a fringe of sin, **pāpa-dashi-sūty atha-shĕr gaʦhun,** accidental contact with a fringe of sin to occur (Rām. 230). **-haran -हरन्** m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1164). **-phal -फल्** । **पापोदर्क:** m. the fruit of sin, the consequences (such as disease, etc., or punishment in a future life) of sin. **-rost^{u} -रंस्तु** । **पापविहीन:** adj. (f. **-rüʦh^{ü} -रंछू**), sinless (of a person, action, etc.). **-warzan -वर्ज़न्** । **पापायोग:** f. (sg. dat. **-warzüñ^{ü} -वर्ज़ञू**), becoming disjoined from sin, abandonment of sin; cf. **pāph warzun,** ab. **-vyot^{u} -व्यंतु** । **दोषयुक्त:** adj. (f. **-vĕʦ^{ü} -व्यंचू**), full of sin, full of faults.

pāpuk^{u} पापुकु । **पापसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **pāpüc^{ü} पापंचू**), of, or belonging to, sin, or produced by (or resulting from) sin.

pŏph प्वफ् । **पितृस्वसा** f. (sg. dat. **pŏphi प्वफि**), a father's sister, a paternal aunt (L. 458, *pop*; Śiv. 1445; K. 537, 1015; YZ. 76). **-pör^{i} -पांरि** । **पितृस्वसृवात्सल्यम्** m. the sacrifice of an aunt, i.e. the great love shown by a paternal aunt to her nephew (i.e. love so great that she is ready to sacrifice herself for him).

pŏpha-hash प्वफ-हश् f. a husband's or wife's paternal aunt (K. 1016); cf. **māsa-hash,** p. 596*a*, l. 25. **-nāñ -नाञ्** । **पितामहस्वसा** f. a paternal grand-father's sister, a paternal great-aunt.

pôph^{u} पोफु, see **póf.**

paphlú m. *Marsilea quadrifolia* (El.).

pŏphatur^{u} प्वफतुरु adj. (f. **pŏphat^{a}r प्वफतर्** or **pŏphat^{ü}r^{ü} प्वफतंरू**), descended from, or related through, a paternal aunt (Gr.Gr. 132). Used in the following:— **pŏphatur^{u} bôy^{u} प्वफतुरु बोयु** । **पैतृष्वस्रीय:** m. the son of a father's sister, a cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132). **—zömiyĕ —ज़ांमिय** । **भर्तृपैतृष्वस्रीयीभर्ता** m. the husband of a husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side.

pŏphat^{a}r (or **pŏphat^{ü}r^{ü}**) **bĕñĕ प्वफतर्** (**प्वफतंरू**) **ब्यञ** । **पैतृष्वस्रीयी** f. a father's sister's daughter, a female cousin on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 132). **—bȧy^{i} kākañ —बंयि काकञ्** । **पैतृष्वस्रीयपत्नी** f. the wife of a father's sister's son, a female cousin by marriage on the father's sister's side (Gr.Gr. 133). **—zām —ज़ाम्** । **भर्तृपैतृष्वस्रीयी** (sg. dat. **zöm^{ü} ज़ांमू** or (among Paṇḍits) **zōm^{ü} ज़ोमू**), a woman's husband's father's sister's daughter, a husband's female cousin of this description.

pŏphuw^{u} प्वफुवु । **पितृभगिनीभर्ता** m. the husband of a father's sister, a paternal uncle by marriage.

pipij^{ü} पिपिजू । **पिप्पली** f. long pepper, *Piper longum.*

pipal पिपल् in **pipal-kul^{u} पिपल्-कुलु** । **पिप्पलवृक्ष:** m. the holy fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa.*

pāpalad पापलद् । **रूढपाप:** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pāpaladiñ पापलदिञ्**), admittedly sinful, guilty, faulty (of quality, tribe, action, person, etc.).

papun पपुन् । **परिपाक:** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **papyōv पप्योव्**), to become ripened or matured, to ripen (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 92; Śiv. 255, 1315; H. ix, 9); to be ripe (of fruit) (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 119); to become baked (of food, pottery, or the like) (Rām. 1446).

papan-pāṭh पपन्-पाठ् । **सम्यक्परिपाक:** m. (of a crop of grain or the like) the being well ripened (i.e. with no blight or other fault), healthy and full ripeness.

papyō-mot^{u} पप्यो-मंतु । **परिपाकमापन्न:** perf. part. (f. **papyē-müʦ^{ü} पप्ये-मंचू**), ripened, become ripe.

pĕpanz प्यपंज़् m. in the following:— **pĕpanz ta paran karȧn^{i} प्यपंज़् त परन् करंनि** । **अतिप्रार्थनविनय:** m. pl. inf. humbly to fall at a person's feet and to crave something or coax him to do something. **pĕpanza paran प्यपंज़ परन्** । **सान्त्वना** m.pl. craving and coaxing, as ab.

pī̃piñ पीँपिञ् । **वाद्यभेद:** f. a kind of musical instrument, blown into at one end through a narrow mouthpiece (cf. **marʦa-p°,** s.v. **marʦ**); a frog-shaped earthenware musical instrument, used by children as a toy. Cf. **shīna-p°.**

papar 1 पपंर् । **पूपविशेष:** m. a kind of thin cake made of grām, flour, and spices, fried crisp.

papar 2 पपर् । **स्कन्धपृष्ठभागौ** m. (of a human being, etc.) the upper part of the back of the shoulders.

papĕr पप्यर् । **पक्वता** m. the condition of being ripe (of corn, fruit, etc., or a boil, etc.), ripeness (Gr.Gr. 138).

pip^{ü}r^{ü} पिपंरू । **अत्यनुवृत्ति:** f. persistent pursuit, unremitting pursuit, unceasing urging or imploring. **—ganḍüñ^{ü} —गंडंञू** । **निरन्तरानुवर्तनम्** f.inf. persistently to importune.

pō̃par पाँपर् । **प्रदेशविशेष:** (**पद्मपुरम्**) m. N. of a town in Vihī Pargana in Kashmīr (the ancient Padmapura) (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 1180). The surrounding country is well known for producing fine crops of saffron (Rām. 1092, K.Pr. 180). **-wuḍar -वुडर्** । **पद्मपुरीयमरुस्थलम्** f. the plateau near this town, famous for its saffron-crocus crops.

põ̃pár^{i} पाँपॅरि । पद्मपुरभवः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in Põ̃par. **—kŏng —क्वंग् । पद्मपुरीयकुङ्कुमम्** m. saffron grown on the Põ̃par plateau.

pỗpur पोँपुर् or **põ̃pur पाँपुर्** (also written **-pur^{u} -पुरु**) **। पतङ्गः, शलभः** m. a moth (El. *pómpur*, *popur*, *pámpúr*) (cf. **dachĕ-p°**, p. 185*b*, l. 49; **pana-p°**, p. 735*a*, l. 17) (Śiv. 1685, 1777; Rām. 1071). Its attraction to a flaming light and consequent death are proverbial.

põ̃pár^{i}-gath पाँपॅरि-गथ् । शलभवत् गतिः f. (sg. dat. **-güʦ^{ü} -गंछू**), the sudden death of a moth (in a flame, into which it is believed to be absorbed by excess of love) (K.Pr. 128); met. (out of excessive love for another) offering oneself as a sacrifice for him.

pop^{u}ran पंपुरन् । परिपक्वीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **pop^{u}rüñ^{ü} पंपुरंञू**); the making (something) ripe, ripening (something) (e.g. treating an unripe fruit by rubbing it).

pop^{u}run पंपुरुन् । पक्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pop^{u}r^{u} पंपुरु**), to cause to become ripe, i.e. to rub or otherwise treat an unripe fruit so as to ripen it (cf. **pop^{u}rāwun**).

pop^{u}r^{u}-mot^{u} पंपुरु-मंतु । पक्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pop^{u}r^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पंपुरू-मंछू**), made ripe in this way.

paparāray पपरारय् । सशब्दनिरन्तरपातः f. continued fall (e.g. rain) accompanied by noise, the pattering of rain. So also used with reference to continued breaking of wind, or the continued sounds made by shampooing.

pop^{u}rāwun पंपुरावुन् । पक्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pop^{u}rôw^{u} पंपुरोवु**), to ripen an unripe fruit by rubbing or otherwise treating it (cf. **pop^{u}run**); met. to 'ripen' a person's body by giving him a thorough drubbing so as to cause festering sores (which 'ripen').

pop^{u}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} पंपुरोवु-मंतु । पक्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pop^{u}röv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पंपुरॉवू-मंछू**), ripened, as ab.

pĕpās प्यपास् । पिपासा m. thirst. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु । पिपासाविष्कारः** m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to be parched with thirst. **—lagun —लगुन् । पिपासोद्गमः** m.inf. thirst to arise or be felt.

papay पपय् । पाककालः f. the time of ripening, the season of ripening, esp. (of grain-crops) harvest-time.

papiyĕ पपिय । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of cuckoo.

popay (? spelling and gender), a certain bramble yielding an edible fruit, *Rubus saxatilis* (L. 73, *popai*).

prai, see **pray.**

p^{a}r पर्, see **p^{a}rp^{a}r.**

par 1 पर् । दारुमयकूटम् m. a wooden mattock or hoe (for digging up) (Śiv. 1856); an axe (K.Pr. 231).

para-dab पर-दब् । उद्वेगः (स्तम्बघ्नाघातः) m. a blow of a hoe; met. a crashing calamity. **-ʦünḍ^{ü} -छंडू । स्तम्बघनाघातः** f. (sg. dat. **ʦanjĕ छंज्य**) id.

par 2 पर् پر m. a pinion, feather, wing (cf. **bombura-par,** p. 108*a*, l. 31) (El., Gr.M., W. 146, L.V. 99, K.Pr. 46; Rām. 411, 532–3, 779; YZ. 558).

par 3 पर् m. a foot (of man, bird, or beast) (i.q. **pair,** q.v.) (Śiv. 1752; Rām. 409; H. ix, 1).

paran pyō-mot^{u} परन् प्यो-मंतु । पादयोः प्रणतः perf. part. (f. **—pyē-müʦ^{ü} —प्ये-मंछू**), fallen at a person's feet. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु** m.inf. to fall at a person's feet, to show great reverence (Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829, 940, 984, 1044, 1143*b–d*, 1689, 1701; K. 496). **—tāñ pāwun —ताञ् पावुन्** m.inf. to cause a person to fall at another's feet, to cause a person to prostrate himself in reverence (Rām. 1552). **—tal —तल्** adv. under the feet (e.g. of people taking refuge under a god's feet) (Śiv. 1179; Rām. 506, 940, 988, 1219).

par 4 पर् । परः adj. c.g. one who is other than oneself, someone else, another (Gr.Gr. 153; L.V. 5, 7; Śiv. 1211, 1241, 1561, 1856; K. 468; K.Pr. 255); highest, greatest, pre-eminent, supreme (Śiv. 1856); (as subst., m.) He who is Supreme, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 59); as adv., thereupon, thereafter (Rām. 563); —° having anything as the highest object, engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to (Śiv. 20, *prakrĕti-par*, cf. **prakrath**). **-bŏd -ब्वद् । परसंमतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-bŏz^{ü} -ब्वज़ू**), someone else's opinion, an opinion contrary to one's own. **-b^{a}h^{a}r^{i} -बहॅरि** or **-buh^{o}r^{u} -बुहरु । बाह्याभ्यागतः** m. (his wife is **par-buh^{a}r^{i}-bāy पर्-बुहॅरि-बाय्**), a settler from a foreign country, one who has come from a distance and settled in a certain place. **-balāy -बलाय् । परकीयबाधा** f. damage caused by another's fault. **-bŏz^{ü} gaʦhun -ब्वज़ू गछुन् । परबुद्ध्यनुसरणम्** m.inf. to follow another's opinion (esp. when it leads to disaster). **-buz^{i} -बुज़ि** or **-buzy -बुज़्य् । परसात्** adv. into the hands of another. **-dag āsüñ^{ü} -दग् आसंञू । परकीयदया** f.inf. excessive love or sympathy to be exhibited habitually to others. **—dana —दन । परस्वम्** m. another's property (whether in one's own possession on trust or not). **-dīn -दीन्** m. a foreign religion (W. 111). **-dāruk^{u} -दारुकु । परगेहोद्धारकः** adj. (f. **-dārüc^{ü} -दारंचू**), one who habitually rescues or helps others (esp. to his own loss). **-hāʦh -हाछ् । पराभियोगः** f. blaming a person with an offence committed by another. **-hāʦh yiñ^{ü} -हाछ् यिञू । पराभियोगलिप्तिः** f.inf. to become subject to a charge of an offence committed by another. **-hāʦi lagun -हाछि लगुन् । पराभियोगयोगः** m.inf. to become entangled in a charge of an offence committed by another. **-khāv 1 -खाव्** (for **2,** see s.v.) **। परान्नभुक्** m. one who eats another's food (owing to poverty, greed, or the like). **-kij^{i} -किजि** or **-kij^{ü} -किजू ।**

परकीयगर्वः f. ‘another peg’, i.e. (in a quarrel) calling attention to another’s insolence; cf. **par-lānz,** bel. **-küj^{ü} gaʦhun** -कंजू गछुन् । परेच्छानुवर्तनम् m.inf. to go according to another’s wishes, to follow another’s desires (esp. when this causes loss); cf. the next and **para-küj^{ü} gaʦhun,** bel. **-kal** -कल् । परैषणा f. another’s longing; longing for another’s possessions or condition; cf. **para-kal,** bel. **-kal aʦün̄^{ü}** -कल् अच़ंन्‌ू । लोभोद्भवः f.inf. longing for another’s goods to enter; to be filled with ardent covetousness or with envy of another’s condition. **-kana bōzun** -कन बोज़ुन् । सूचनया श्रवणम् m.inf. to listen through another ear, to obtain information at second hand. **-lānz** -लांज़् । परकीयबाधा m. ‘another rod’, harm caused by another’s fault; the worry and distress caused by having to support another’s family; cf. **par-kij^{i},** ab. **-mahanyuw^{u}** -महनिवु m. a stranger (W. 111). **-māz** -माज़् । परसंबन्धः m. ‘other flesh’, i.e. the relationship between the respective children of co-wives; hence, enmity such as ordinarily exists between such people. **-pŏrush** -प्वरुश् । जारः m. the paramour of a woman. **-ʦhaṭh** -छ़ठ् । परदोषाच्छ्योत्पातः f. (sg. dat. **-ʦhaṭi** -छ़टि), ‘another’s blizzard’, i.e. suffering for another’s crime. **-ʦūr** -चूर् । अविदितचौरः m. an outside thief, i.e. a thief, not of the household, who comes from outside and steals. **-wŏpakörī** -व्वपकारी । परोपकरणशीलः adj. c.g. kind to others, beneficent, benevolent (Śiv. 1051). **-warzukh** -वर्ज़ुख् । परकार्यसाधकः m. (sg. dat. **-warzakas** -वर्ज़कस्; f. sg. nom. **-warzüc^{ü}** -वर्ज़चू), one who habitually does other peoples business or work to the damage of his own. **—zĕv** —ज़्यव् । अधोजिह्विका f. ‘an extra tongue’, a swelling under the tongue, which is looked upon as a second tongue produced by disease.

para-küj^{ü} gaʦhun पर-कंजू गछुन् । परसंमतानुसरणम् m.inf. to follow another’s advice (esp. with bad results); cf. **par-küj^{ü} gaʦhun,** ab. **-kal** -कल् । परप्रीतिः f. affection for outsiders, instead of for one’s own people; cf. **par-kal,** ab. **-pad** -पद् m. the highest position, the supreme place, the abode of the Supreme Deity, final beatitude (Śiv. 1050, 1659). **-ʦhyon^{u}** -छ़्यंनु । विगतसहायः adj. (f. **-ʦhĕn̄^{ü}** -छ़्यंन्‌ू), cut off from others’ help or from others’ consolation.

paruk^{u} परुकु । परसंबन्धी gen. adj. (f. **parüc^{ü}** परंचू), of, or belonging to, another.

par 5 पर् adj. distant, remote, used ∘— in the following nouns of relationship. **-dĕd** -द्यद् । विमाता f. a step-mother (used esp. in reference to her hatred to her step-son). **-pinzur^{u}** -पिन्ज़ुरु । प्रदौहित्रः m. the daughter’s son of a daughter’s son or daughter, a kind of great-great-grandson. **-pinzür^{ü}** -पिन्ज़ंरू । प्रदौहित्री f. the daughter’s daughter of a daughter’s son or daughter, a kind of great-great-granddaughter. **-putur^{u}** -पुतुरु । प्रपौत्रः m. the son of a son’s son, a great-grandson. **-put^{ü}r^{ü}** -पुतंरू । प्रपौत्री f. the daughter of a son’s son, a great-granddaughter. **-zur^{u}** -ज़ुरु । प्रदौहित्रः m. the son of a son’s daughter, a great-grandson. **-zur^{ü}** -ज़ुरू । प्रदौहित्री f. the daughter of a son’s daughter, a great-granddaughter.

par 6 पर् conjnct. but, still, yet (W. 100).

pār 1 पार् । उपानत्तलम् m. the sole of a shoe.

pār 2 पार् । (हानि)दोषः m. a reputation for faultiness or for being defective (e.g. of some article because it is damaged, or of some person by calumny, etc.). **—anun** —अनुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to blame (a person on good grounds or in calumny, or some act on the ground that it does not turn out satisfactorily, and so on). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । गर्हापत्तिः m.inf. (of some action or business) reputation or censure for defects to be acquired.

pār 3 पार् m. the further bank, or opposite shore or side (of a river, lake, etc.); the end or limit of anything, termination, conclusion, the utmost limit or extent or reach (cf. **dāra-p°,** p. 236*a*, l. 43). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । उत्तीर्णीभवनम् m.inf. to go to the opposite shore, to cross over, to go through or over or across or to the end (Śiv. 1793); to master completely, be thoroughly versed in.

pāra pyon^{u} पार प्यंनु । संगतीभवनम् m.inf. to come just when wanted and exactly as wanted, to become perfectly suitable.

pār 4 पार् m. the act of reducing to fragments, used —∘ as in **puʦa-pār** पुच़-पार्, see **puʦa.** Cf. **pāra 1.**

para पर । पूर्त्यै अपेक्षितः (अपूर्णः) adj. c.g. incomplete, not completely full; that portion which is required to complete an amount, a required make-weight; cf. **pārsang.** **—pyō-mot^{u}** —प्यो-मंतु । पूर्त्यै सापेक्षीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—pyē-müʦ^{ü}** —प्ये-मंचू), (of some action) uncompleted by some portion; (of a man) one who has lost his helper, requiring a helper. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । पूर्तिशेषापेक्षासंभवः m.inf. the necessity for a portion to complete something uncompleted to occur.

pāra 1 पार پارٕ m. a piece, a fragment. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become in fragments, to be broken or torn to pieces (Rām. 163, 996, 1221). **-han** -हन् f. a little piece (YZ. 476). **—karan^{i}** —करंनि m. pl. inf. to make fragments (of something, dat.), to rend, tear to pieces (Rām. 221, 253, 527, 911).

—**pāra** —**पार** پارہ پارہ adj. c.g. and adv. in pieces, in fragments (YZ. 57). **pāra pāra gatshun पार पार गछुन्। निरन्तरछिद्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to become smashed, or broken, to pieces (Rām. 478); to become full of holes. **pāra pāra karun पार पार करुन्। सछिद्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to break, or smash to pieces; to make full of holes; to tear to pieces (Rām. 1143*j*).

pāra 2 पार m. a shortened form of **pargana,** q.v. (El.).

pāra 3 पार in **zāra-pāra,** see **zār 1.**

parĕ पर्य f.pl. in **parĕ phuṭañĕ पर्य फुटञ। बलनाशः** f. pl. inf. (in the execution of some work) power to be destroyed (i.e. loss of resources, helpers, support, etc.). —**yiñĕ** —**यिञ। बलोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. power (as ab.) to come.

parī 1 परी। समीक्षा f. discrimination, acting after close and thorough inspection.

parī 2 परी پري f. a fairy (Rām. 328, 331, 352, 520, 570, 654, 863, 1073, 1175; H. iii, 7, 8; xii, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 25; K.Pr. 50). **parī-zāth परी-ज़ाथ्** (= پري زاد) or (Rām. 1033) **pariyĕ-zāth परिय-ज़ाथ्। दिव्यस्त्री** f. (sg. dat. **-zötsü -ज़ांच़ू**), a woman of the fairy tribe, a fairy, or fairy-like woman (Rām. 408, 1033).

pair पैर् a foot, in **pairi path pairi पैरि पथ् पैरि** adv. step by step (El.).

paira पैर or **pöra पांर** or (Rām. 1146) **pör पांर्। भयम्** m. fear, terror, agitation. —**pyon^{u}** —**प्यंनु। संभ्रमोद्भवः** m.inf. such fear or terror to fall (upon a person); **kŏṭhĕn pör pyon^{u},** agitation to fall to the knees, the knees to shake (from fear, rage, etc.), to be unable to stand steady (from this cause) (Rām. 1146).

pēr 1 पेर्। उपद्रवः m. a calamity (esp. a hostile attack or incursion). **pēra yun^{u} पेर यिनु। अपवादोद्भवः** m.inf. to become subject to scandal or evil report (whether true or false). Cf. **pīr 3.**

pēr 2 पेर्। भक्ष्यगुलिकाविशेषः f. a ball or lump of leavened dough; a kind of sweetmeat made of curds.

pīr 1 पीर् پیر **। मन्त्रशक्तियुतः, उपदेष्टा (गुरुः)** m. an old man (cf. **rĕsh^{i}-p°,** s.v. **ryosh^{u}**); a saint (Muslim), a holy man (W. 155; H. v, 8; vi, 13); a spiritual guide or father (Muslim) (cf. **bē-pīr,** p. 162, l. 29) (L. 270; W. 22; K.Pr. 170–1, 181, 189, 196–7, 212, 246, 252); a magician (hardly to be distinguished from the preceding); a founder or head of a religious order (Muslim); Monday (W. 107). **-manī -मनी। गुरुभावना** f. respect paid to a spiritual teacher (or similar revered person). **-manī gōr-manī -मनी गोर्-मनी। गुर्वाचार्यसंमानना** f. such respect paid to a Muslim or Hindū spiritual preceptor (or to a similar revered person). **-maraḍ -मरंद्** پیر مرد **। वृद्धः** c.g. an old person (man or woman) (L. 458, *piri mard*); cf. **mard. -murīdī -मुरीदी** پیر مریدي f. discipleship of a saint, the following of the profession of religion (Musalmān) (L. 308). **-nĕcyuw^{u} -न्यचिवु। मन्त्रसाधकसुतः** m. the son of a magician or religious teacher (who, by his father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has acquired exceptional virility); a boy descended from such a magician or religious teacher. **-parast -परस्त्** پیر پرست adj. and subst. c.g. a saint-worshipper, one who habitually spends his time worshipping saints (L. 286).

pīra-üṭ^{ü} पीर-ॳंटू। मन्त्रिणां परस्परसमवायः f. (sg. dat. **-acĕ -ॳच्य**), a meeting of heads of a religious order (for worship, etc.); a meeting of magicians (for incantations, etc.). **-böc^{i}-baṭh -बांचि-बठ्। साधकसंसृष्टिव्यवहारः** f. (sg. dat. **-böc^{i}-baṭi -बांचि-बटि**), the occupation of a number of heads of a religious order, or of magicians, for a common object (cf. **bāca-baṭh,** p. 79*b*, l. 32). **-bôg^{u} -बोगु। गुरुविभागः** m. the share (given to) a religious teacher (out of property). **-böj^{i}-baṭh -बांजि-बठ्। साधकानामन्योन्यवृत्तिसंसृष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-böj^{i}-baṭi -बांजि-बटि**), the partnership of spiritual teachers or magicians (e.g. in disciples, servants, or the like). **-bāy -बाय्। साधक-(गुरु)-स्त्री** f. (a female *pīr* is **pīrõñ^{ü},** q.v.) the wife of a spiritual teacher or magician. **-drāl -द्राल्। मन्त्रसाधकमध्यवर्ती** m. a magician's broker, a go-between between him and his clients. **-ganḍ -गंड्। साधकाग्रहः** m. the persistence of a magician (in uttering spells), the obstinate utterance of some spell till its results become apparent. **-gur^{u} -गुरु। साधकसंबन्ध्यश्वः** m. a religious teacher or magician's horse (well treated, groomed, and fed, quiet and willing); any horse with the above characteristics. **-kūr^{ü} -कूरू। मन्त्रसाधककन्या** f. the daughter of a magician or religious teacher (who, through her father's knowledge and practice of appropriate charms, has attained to exceptional physical vigour); a girl descended from such a magician or religious teacher. **-lĕkh -ल्यख्। गुरुविषयगालिवाक्** f. (sg. dat. **-lĕki -ल्यकि**), abuse directed against a person's spiritual teacher. **-phŏkh -फ़ख्। मन्त्रसाधकमुखनिःश्वसनम्** m. (sg. dat. **phŏkas फ़कस्**), the breathing of a magician or religious teacher (e.g. as when called to an epileptic or person suffering from demoniacal possession, he cures him by breathing over him with appropriate spells). **-phol^{u} -फंलु। मन्त्रसाधकलक्ष्म** m. the bead (of crystal, coral, precious stone, or the like) worn on the neck or elsewhere by a magician or religious teacher as a sign of his vocation. **-röch^{i} -रांछि।**

गरुरचा f. the protection of (i.e. afforded by) a spiritual teacher or magician (in the way of a spell, charm, blessing, or the like). **-stān -स्तान् ।** **शक्तिमत्साधकाधिष्टानम्** m. the head-quarters of a magician or spiritual teacher (where he gives forth his blessings and his curses); a place rendered holy by the presence of such a person or by his being buried there. **-wān -वान् । साधकाश्रयस्थानम्** m. the head-quarters of a magician or of a spiritual teacher, to which epileptics, persons possessed of demons, or the like, resort to be cured by him. **-war -वर् । मन्त्रसाधकानुग्रहः** m. the boon or blessing conferred by a spiritual teacher. **-wara -वर । साधकशीलः** adj. c.g. a person who habitually blesses or curses by charms, spells, or the like (esp. when in trances). **-wör^{ü} -वांरु । साधक-(गुरु-)जनसमाश्रयः** f. a place where a number of magicians or religious teachers have assembled.

pīr 2 पीर् or **pīr^{ü} 1 पीरु । पीठम्, पीठिका, वंशपरम्परा** f. a square four-legged stool (also used as a small table, El.) (Gr.Gr. 62, *pīr^{ü}*; Gr.M. *pīr^{ü}*; Śiv. 1016); the preface (of a book); a pedigree, a race or generation of progenitors or descendants.

pīri-bāgay पीरि-बागय् । वंशशाखाविभागः f. dividing out or forming a branch of a pedigree. **-dūrĕr -दूर्यर् । सापिण्ड्यदूरता** m. distance of relationship. **-gạnz^{a}ran -गंज़रन् । वंशसापिण्ड्यविचारः** f. (sg. dat. **-gạnz^{a}rüñ^{ü} -गंज़रंञू**), calculation of a pedigree, ascertainment of relationship (as required in marriage arrangements). **-kā̃g^{a}r -काँगर् । वंशपीठिकालिपिः** f. a written pedigree. **-wotur^{u} -वंतुरु । पुरुषसंततिपत्रम्** m., id.

pīr 3 पीर् । अभियोगः f. a criminal charge (esp. when made to an official). **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञू । अभियोगारोपः** f.inf. such a charge (true or false) to be made. Cf. **pēra yun^{u}**, p. 752*a*, l. 33.

pīr 4 पीर् । अचोटखण्डम् f. a half walnutshell (cf. **ḍūn^{i}-pīr,** p. 224*a*, l. 20) (El. a nut, m.). **pīri-cỗṭ^{u} पीरि-चोँटु । संकुचितमुखः** m. walnutshell-mouthed, one with a mouth shut together like the two halves of a walnutshell facing each other; met. one who keeps his counsel, sparing of words, close-mouthed, taciturn.

pīrī पीरी پیری **। वृद्धत्वम्, संमानम्** f. old age, senility, decrepitude; the status or condition of a Muslim saint or spiritual guide; honour, reverence (paid to a person as though he were a spiritual guide).

pīr^{ü} 1 पीरु f. a stool, a low table, i.q. **pīr 2,** q.v. in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 62) (cf. **danda-pīr^{ü},** p. 224*b*, l. 50).

pīr^{ü} 2 पीरु, see **pyūr^{u}.**

pŏr प्वर्, see **pur 1.**

pōr 1 पोर् । (गृह)पुरम् m. the floor or story of a house (cf. **gāna-p°**, p. 288*a*, l. 37; **kañi-p°**, p. 461*b*, l. 30; **köñ^{i}-p°** or **köñiyĕ-p°**, p. 461*a*, ll. 7, 9; **kuṭh^{i}-p°**, p. 489*b*, l. 25; **lari-p°**, p. 531*b*, l. 8; **nāra-p°**, p. 648*a*, l. 29) (Śiv. 738, 1246, 1567, 1645; K.Pr. 34); a house, residence, abode, palace (Rām. 740).

pōra-thod^{u} पोर-थंदु । प्रोन्नतपुरः adj. (f. **-thüz^{ü} -थंज़ू**), (of a house or the like) possessing lofty stories. **-pōr karüñ^{ü} -पोर् करंञू । पुरारोपणनिर्मितिः** f.inf. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), to build story on story of a house.

pōr 2 पोर् in the following:— **pōr dith yun^{u} पोर् दिथ् यिनु । मरणं विस्मृत्य वर्तनम्** m.inf. (esp. of some one in rude health) to act as if certain of long life, to conduct oneself as if forgetting the ultimate certainty of death; such a certainty to be felt. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । दीर्घजीविताशा-संभवः, -निश्चयः** m.inf. a hope for a long life to arise, or to be certain.

pōr 3 पोर् in **pōr rūzith gatshun पोर् रूज़िथ् गछुन् । पार्श्वबन्धविकारः** m.inf. rheumatism of the sides, pleurodynia, to occur and become chronic. Cf. **pôr^{u}.**

pōr 4 पोर् m. direction, point of the compass, i.q. **pôr^{u},** q.v. (Śiv. 515). Cf. **pot^{u} pōr,** s.v. **pot^{u}.**

pôr^{u} पोरु । पार्श्वम्, शरीरपार्श्वम् m. a side (of man, beast, river, etc.) (cf. **ok^{u}-p°**, p. 19*a*, l. 30; **khôwur^{u} p°**, p. 425*b*, l. 20); direction (cf. **pōr 4** and **āra-pôr^{u}**, p. 44*a*, l. 47) (Gr.M.). **—raṭun —रटुन् । अर्धाङ्गविकारोद्भवः** m.inf. palsy to attack half the body, an attack of hemiplegia to come on (cf. **pōr 3**).

pāri पारि, adv. from (a certain) direction (cf. **aki p°**, p. 20*a*, l. 46); at or by the side. **āsun आसुन् । सहायसंभवः** m.inf. to be at a person's side (of a friend, master, or the like), to be at hand to assist. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । सहायीभवनम्** m.inf. to remain or continue at hand as a helper.

pör^{i} 1 पांरि adv. in (a certain) direction (cf. **aḍi p°**, p. 13*b*, l. 32; **aki p°**, p. 20*a*, l. 48; **ami p°**, p. 54*b*, l. 46; **amiy p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 46; **brū̃ṭh^{i} p°**, p. 128*b*, l. 10; **patim^{i} p°**, s.v. **patyum^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. *tsŏwā-pörī*, m.c., in all directions, 1052, 1504, 1891); (like **pāri**) from (a certain direction) (cf. **dachin^{i} p°**, p. 186*a*, l. 37; **khōw^{a}r^{i} p°**, p. 425*b*, l. 10; **patim^{i} p°**, as ab.) (Gr.Gr. 159); beyond (Gr.Gr. 151). **—lagun —लगुन् । प्रीत्या उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. (out of love and affection) to be ready to offer one's own self (as a sacrifice) for a person, to devote oneself to a person (cf. **pör^{i} 2**) (Śiv. 628, 1343, 1502; YZ. 173). **—pör^{i} —पांरि । प्रतिपार्श्वतः** adv. on every side, close up to and round about (used to signify affection, with verbs of union, looking at, devoting oneself to, and the like). **—pör^{i} lagun —पांरि लगुन्** m.inf. to devote oneself (as ab.) continually to a person, to offer oneself over and over again (as a sacrifice) for a person (Śiv. 190, 215, 417, 961, 1261, 1517; Rām. 511, 938, 1131, 1635; K. 3, 45, 54, 93, 101, 126, 158, etc.).

pāryuk^{u} पार्युकु । पारभवः sg. gen. (f. **pāric^{ü} पारिचू**), of, or belonging to (a certain) side or direction (cf. **ami p°**, p. *54b*, l. 50; **amiy p°**, p. *55b*, l. 1; **khōwari p°**, p. *425b*, l. 20); (with reference to a river, mountain, or the like) of, or belonging to, the far side, of beyond.

pör पांर्, **pöra पांर**, see **paira.**

pör^{i} 2 पांरि f. a sacrifice (El. *pãri*); hence (cf. **pör^{i} lagun,** l. 3 ab.) —°, one who is ready to offer herself as a sacrifice (for some one), i.e. who shows intense love (for a person) (cf. **mās-p°**, p. *596a*, l. 18; **pŏph-p°**, p. *749a*, l. 25); (as interjectional postposition) blessings (on, dat.) (K.Pr. 86, *pārī*).

pör^{i} 3 पांरि । जम्बुकादेर्गुहा f. the hole of a jackal, fox, or similar animal.

pör^{ü} 1 पांरू in **ör^{ü}-pör^{ü}**, p. *42a*, l. 42, q.v. Cf. **āra-pôr^{u}**, p. *44a*, l. 47.

pör^{ü} 2 पांरू f. a hut (H. xii, 2). Cf. **pahör^{ü}.**

pur 1 पुर् or **pŏr प्वर्** m. a city, district, country. Used —°, as in **Shōnita-pŏr,** the N. of a city (K. 790, 818); **Sŏrgā-pŏr,** the city, or land, of heaven (K. 771).

pur 2 पुर् پُر adj. c.g. full, full of, complete, abounding in, very, exceeding (cf. **nanda-p°**, p. *641b*, l. 22) (W. 153), used °—, as in **pur-cīn पुर्-चीन्** adj. c.g. full of curls (YZ. 5). **-khumār -खुमार्** (YZ. 269) or **pūr^{u}-khumār पूरु-खुमार्** (H. v, 2) (for پُر خمار) adj. (of a loved one) full of languishment (YZ. 269). **-masāl -मसाल् । उपस्करपूर्णः** adj. c.g. (of some dish of food) full of spices, spicy.

pura 1 पुर in **pura-gūl^{u} पुर-गूलु । अखण्डितफलसारः** m. (pl. dat. **gōlĕn गोल्यन्**), an entire kernel of a walnut.

pura 2 पुर । सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः m. a piece of fine cloth or muslin (as might be used for a turban, a bandage, or for straining liquids). **-düj^{ü} -दंजू । सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. a piece of such cloth (esp. when square). **-dāv -दाव् । सूक्ष्मपटखण्डः** f. narrow, string-like, strip of such cloth. **-līr -लीर् । सूक्ष्मपटजीर्णखण्डः** f. an old worn-out piece of such cloth. **-lāṭh -लाठ् । एकवेष्टनमितः सूक्ष्मपटविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas -लाटस्**), a single twist of a turban made of this fine cloth.

pura 3 पुर । चतुष्कम् m. a square on a chessboard or the like.

pūr 1 पूर् । पङ्क्तिक्रमः m. an arrangement in sets, series, or gradations of a number of things (e.g. plucking fruit, etc., as they ripen, set by set, what ripens first, first, and what ripens later, later); the arrangement in order (of precedence, or rank) of a number of people (e.g. the allocation of seats at a dinner). For examples, see below. **pūruk^{u} पूरकु । क्रमस्थितिसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pūrüc^{ü} पूरंचू**), of, or belonging to, a series (e.g. of collecting crops as they ripen, or the order of guests at a public meeting or at a dinner). Thus, **gŏḍañiki pūrüc^{ü} kapas,** the cotton of the first series, i.e. the cotton which ripened first, and was first plucked; **dŏyimi pūrüc^{ü} kapas,** the cotton which is next plucked, owing to its having ripened somewhat later; **gŏḍañiki pūrüc^{ü} sālarĕñ,** a lady guest among those invited to sit down to eat in the first row.

pūr 2 पूर्, i.q. **pūra** and **pūr^{u} 5,** qq.v. (cf. **bar-pūr,** p. *125b*, l. 1), full, complete (Śiv. 326, 875, 893); full, fulfilled (Śiv. 785); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 424, 692).

pūr 3 पूर् f. of **pūr^{u} 4** used as adj., in **pūr dĕsh पूर् द्यश् । पूर्वा दिक्** f. the eastern quarter.

pūra पूर । पूर्णः adj. c.g. full, i.q. **pūr^{u} 5,** q.v. **-pöṭh^{i} -पांठि । संपूर्णतया** adv. fully, completely; in full manner, regularly (Gr.M.). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to become full; to be completed (of a period of time) (Gr.M.); to be fulfilled (of a prophecy, etc.) (Gr.M.); to be confirmed (of news) (Gr.M.).

pūr^{i} 1 पूरि f. fullness, completeness, completion; fulfilling, accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety. **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यंञू । पूर्णतोद्भवः** f.inf. completion to be accomplished.

pūr^{i} 2 पूरि f. any small thing (esp. a powder) wrapped up in paper or leaves (cf. **nāsti-p°**, p. *659a*, l. 11).

pūr^{i} पूंरि f. manner of walking, gait (cf. **kukili-p°**, p. *433a*, l. 24, and **pūr^{u} 1**).

pur^{u} पुरु । पूरितः(पूर्णः) adj. (f. **pur^{ü} पुरू**), (of a vessel) full, filled up (Gr.M.); full, complete (cf. **phala-p°**, p. *692a*, l. 36); (of a fruit or the like) full, plump, filled out.

pūr^{u} 1 पूरु । पादः m. (pl. nom. **pūr^{i} पूंरि**; ag. **pairiv पैरिव्**, L.V. 38, cf. **pair**), the foot (cf. **ok^{u}-pūr^{u}**, p. *19a*, l. 34; **kāwa-p°**, p. *495a*, l. 24) (Gr.M., L.V. 38); a pace, footstep (cf. **nakha-p°**, p. *628b*, l. 14; **pakan-p°**, p. *728b*, l. 1) (El., Gr.Gr. 30, Śiv. 1634). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । शनैः पादक्रमः** m.inf. to walk slowly on foot. **—ṭhaharun —ठहरुन । पादस्थैर्यापत्तिः** m.inf. the foot to become firm; met. to become firmly established in any post or position of authority. **—ṭhaharāwun —ठहरावुन् । पादस्थिरीकरणम्** m.inf. to make (a person's) foot firm, i.e. to establish or strengthen (a person) in any position of authority. **—tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise the foot, to take a step, to step (**—tulanukᵘ sadāh,** a sound of a step, a footfall, Gr.M.); esp. to step out, quicken one's pace. **—tārun —तारुन् । क्रमेण यापना** m.inf. to cause to go along step by step; met. (in some action) to accomplish by degrees, to cause (something) gradually to advance towards completion.

pūrⁱ trāwànⁱ पूरि त्रावंनि । पादक्रमः m. pl. inf. to throw forward the feet, i.e. to advance lightly and gently, to walk coquettishly.

pūrᵘ 2 पूरु । ग्रामः m. a small village, a hamlet (cf. **nanda-p°,** p. 641*b*, l. 12); a quarter, or portion, of a larger town (cf. **kamāngar-p°,** p. 445*a*, l. 40).

pūrᵘ 3 पूरु । अपूपः(घृतपक्वः) m. a kind of cake fried in clarified butter (cf. **gāri-p°,** p. 298*a*, l. 6).

pūrᵘ 4 पूरु । पूर्वा दिक् m. (cf. **pūr 3 पूर्**), the east, the eastern quarter (El. *púr*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1412, 1589; Rām. 518); cf. **purb.** **-kun -कुन् । पूर्वदिग्भागे** adv. towards the east, eastwards (u.w. vbs. of going, placing, looking, or the like).

pūrⁱ kinⁱ पूरि किनि । पूर्वस्यां दिशि adv. in the eastern quarter, in the east (Rām. 1681).

pūri-kani पूरि-कनि । पूर्वदिग्भागात् adv. from the eastern quarter, from the east (Śiv. 692, Rām. 1121). **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु । पूर्वदिग्भवः** adj. (f. **kanicᵘ̈ कनिचू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the east.

pūryukᵘ पूर्युकु । पूर्वदिग्देशभवः sg. gen. (f. **pūricᵘ̈ पूरिचू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in the east or in an eastern country.

pūrᵘ 5 पूरु । पूर्णः adj. (f. **pūrᵘ̈ पूरू,** often written **pūr पूर्**), full (cf. **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 5; **lĕka-p°,** p. 518*a*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; Rām. 554); complete, perfect (Śiv. 673, 1211, 1685, 1834; Rām. 33); satisfied (cf. **àchⁱ-p°,** p. 8*b*, l. 20) (K.Pr. 84); fulfilled, accomplished; entire, whole, total, undivided, undiminished, unbroken, uncut (K.Pr. 239); exact, precise, just, sufficient, enough; true, standard, up to the mark; (of a date, day, night) passed, completed, elapsed (Rām. 560); full (of the moon); cf. **pur 2, pūr 2** and **pūra.** **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । याथातथ्येन निर्वाहणम्** m.inf. to complete entirely, to finish thoroughly. **-khumār -खुमार्,** see **pur-khumār,** p. 754*a*, l. 34. **—nērun —नेरुन् । स्थिरीभावः** m.inf. to turn out to be complete (e.g. when measuring or weighing); to turn out to be thorough (e.g. friendship in the hour of trial). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । प्रतिश्रुतपालना** m.inf. to remain complete; to keep a promise or resolve.

pūri dĕna पूरि द्यन । संपूर्णकाले adv. on the full day, at the full time, when the full time is come (esp. with reference to a pregnant woman, or an action completed at the required time). **-dĕnukᵘ -द्यनुकु । संपूर्णकालिकः** sg. gen. (f. **-dĕnücᵘ̈ -द्यनंचू**), of, or belonging to, the full time (e.g. an action completed up to time, or a child born after the full period of pregnancy).

pūrᵘ 6 पूरु in **nēkh-pūrᵘ,** p. 629*b*, l. 14, q.v.

pūrᵘ 7 पूरु, the form which **pōr 1** takes when used as an adjective, as in **pöntsa-pūrᵘ,** p. 743*a*, l. 19.

pürᵘ̈ पंरू f. reading, studying, in **likha-p°,** p. 518*b*, l. 11, q.v.

probᵘ 1 प्रंबु । असंबद्धवेशः adj. (f. **prübᵘ̈ प्रंबू**), one who (owing to simplicity or ignorance) dresses badly, a sloven, one who is unkempt, one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of his person, or who wrongly puts clothes on the right parts. Cf. **prabākar.**

probᵘ 2 प्रंबु(भु) m. a lord (Śiv., voc. *prabō*, 880); the Supreme Deity (L.V. 64).

parb पर्ब् । पर्वतिथिः m. one of the lunar days of the four changes of the moon, viz. the eighth and fourteenth of each lunar fortnight, and the days of the full and new moon; any particular occasion of the year (e.g. when the sun enters a new sign).

parba-dŏh पर्ब-द्वह् । पर्वदिवसः m. the solar day corresponding to one of the above. **-dĕn -द्यन् । पर्वदिवसः** m., id. **-kāl -काल् । पर्वानेहा** m. the time or period of one of these changes.

purb पुर्ब् or (Śiv. 246) **pūrab पूरब् । पूर्वदेशः** m. an eastern land, a country lying to the east. Cf. **pūrᵘ 4.**

purbⁱ पुर्बि or **puribⁱ पुरिबि । पुनर्भूपतिः** m. a Brāhmaṇ who marries another's widow. Such a man is put out of caste by his fellow-Brāhmaṇs. **-bāy -बाय् । पुनर्भूजातिकी स्त्री** f. the wife of a man descended from such a Brāhmaṇ.

pūrbī पूर्बी adj. c.g. eastern, oriental (Gr.M.).

pràbⁱgī प्रंबिगी । असम्यग्वेशता f. (of dress) slovenliness, unkemptness, wearing the wrong clothes on the wrong parts of the body or the right clothes wrongly put on.

prabākar प्रबाकर् । असम्यग्वेशः m. one who wears his clothes on the wrong parts of the body (e.g. wearing a shoulder-cloth on his head and so on), or who, wearing them in the right situations, puts them on wrongly, a sloven. Cf. **probᵘ 1.**

prabāth प्रबाथ् । **प्राह्णः** m. (sg. dat. **prabātas प्रबातस्**), the early dawn (technically, a hour before sunrise), sunrise, day-break (according to El. morning from sunrise to nine o'clock) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 352, 1333, 1358, 1413, 1465, 1542, 1549, 1641, 1702; Rām. 1109; K. 79, 782; K.Pr. 176 *prabhát*).

praböt^{i} प्रबॉति adv. at dawn, in the early morning (K. 270, 801).

prabātan प्रबातन् or **prabātas प्रबातस्** । **प्रभातकाले** adv. during the dawntide, at dawn, early in the morning (cf. **prath prabātan, prath prabātas,** s.v. **prath**) (*prabātan*, Śiv. 163; Rām. 143, 575, 585, 884, 1264–5, 1640; *prabātas*, Śiv. 1009, 1883; Rām. 73, 622). **prabātan** (or **prabātas**) **bög^{i}** (or **bögin**) **प्रबातन्** (**प्रबातस्**) **बॉगि** (**बॉगिन्**) । **प्रातःकालप्राये** adv. at about dawn.

parbath पर्बथ् or **parbuth पर्बुथ्** । **पर्वतः** m. (sg. dat. **parbatas पर्बतस्**), a mountain, a hill, a mountain range (Gr.M.; Śiv. 428, 664, 917, 962, 1136, 1221, 1302; Rām. 314, 457, 464, 471, 474, 480, 500, etc.); esp. the hill known as 'Hāra-parbuth' (p. 344*a*, l. 44, q.v.) near Śrīnagar (Śiv. 952, 1179, 1500, 1505, 1510; K. 182, 322, 326–7, 390, 434, 597, 629, 631, 887).

parca पर्च پرچہ । **पत्रखण्डम्** m. a slip of paper, a scrap of paper. **—wālàn^{i} —वालॆनि** । **परितःखण्डनम्** m. pl. inf. to bring down strips, to cut off all round the end of a garment or the like so as to shorten it.

parcun पर्चुन् । **बन्धनयन्त्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **parcanas पर्चनस्**), the clasp of an earring or the like. **parcan-wôl^{u} पर्चन्-वोलु** । **कुण्डलाग्रम्, तद्वस्तुविशेषः** m. the male, or hooked, member of such a clasp; a certain carpenter's tool (? a kind of chisel). **parcan-wöj^{i} पर्चन्-वॉजि** or **-wöj^{ü} -वॉजू** । **कुण्डलसंबन्धनच्छिद्रम्** f. the female member, or hole, of such a clasp.

prācyōv प्राच्योव्, see **prāṭun.**

parda पर्द پرده । **आवरणम्** m. a curtain, screen, veil, cover (cf. **àch^{i}-p°**, p. 8*b*, l. 22) (Śiv. 1807; YZ. 32, 159); screen, shelter, pretext; seclusion, concealment; secrecy, privacy, modesty. **—karun —करुन्** । **पापबाधादिगूहनम्** m.inf. to conceal, hide, draw the curtain or screen over (H. vi, 4); (out of affection, etc.) to hide, or conceal, another's misconduct; (of some threatened misfortune or the like) to be stopped. **—pakun —पकुन्** । **निःस्वत्वे निर्वाहः** m.inf. (in poverty, bankruptcy, or the like) to carry on one's occupation (household affairs, rule of a kingdom, or the like) without divulging one's necessities. **-pūshī -पूशी** پرده پوشي । **निन्दादिगुप्तिः** f. concealment (of a blemish, poverty, etc.); conniving at (a fault or offence); keeping one's secret; preserving confidence; warding off a threatened danger. **—rachun —रछुन्** । **निन्दादिगोपनम्** m.inf. to conceal a thing (from), to keep one's secret, conceal (another's misconduct); to relate a matter in such terms as to be understood by part only of the hearers, to give obscure hints; to ward off a threatened danger. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **निन्दादेरख्यातिः** m.inf. concealment to abide, i.e. concealment (of another's misconduct, one's own poverty, bankruptcy, etc.) to subsist (Rām. 1246). **—thawun —थवुन्** । **पापादिगूहनम्** m.inf. to hide another's misconduct. **—tulun —तुलुन्** । **निन्दादिख्यापनम्** m.inf. to raise the curtain; to unveil, expose, lay bare, reveal. **—wŏthun —व्वथुन्** । **निःस्वीभावख्यातिः** m.inf. to become unveiled, etc.; to be revealed, exposed, laid bare; (esp. a merchant's poverty) to be exposed (by rival merchants).

parād पराद् **परार्धसंख्या** card. a particular high number, 100,000,000,000,000,000. **parādi parād परादि पराद्** । **समग्रतया** adv. in millions on millions, all of it all together, entirely, completely.

parud^{u} परुदु । **परः** (**परसंबन्धी**) adj. (f. **par^{ü}z^{ü} पर्ॅज़ू** or **parüz^{ü} परॅज़ू**), different from oneself, alien, foreign, a stranger, foreigner, someone else, a person with whom one has no connexion (cf. **pān-p°**, p. 735*b*, l. 3) (L.V. 92; Rām. 469, 687, 813, 1060, 1062; K.Pr. 43, 101, 165); of, or belonging to, or connected with, another (Gr.Gr. 153); an enemy (K.Pr. 166).

pārod^{u} पारॅदु or **pārud^{u} पारुदु** । **पारदः** m. (sg. dat. **pāradas पारदस्** or **pāradis पारदिस्**), mercury, quicksilver (El. *párádú, párúd*) (Śiv. 1555, K.Pr. 165).

pārad-kān पारद्-कान् or **pāràd^{i}-kān पारॅदि-कान्** । **पारताकरः** f. a quicksilver mine.

pāradyuk^{u} पारदिकु । **पारतसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pāradic^{ü} पारदिचू**), of, or belonging to, quicksilver; coated with, or amalgamated with, quicksilver.

pardadār पर्ददार् پرده دار । **सावृतिः** adj. c.g. furnished with a veil or screen (of a doorway), furnished with a permanent 'purda'; confidential, secret.

pardadörī पर्ददॉरी پرده داري । **गूहनोपेतता** f. the being furnished with a screen, (of some misconduct, blame, misfortune, or the like) the being provided with concealment.

pradakhĕn प्रदख्यन् or **pradĕkhĕn प्रद्यख्यन्** । **प्रदक्षिणम्** m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented towards the object circumambulated, a reverential salutation performed by such circumambulation (Śiv. 322, 1136, 1161, 1221, 1505, 1622).

pradān प्रदान् । **मुख्यः** adj. c.g. chief, principal, preeminent, main, best, most eminent (Śiv. 1659, 1768); (as subst.) a chief person, a person of eminence (K. 24).

paradīn परादीन् । पराधीनः adj. c.g. subject to another, dependent on another, not independent (Śiv. 1791).

pradūsh प्रदूश् । प्रदोषकालः m. evening, nightfall, the first part of the night (Śiv. 1724).

paradēs परदेस् m. (Śiv. 542), i.q. **pardīshī,** q.v. Cf. also **pardīsh.**

pardīsh पर्दीश् or **paradīsh परदीश्** m. a foreign country (Gr.M.; W.111, *pardēs*; Rām. 421; K.Pr. 180).

pardīshī पर्दीशी adj. c.g. a foreigner, a traveller from a foreign country (El. *pardeshí*, a traveller).

pradyumn प्रद्युम्न् m. N. of a son of Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Pradyumna (K. 734, 736, 739, 745, 746, 789, 820).

pāradyuw^{u} पारद्युवु । पारतमयः adj. (f. **pāradiv^{ü} पारदिवू**), consisting of quicksilver, made of quicksilver.

prīg प्रीग् । स्रोतःप्रदेशः f. a place in level ground (generally at the foot of a mountain) where water naturally springs up or exudes from the earth, a spring.

prūg प्रूग् । सुदायाद्यवसरः m. (on the occasion of a marriage) the time fixed for the presentation by the bride's father and his people of the customary presents to the bridegroom and his family. **—ladun —लदुन् । नियतावसरिकसुदायप्रेषणम्** m.inf. to send these presents.

prūga-lod^{u} प्रूग-लंदु । नियतावसरेषु सुदायप्रदानम् m. the sending of these presents.

prūguk^{u} प्रूगुकु । सुदायाद्यवसरसंबन्धी sg. gen. (**prūgüc^{ü} प्रूगंचू**), of, or belonging to, the occasion of these presents.

pīragī पीरगी । मन्त्रसाधकवृत्तिः f. the condition, state, occupation, or profession of a Muslim spiritual teacher or of a magician (cf. **pīr 1**).

pargana पर्गन پرگنہ **। पुरगणः (अनेकग्रामसमूहः)** m. a subdivision of a district consisting of a number of villages, a 'pergunnah', about equivalent to an English barony (H. xi, 5, *pargan*, m.c.).

pargāra पर्गार (= پرگار) **। कर्काटकः (यन्त्रात्मलेखनी)** m. a pair of compasses.

prāgāsh प्रागाश् m. moonshine (El. *prágásh*); met. beauty like that of the moon (YZ. 376).

prah प्रह् f. (sg. dat. **prahi प्रहि**), love, affection, adoring love (L.V. 83, 105).

prāh प्राह् । भूताद्यावेशः m. possession by a demon (believed to cause fainting, madness, fury, fever, etc.) (cf. **dŏda-p°**, p. 190*a*, l. 2). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । भूतावेशवत् रोषोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. fury (as if due to possession by a demon) to arise (Rām. 1383). **—karun —करुन् । भूतावेशवत् रोषमोहोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to enrage, fill with fury, cause delusion (from opposition, terror, seeing a ghost) (as though possessed by a demon). **—pö̃than —पाँथन् । भूताद्यावेशः** m. possession by a demon (inducing fever, delusion, miscarriage) of a baby or of a pregnant woman passing haunted places by night.

prāha-hot^{u} प्राह-हंतु । भूतावेशग्रस्तः adj. (f. **-hüʦ^{ü} -हंचू**), possessed by a demon, as ab. **-vyot^{u} -व्यंतु । भूतावेशव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕʦ^{ü} -व्यंचू**), full of demoniacal possession. **-zīr^{ü} -ज़ीरू । भूताविष्टवृत्तिः** f. 'a demoniacal shove', conduct like that of one who is possessed by a demon, raging furious conduct (of one who is sane). **-zīr^{ü} gaʦhün̄^{ü} -ज़ीरू गछंञू । भूताविष्टवद्वृत्त्युत्पत्तिः** f.inf. demoniacal possession to occur; raging fury (like the conduct of one so possessed) to arise.

pröh^{i} प्रांहि, see **höh^{i} na pröh^{i},** p. 325*a*, l. 18, and cf. **prāh.**

prahlād प्रह्लाद् m. N. of a celebrated prince, the son of the demon (*daitya*) Hiraṇyakaśipu. He was devoted to the god Viṣṇu, and when persecuted by his father was rescued by that deity under the form of the Man-lion incarnation (Śiv. 446, 857, 1593; K. 828–9).

prāhalad प्राहलद् । भूतावेशाकुलः adj. (as subst., f. **prāhaladin̄ प्राहलदिञ्**), one who is afflicted by demoniacal possession.

prahāray प्रहारय् f. in **pyā-prahāray,** see **pyā.**

prhāṭ (El.), a misprint for *phráṭ*, i.e. **phrāṭh,** q.v.

purōhith पुरोहिथ् m. (sg. dat. **purōhitas पुरोहितस्**), a family priest, a domestic chaplain, a priest who conducts all the ceremonials and sacrifices of a family (Rām. 308; K. 142, 615, 617).

parhēz पर्हेज़् پرهیز **। पथ्यसेवनम्** m. abstaining from, keeping aloof from, abstention (Rām. 29, 37); abstemiousness (Gr.M.); caution, moderation (Gr.M.); a regimen (for an invalid) (Rām. 871, met.).

parhēzadār पर्हेज़दार् । पथ्योपयुक्तः adj. c.g. (of food for an invalid) suitable for a regimen.

parhēzalad पर्हेज़लद् । पथ्यासेवी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **parhēzaladin̄ पर्हेज़लदिञ्**), subject to a regimen, on invalid diet.

pröj^{i} प्रांजि or **pröj^{ü} प्रांजू । यवादिबुसम्** f. chaff and chopped straw (of barley, wheat, etc.) (cf. **àl^{i}shi-p°**, p. 25*b*, l. 12) (El. *práj* or *prej*, straw).

prāji-bôr^{u} प्राजि-बोरु । यवादितृणसंसृष्टमृल्लेपविशेषः m. a load of chaff and chopped straw; plaster mixed with chaff, etc. **-kĕsür^{ü} -क्यसंरू । यवबुसम्** f. chaff (of barley, wheat, or the like). **-kāṭh -काठ् । यवतृणनालम्** f. straw (of barley, wheat, etc.). **-lôw^{u} -लोवु । यवादितृणबन्धनी** m. a bundle or sheaf of straw. **-thôp^{u} -थोपु । यवगोधूमतृणमुष्टिः** m. a handful of straw. **-ṭūp^{i} -टूपि । यवतृणमयोष्णीषः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭōpĕ -टोप्य**), a cap of straw.

parki पर्‌कि । परुत् adv. last year.

pūrakh पूरख् m. (sg. dat. **pūrakas पूरकस्**), a certain practice in Yōga ascetic contemplation. It consists in closing the right nostril and inhaling through the left (Śiv. 987, 1414).

prạkh^{a}chĕr प्र॑ख्‌च्यर् or **prạkh^{a}cār प्र॑ख्‌चार् । प्रत्यक्षत्वम्** m. perceptibility, ocular proof (Rām. 61, K. 45); explicitness; standing face to face.

prạkh^{o}ṭ^{u} प्र॑ख॑ट्टु or **prakhoṭ^{u} प्रख॑ट्टु । प्रकाशः** adj. (f. **prakh^{ü}ṭ^{ü} प्रख॑ट्टू**), clear, visible, manifest, evident (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1402; Rām. 308, 940; K. 122, 128, 777); vivid, perspicuous; (as adv.) manifestly, visibly (K. 1112, 1165), i.q. **prakaṭh**, q.v. **prạkh$^{\text{å}}$ṭ^{i}-pöṭh^{i} प्र॑ख॑ट्‌टि-पा॑ठि** or **-pöṭhin -पा॑ठिन् । प्रकाशरूपेण** adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prạkh^{a}ṭun प्र॑ख्‌टुन । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prạkh^{a}ṭyōv प्र॑ख्‌ट्योव्**), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible, i.q. **prakaṭun**, q.v. **prạkh^{a}ṭyō-mot^{u} प्र॑ख्‌ट्यो-म॑तु । प्रकाशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **prạkh^{a}ṭyē-müts^{ü} प्र॑ख्‌ट्ये-म॑च़ू**), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view.

prạkh^{a}ṭāwun प्र॑ख्‌टावुन् । प्रकाशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prạkh^{a}ṭôw^{u} प्र॑ख्‌टोवु**), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose, manifest (K. 449). **prạkh^{a}ṭôw^{u}-mot^{u} प्र॑ख्‌टोवु-म॑तु । प्रकाशीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **prạkh^{a}ṭöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} प्र॑ख्‌टा॑वू-म॑च़ू**), made known, divulged, etc., as ab.

parkhāv 2 पर्खाव् (for **1**, see p. 750*b*, l. 48) **। परीक्षणम्** m. assaying, testing (a precious metal or the like).

parkhāwun पर्खावुन् । परीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parkhôw^{u} पर्खोवु**), to test, assay (a precious metal); to cause to be inspected, to have or get (a thing) tested, tried, proved (K. 953). **parkhôw^{u}-mot^{u} पर्खोवु-म॑तु । परीक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **parkhöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} पर्खा॑वू-म॑च़ू**), tested, assayed.

parkhöy^{i} पर्खा॑यि । परीक्षा f. test, assay, examining, examination by comparison with a standard.

prakhyôp^{u} प्रख्योपु । प्रसिद्धः adj. (f. **prakhyöp^{ü} प्रख्या॑पू**), renowned, famous, celebrated, notorious, well-known (Gr.M.).

prakhyôt^{u} प्रख्योतु adj. (f. **prakhyöts^{ü} प्रख्या॑च़ू**), i.q. **prakhyôp^{u}**, q.v. (Gr.M.).

parkôl^{u} पर्कोलु । छेदः m. a long tear or rent (in cloth, the skin, or the like). **parköl^{i} wasån^{i} पर्का॑लि वस॑नि । परितश्छिन्नीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. tears to descend, i.e. to be rent from top to bottom and all round.

prakār प्रकार् । रीतिः m. fashion, manner, mode, kind, description (Gr.M., Śiv. 1577, K. 12); species (El.).

prakāra प्रकार adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami p°**, p. 54*b*, l. 48; **amiy p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 955).

prakör^{i} प्रका॑रि । हेतुना adv. in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami p°**, p. 54*b*, l. 49; **amiy p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 49) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1050, K. 200); with the genitive of a personal or similar pronoun, it indicates cause, as in **myön^{i} p°**, because of me, on account of me.

prākara प्राकर । गृहनिर्मितिः m. the building of the upper stories of a house. **—karun —करुन् । गृहनिर्मितेर्भारनिम्नता** m.inf. the ground floor walls, etc., of a house to settle (evenly) in consequence of the weight of the upper stories. **—pyon^{u} —प्य॑नु । गृहनिर्मितेर्भारेण नम्रीभवनम्** m.inf., id., but the settlement is uneven.

prākār प्राकार् m. in Śiv. 1018 translated in the comm. by *antaḥsthiti* or 'inmost position', but the word may also be looked upon as the equivalent of **prākāra**, q.v.

prākāra प्राकार । वरणः m. the four outer walls of a house from ground to roof.

prakram प्रक्रम् । प्रदक्षिणम् m. circumambulation, so that the right side is always presented to the object circumambulated, i.q. **pradakhĕn**, q.v.

prakaran प्रकरन् । प्रसङ्गः m. an introduction, preface (of a book or the like).

prakrĕti प्रक्ऱेति f. the Skt. form of **prakrath**, q.v. **-par -पर्** adj. e.g. devoted to (the true knowledge of) primal matter, one who is able to distinguish between primal matter and the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 20).

prakrath प्रक्रथ् or **prakrĕth प्रक्ऱेथ् । प्रकृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **prakrüts^{ü} प्रक्रा॑च़ू**, often written **प्रक्ऱेच़ू**), (of a human being or the like) temperament, nature, constitution, health (Gr.M.; L.V. 57; Śiv. 932, 1013, 1056, 1350, 1483, 1551, etc.; Rām. 366, 943); (in Śaiva philosophy) primal matter (Skt. *prakṛtiḥ*) as opposed to spirit, primitive non-intelligent being (L.V. 25); ignorance, want of true knowledge (Rām. 40); the personified energic power of the Supreme, His *Māyā* or illusive power (Śiv. 27); cf. **prakrĕti.** **prakrüts^{ü}-hond^{u} प्रक्रा॑च़ू-ह॑न्दु । स्वभावयुक्तः** sg. gen. (f. **prakrüts^{ü}-hünz^{ü} प्रक्रा॑च़ू-ह॑ञ्ज़ू**), of (so-and-so's) nature, bearing the same nature (as so-and-so, gen.) (Śiv. 1425).

prakāsh प्रकाश् । प्रकाशः m. light, lustre, splendour, glory, brightness, sunshine, ray (cf. **nitra-p°**, p. 662*b*, l. 13) (L.V. 4, 6, 9, 35, 82; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 108, 157, 226, 249, 347, 657, 1660, etc.; Rām. 59, 219, 295, 679, 1043, etc.; K.Pr. 201).

parīkshith परीक्षिथ् m. (sg. dat. **parīkshitas परीक्षितस्**), N. of a celebrated king, grandson of the Pāṇḍava Arjuna. It was to him that it is said that the Bhāgavata Purāṇa was first recited by Śukadēva. The Kali Yuga, i.e. present, or iron, age, is said to have commenced with his reign in 3102 B.C. (K. 5, 9).

prakaṭh प्रकठ् । प्रत्यक्षः adj. c.g. clear, visible, manifest, evident (Śiv. 991, 1275; Rām. 1642, 1688, 1705, 1710); vivid, perspicuous; i.q. **pr̥akh°ṭ^{u}**, q.v. **prakáṭ^{i}-pöṭh^{i} प्रकटि-पांठि** or **-pöṭhin -पांठिन् । प्रकाशरूपेण** adv. manifestly, clearly, visibly, openly, without disguise.

prakaṭun प्रकटुन् । प्रकाशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prakaṭyōv प्रकट्योव्**. According to others this verb is of the 2nd conj., with a 1 p.p. **prakoṭ^{u} प्रकंटु**), to be or become manifest, appear, become visible; i.q. **pr̥akh^{a}ṭun. prakoṭ^{u}-mot^{u} प्रकंटु-मंतु । प्रकाशीभूतः** 1 perf. part. (f. **praküṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रकंटू-मंचू**), become manifest, that which has become exposed to view. **prakaṭyō-mot^{u} प्रकट्यो-मंतु । प्रकाशमुपपन्नः** 2 perf. part. (f. **prakaṭyē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रकट्ये-मंचू**), id.

prakaṭāwun प्रकटावुन् । प्रकटीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prakaṭôw^{u} प्रकटोवु**), to make evident, make known, to bring to light, divulge, disclose. **prakaṭôw^{u}-mot^{u} प्रकटोवु-मंतु । प्रकाशीकृतः** perf. pass. (1 p.p. **prakaṭöv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रकटांवू-मंचू**), made known, divulged, etc., as ab.

pīril पीरिल् । साधकता f. the exercise of the functions of a Musalmān spiritual guide, the profession or practice of a magician.

prālab प्रालब् for **prālabd** in the following:— **prālab phērun प्रालब् फेरुन् । देशान्तरगत्यापातः** m.inf. one's fate to change, i.e. to find oneself, after long residence in one country, under the necessity of migrating to another. **—wŏthun —वथुन् । अवस्थान्तरापत्तिः** m.inf. one's fated hour to arise (e.g. to be at the point of death, to fall from high office, to be compelled to leave one's home, or the like).

prālaba-boḍ^{u} प्रालब-बंडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. **-büḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -बंडू**), one whose fate is very great, a very fortunate person (endowed with wealth and success). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । सद्भाग्यः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a lucky person (endowed with wealth, virtue, health, honour, happiness, success, etc.).

prālabuk^{u} प्रालबुकु । प्रारब्धकर्मसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **prālabüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रालबंचू**), of, belonging to, connected with, or the result of, one's fate.

prālabd प्रालब्द् or **prālab** (q.v.) **प्रालब् । प्रारब्धः** m. a person's fate in this life (the result of actions in former lives) (El. *prálabad*). Cf. **prārabd.**

pērilad पेरिलद् । दोषयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pēriladiñ पेरिलदिञ्**), of ill repute, with tarnished reputation, debased, defiled; debasing, defiling.

paralūkh परलूख् or parilūkh परिलूख् । परलोकः m. (sg. dat. **para(ri)lūkas पर(रि)लूकस्**), the other world, the next world, the future state (Gr.M.; W. 111, *parilok*; L.V. 75, *paralōkh*; K. 424, 1106); often contrasted with **yiha-lūkh,** this world, q.v. **parilūkas-pĕṭh परिलूकस्-प्यठ् । परलोकनिमित्तम्** adv. for the next world, with a view to the next world (e.g. making gifts to the poor to earn salvation, etc.).

pralamb प्रलंब् m. N. of a certain demon, in Skt. *Pralamba* (K. 251).

pralay प्रलय् । प्रलयः m. dissolution, destruction, annihilation (Rām. 1235); the destruction of the whole universe at the end of an age (Śiv. 203, 854); general destruction, any extensive devastation (Rām. 1601, K. 909). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । विनष्टीभवनम्, प्रलयावस्थोद्भवः** m.inf. utter destruction (e.g. in one moment, of one's entire possessions and family) to occur.

pralayĕ-kāl प्रलय-काल् । प्रलयसमयः m. a time of general destruction (e.g. the time of a devastating conflagration, inundation, or the like).

prīm प्रीम् । प्रेम m. love, affection, tender regard (Gr.M.; Śiv. 45, 194, 231, 491, 527, etc.; Rām. 1232; K. 82, 510, 512, 514). **—barun —बरुन् । प्रेमप्रवर्तना** m.inf. to entertain love (for), bear love (to), cherish (K. 523, 1139). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । प्रेमोद्भवः** m.inf. love to occur, love to arise.

prīmuk^{u} प्रीमुकु । प्रेमप्रवर्तितः sg. gen. (f. **prīmüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रीमंचू**), of, or belonging to, affection, (of conduct) inspired by love. **—bata —बत । प्रीतिभोजनम्** m. food of affection, i.e. food (on some festive occasion) received from a friend; the loving support afforded by a parent, husband, son, etc.; a happy, prosperous, peaceful life.

prīmī प्रीमी । स्निग्धस्वभावः m. affectionate, tender, sympathetic, loving.

param परम् or (L.V. 77) **paramu परमु** adj. c.g. highest, best, most excellent (Śiv. 496); chief, principal, supreme (L.V. 58); most distant.

parama-ākāsh परम-आकाश् m. (in Śaiva philosophy) the supreme Ether (Śiv. 1558). **-ānand -आनन्द्**, see **paramānand. -ātma -आत्म**, see **paramātma. -dām -दाम्** m. the supreme abode, i.e. final beatitude (Śiv. 1659). **-gŏr -ग्वर् । गुरोर्गुरुः** m. the spiritual teacher of a person's spiritual teacher, a *guru's guru*, a grandfather in religion. **-gath -गथ** f. (sg. dat. **-güʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -गंचू**), the way of the Supreme, final beatitude (L.V. 103; Śiv. 19, 102, 1539, 1864). **-gyönī -ज्ञांनी** adj. c.g. one who has the supreme knowledge (Śiv. 109). **-hams -हंस् । संन्यासी** m. a Hindū ascetic of the highest order; a religious man who has subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; a title of Shiva (Śiv. 1019). **—pad —पद्** m. the supreme position; hence, final beatitude (L.V. 10, 77–79); met. the Supreme Deity, in whom (on gaining final beatitude) the soul is absorbed (L.V. 10, 77, 79). **—padavī —पद्वी** f., i.q. **-gath,** ab. (Śiv. 320, 1088, 1518, etc.). **-shẹ̆kh^{a}th -शंखथ्** f. (sg. dat. **-shẹ̆kh^{ü}ts^{ü} -शंख्चू**), i.q. **-shĕkt^{i}** (Śiv. 9, 53, 665, 1503, 1659). In Śiv. 9 the Sanskrit feminine *paramā* is used for *param*. **-shĕkt^{i} -शंक्ति** f. (sg. dat. **-shĕkti -शक्ति** or **-shĕktiyĕ -शक्तिय**), (in Śaiva philosophy) the energic power of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 103, 436, 495, 663, 850, 891, etc.). **-shĕnkar -शंकर्** m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 233). **-shiv -शिव्** m. the Supreme Śiva, a title of Śiva in his transcendent form (Śiv. 37, 187, 189, 246, 271, 322, 329, 362, 876, etc.). **-sthān -स्थान्** m. the place of the Supreme, i.e. the condition of final beatitude (Śiv. 1659).

param-brahm परं-ब्रह्म् m. (an expression borrowed direct from Skt., in which language its gender is neuter), the Supreme Bráhma, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 233, 361, 904, 1130, 1424; K. 437).

pramān प्रमान् । संमतः m. a rule, sanction, standard, authority, judgment, opinion (either general or of a single person); proof, proof or arguments brought forward in a law case (Gr.M.).

parmāna पर्मान् । परिमाणम् m. measure, capacity, weight, length, extent; a weight (for weighing) (cf. **gāḍa-p°,** p. 276*b*, l. 22; **khár^{i}-p°,** p. 411*a*, l. 10) (El. *parmān*, K.Pr. 23); cf. **parimān. -wör^{ü} -वांरू। परिमाणाधारपात्रम्** f. a pile of weights; a dish or bowl for holding weights.

parimān परिमान् m., i.q. **parmāna,** q.v. (cf. **dĕna-p°,** p. 22*b*, l. 45).

parmand^{a}j पर्मन्द्ज् । आमाशयान्त्रमूलम् f. the rectum.

paramānand परमानन्द् m. 'supreme felicity', N. of the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 43, 156, 226, 274, 362, 444, 1315, 1320, 1424, 1654, 1823).

parmāntshun पर्मान्छुन् । द्विरागमोत्सवः m. (sg. dat. **parmāntshanas पर्मान्छ़नस्**), the ceremony of the second entrance, i.e. of the first visit after marriage, or else the visit previous to cohabitation, of a newly-married couple to the bride's father's house (Śiv. 56, *paramātshun*; K.Pr. 167). According to El. (*paramántsun*) this word means 'the third day after marriage'. See L. 269 ff.

parmāntshan-bôg^{u} पर्मान्छ़न्-बोगु । द्विरागमसुदायः m. the present given to the bridegroom by the bride's parents, etc., on the occasion of this festival. **-ḍuḍa -डुड । द्विरागमभोजनावसरे अनिमन्त्रितः स्वयमभ्यागतः** m. an uninvited guest who sponges at the feast of this festival at the house of the bride's father. **-mahārĕñ -महार्यंञ् । द्विरागमवधूः** f. the bride on this occasion. **-mahārāza -महाराज़। द्विरागमवरः** m. the bridegroom on this occasion.

paramār^{a}th परमार्थ् m. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about the Supreme (Śiv. 286, 929, 969).

paramēsh परमेश् m., i.q. **paramēshŏr,** q.v. (K. 876).

paramēshŏr or **paramēshwar परमेश्वर् । परमेश्वरः** m. the Supreme Deity (Gr.M.; L.V. 56; Śiv. 157, 234, 387, 486, 621, 850, 929, 1139, 1167, 1414).

paramēshŏrī परमेश्वरी f. the wife of **Paramēshŏr,** q.v. (Śiv. 1167).

paramātma परमात्म or (Śiv. 306) **parama-ātma परम-आत्म** m. the Supreme Self, the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 30, 162, 169, 235, 237, 284, 922, etc.; K. 508).

paramātshun परमाछुन्, see **parmāntshun.**

parmūzun पर्मूज़ुन् । परिमार्जनम् m. (sg. dat. **parmūzanas पर्मूज़नस्**), wiping off; esp. after making offerings to gods or demigods on certain Hindū festivals, the emptying of the remains in the vessels that had contained the offerings over the roots of some plants, on to a river bank, or other suitable place (cf. **ḍul^{u}-p°,** p. 212*b*, l. 6).

prān 1 प्रान् । प्राणः m. (sg. abl. **prāna 1 प्रान**), the breath of life, the breath (as inspired into and expired from the lungs) (Gr.Gr. 162; Śiv. 42, 984, 1014, 1059, 1156, 1591; K. 168, 195; K.Pr. 187); the life, the living principle (of a person) (Gr.M.; L.V. 89, 90; Śiv. 49, 164, 237, 312, 435, 452, 473, 520, 776, etc.; K. 505); (in pl.) (in Śaiva philosophy) the five vital airs of the body, which it is necessary to keep under control. These five are called in Skt. (1) *prâṇa*, or air exhaled from the lungs through the mouth and nose, (2) *apâna*, the downward flowing air expelled through the anus (cf. Śiv. 1027, 1682), (3) *udāna*, that which rises from the throat and enters the head, (4) *samāna*, that which has its seat in the cavity of the navel, and is essential to digestion, and (5) *vyāna*, that which is diffused through the whole body (L.V. 101; Śiv. 306, 516, 597, 1082, 1291, 1437, 1513, 1547, etc.; Rām. 3, 19, 1468). **—din^{i} —दिनि। उज्जीवनम्** m. pl. inf. 'to give breaths', to bring to life, to restore to life (met. and fig.). **—diwawun^{u} —दिववुनु । उपस्थितमरणकालः** n.ag. (f. **—diwavüñ^{ü}**

—द्ववंञ्रू), that which brings a dying person to life, a revivifying (medicine, act, speech, etc.); one who is giving (up) his breath, one who is at the point of death; (as adv.) (done, spoken, etc.) in a person's last moments, when at the point of death. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । मृतिः** m.inf. to yield one's death, to expire, to breathe one's last, to die. **—gālun —गालुन्** m.inf. to destroy (so-and-so's) life, to slay (Rām. 1486). **—hĕn^{i} —ह्यंनि । अत्याघातः** m. pl. inf. to gasp (from extreme pain); to take another's breaths, i.e. to beat him till he is like one dead. **—harun —हरुन्** m.inf. to abandon one's life, to lose one's life, to die (Rām. 624, 1182). **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु** m.inf. to take another's life, to kill, slay (Rām. 1238). **—kaḍȧn^{i} —कडंनि** m. pl. inf. to tear out (a person's) breaths, to slay violently (K. 68, 110, 225, 1026). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** m.inf., id. (K. 254, 820). **—khĕ̄cȧn^{i} —खेँचंनि । प्राणक्लेशः** m. pl. inf. to draw breaths (with difficulty), to gasp (when suffering from severe pain, or when at the point of death), to emit the death rattle. **—khasun —खसुन् । मरणावस्थावाप्तिः** m.inf. 'the vital breath to rise', to be at the point of death, to be near death. **—nērun —नेरुन्** m.inf. the vital breath to go forth, the point of death to approach, to expire, to feel at one's last gasp (from terror or the like) (Rām. 550, 1333, 1339, 1427; K. 450). **—sandārȧn^{i} —संदारंनि । प्राणोज्जीवनम्** m. pl. inf. the breaths to be resuscitated, to be revived (esp. by some small remedy) (cf. Śiv. 1048, 1753); cf. **prāna-sandār, -sandāran,** bel. **—ṭhīkȧn^{i} —ठीकंनि । आयुरवाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. the breaths to stand firmly, (of a person suffering from a dangerous disease, or suddenly brought near to death) to be suddenly revived and brought to perfect health.

prāna-danḍ प्रान-दंड् । मारणदण्डः m. a breath rod, an impalement post, or other rod for executing an offender (as a judicial punishment). **-dāran -दारन् । संजीवनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-dārüñ^{ü} -दारंञ्रू**), coming to life (of a sick person recovering, or a starving person relieved by a little food). **-ganḍa-ganḍ -गंड-गंड् । प्राणमात्रावशेषः** m. nothing left but breath, the condition of one who is so lean as to be hardly alive. **-l^{a}th -ल्थ्** f. (sg. dat. **-l^{a}ti -ल्ति**), a mere breath, a spark of life (Gr.Gr. 162). **-sandār -संदार् । प्राणोज्जीवनम्** m. resuscitation of breath, the coming to life of a sick, starving, or thirst-parched person (by receiving suitable medicine, food, or drink); cf. **prān sandārȧn^{i},** ab. **-sandāran -संदारन् । प्राणोज्जीवनम्** m., id. **-wöv^{ü} -वांवू । प्राणबाधा** f. difficulty of breathing.

prān 2 प्रान् । पलाण्डुः m. (sg. abl. **prāna 2 प्रान**), an onion, *Allium sp.* (cf. **baḍa-p°,** p. 82*b*, l. 27; **ganḍa-p°,** p. 239*b*, l. 18) (L. 72, 75, 346, 462; L.V. 89, 90, 101; YZ. 121). According to El. it is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

prāna-bagāra प्रान-बगार । पलाण्डूपस्कारः m. fried onions (as a seasoning). **-bazyun^{u} -बज़्युनु । स्नेहपक्वपलाण्डुसंसर्जनम्** m. cooking some dish with fried onions. **-dĕl -द्यल् । पलाण्डुत्वक्** m. onion-skin, the peel of an onion, or of its stem. **-gab -गब् । पलाण्डुङ्कुरम्** m. an onion-sprout. **-gŏg^{ȧ}j^{i} -ग्वगंजि** or **-gŏg^{ü}j^{ü} -ग्वगंजू । पलाण्डुमूलिका** f. an onion bulb, an onion. **-khāv̂ -खाव् । पलाण्ड्वाशी** m. an onion eater, one who habitually eats quantities of onions. **-kuj^{i} -कुजि** or **-kuj^{ü} -कुजू । पलाण्डुलता** f. the onion plant (K.Pr. 8, 27). **-mŏnḍ^{ü} -म्वंडू । पलाण्डुमूलिका** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ -म्वंज्य**), an onion bulb, an onion. **-mush^{ĕ}kh -मुश्ख् । पलाण्डुगन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-mushkas -मुश्कस्**), the smell of an onion. **-phakh -फख् । पलाण्डुगन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the stink of an onion.

prāna 3 प्रान, see **prôn^{u}.**

pron^{u} प्रंनु । श्वेतः, निर्मलः adj. (f. **prüñ^{ü} प्रंञ्रू**), white (cf. **aḍa-p°,** p. 11*b*, l. 46) (El. *prun*, so K.Pr. 226); (of something washed) clean, pure (cf. **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 6) (K.Pr. 169, *prĕni* for *prüñ^{ü}*); (of water) clear, not turbid; as subst., m. a kind of white rice (L. 463, *prun*; Śiv. 1032). **—bata —बत । शुक्लभक्तम्** m. white boiled rice.

prañi kanji प्रञि कंजि । श्वेतत्वक्कः adv. white skinned, white shelled (esp. of unhusked rice or the like, with the inner grain of some other colour). Cf. **künḍ^{ü} 1.**

prôn^{u} प्रोनु । पुराणः adj. (f. **pröñ^{ü} प्रांञ्रू**), old, ancient, aged, of olden time (cf. **aḍa-p°,** p. 11*b*, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 12, 13, 140; Gr.M.; L.V. 63; Śiv. 943, 1506, 1545; Rām. 1547, 1768; YZ. 476; K.Pr. 159, 252); worn out, laid aside; old, of former time, former (H. vi, 11; viii, 5; K.Pr. 156); obsolete, old fashioned (Rām. 594); former, what has occurred previously (Gr.M., Śiv. 257, K. 44); (in fem.) **pröñ^{ü},** an old woman (K.Pr. 208). **—hyuh^{u} —हिहु । जीर्णः** adj. (f. **pröñ^{ü} hish^{ü} प्रांञ्रू हिशू**), worn out, old. **—sapanun —सपनुन्** m.inf. to be old (El.).

prāna-wôr^{u} प्रान-वोरु । प्रत्नतया जीर्णीभूतः adj. (f. **-wör^{ü} -वांरू**), old, worn out. **-mọnḍ^{u} -म्वंडु । प्रत्नस्थाणुः** m. an old broken off tree-stump (lying on the ground, foul and dirty).

prāni kāla प्रानि काल । प्राक्तनसमये adv. in olden time, in former days. **-köl^{i} -कांलि । प्राक्तनकाले** adv., id. **—kāluk^{u}** —कालुकु । प्राचीनसमयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **—kālüc^{ü}** —कालंचू), of, or belonging to, olden time.

prön^{i} köl^{i} प्रांनि कांलि । प्राचीनकाले adv. in ancient times, in olden days.

prāñĕ katha प्राञ कथ । इतिहासा: f.pl. tales of old, ancient histories. **—wati pakun** —वति पकुन् । परम्पराचारसेवनम् m.inf. to walk on the old road, to follow ancient customs.

prāñi mŏnji gāsa khyon^{u} प्राञि म्वंजि गास ख्यंनु । प्राचीनसंचयोपभोगः m. to eat grass of the old root, i.e. to live upon one's former savings. **—pūʦi** —पूचि । प्राचीनप्रकारेण adv. in the ancient manner, after the olden ways. **—pūʦi-hond^{u}** —पूचि-हंन्दु । प्राचीनकालप्रकारः sg. gen. (f. **—pūʦ^{i}-hünz^{ü}** —पूचि-हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, olden custom, of the ancient manner.

pröñ^{ü} phuhür^{ü} प्रांञू फुहंरू । प्राचीनसंचयः f. old savings, money formerly saved. **—puy** —पुय् । पुराणसृष्टिः f. ancient offspring, the creation of olden times; old established bodily health and strength.

prönī प्रांनी । जन्तुः m. that which breathes, a living or sentient being, a living creature, animal, man (as endowed with breath) (Śiv. 442, 1059, 1591).

prun, see **pron^{u}.**

paran परन् m.pl. in **pĕpanza paran,** p. 749*b*, l. 26.

paraṇa परंन । मार्जनपटः m. a towel (for wiping the limbs or body after washing or bathing).

parān परान् । त्वरितम् adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, directly.

pāran पारन् । व्रतसमापनम् m. concluding a fast, eating or drinking after a fast, breakfast. **pāran-ḍūn^{i}** पारन्-डूनि । विवाहस्वीकृतिफलप्रयोगः m.pl. the walnuts of conclusion of the fast; (at the conclusion of a marriage ceremony) the ten walnuts taken from the bride by the bridegroom, and the ten walnuts taken from the bridegroom by her father. They indicate the assent of both sides to the marriage.

pārān पारान् । पारायणम् m. reading through, perusal, thorough study (K. 8).

parāni, etc., incorr. for **pröñ^{ü},** see **prôn^{u}.**

parun परुन् or (L.V. 18, 21) **paḍun** पडुन् । पठनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **por^{u}** पंरु), to read out, repeat, recite (cf. **nikāh p°,** p. 629*b*, l. 31; **nā-sazā p°,** p. 659*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 106–7, 114–16, 178, 191, 197, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 11, 800–1, 1115–17, 1131, 1164, 1498–9, etc.; Rām. 1140; K. 485, 568, 666; K.Pr. 166) (**parun warun,** a jingle, to read and the like (Gr.Gr. 95); **parun zānun,** to know how to read (Gr.Gr. 187)); to read (to oneself), peruse (Rām. 842, 854; K. 644, 955; H. xii, 18, 23); to mutter a spell, etc.) (Śiv. 211, 1760; Rām. 1298); to recite (praise, pious words, entreaty, abuse, etc.) (cf. **phāsh parȧn^{i},** p. 712*b*, l. 20) (L.V. 18, 21; Śiv. 27, 163, 209, 354, 356, 378, etc.; Rām. 182, 214, 259, 367, 964–5, 1455, etc.; K. 1038–9; H. vi, 17; vii, 4; xii, 1; YZ. 111, 121, 175, 262); to learn, study (L.V. 36; Śiv. 59, 248, 707, 758, 1171; Rām. 101, 993; K. 487, 1082; H. viii, 3, 4; K.Pr. 174); to make out, decipher.

por^{u}-mot^{u} पंरु-मंतु । अधीती perf. part. (f. **pür^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** पंरू-मंचू), (of a book or the like) read, studied; one who has studied, i.e. who has finished his studies and has completed his education, well-read (K.Pr. 173); one who has mastered some particular branch of knowledge.

paran-bāgi परन्-बागि । अध्ययननिमित्तम् adv. for the sake of learning, for learning (e.g. a teacher's fee). **-bāna** -बान । अध्ययनभाग्यम् m. the good fortune of study, the excellent results of education. **-grākh** -ग्राख् n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas** -ग्राकस्; f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), a reader, one who reads (Gr.Gr. 106); i.q. the next. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । विशिष्टाध्यायी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a reader, a student (W. 112); one who has studied, an expert (on learning), esp. an expert in charms for curing diseases, expelling demons, or the like (Gr.Gr. 106). **-viz^{ü}** -विज़ू । अध्ययनकालः f. the time of study, school-hours.

paranay परनय् neg. conj. part., not having read (Gr.Gr. 111).

pārun 1 पारुन । केशवेणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôr^{u}** पोरु), to tie the (alreādy combed) hair, to plait or otherwise arrange the hair (cf. **mas p°,** p. 595*b*, l. 30) (Gr.M.; L. 459, to comb; YZ. 223). **pör^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** पांरू-मंचू । वेष्टिता f. perf. part. (a woman) whose hair is plaited or otherwise done up.

pārun 2 पारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôr^{u}** पोरु), to finish, accomplish, complete (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1915); to arrange, make completely ready (H. iii, 7, a bed; YZ. 29, 267); esp. to finish or complete a fast (cf. **dāran p°,** p. 247*a*, l. 4, and **pāran**).

pārun 3 पारुन् । पणीकरणविशेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôr^{u}** पोरु), to throw dice or a coin (e.g. for an omen, to decide a question, or in gambling, to toss for an innings or the like).

párun, see **paryun^{u}.**

pairun पैरुन् or **pörun** पांरुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūr^{u}** पूरु, f. **pū̆r^{ü}** पूंरू; 2 p.p. **pairyōv** पैर्योव्; conj. part. **pū̆rith** पूंरिथ्), to wear (clothes), to put on (clothes, ornaments, etc.) on oneself or on another (Gr.M.; L.V. 76; Śiv. 1388, 1438, 1440, 1447, 1597; Rām. 182, 214, 654; K. 29, 85, 97, 183, 422–3, 650; H. v, 10; x, 2, 9; YZ. 373, 541); to adorn, ornament (El. *perun*) (cf. **masnad pairàn^{i},** p. 600*a*, l. 27) (K. 420, 637, 843, 913, 928, 984); to put (a saddle on a horse), to saddle (H. xi, 9).

pirun पिरुन् । **प्रवणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyur^{u} पिरु**), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. **piranun. pyur^{u}-mot^{u} पिरु-मंतु । प्रोतः** perf. part. (f. **pir^{ü}-müts^{ü} पिरू-मंचू**), strung, as ab.

pīrun पीरुन् । **स्निग्धीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pīryōv पीर्योव्**), to be, or become, smooth, slippery, or (from cooking, corruption, etc.) greasy, slimy. **pīryō-mot^{u} पीर्यो-मंतु । सुस्निग्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pīryē-müts^{ü} पीर्ये-मंचू**), become smooth or slimy (e.g. from corruption); become greasy or soft and slimy from cooking.

pŏrān प्वरान् or **purān पुरान् ।** **पुराणम्** m. a book of ancient history, legendary and traditional, a *Purāṇa* (Śiv. 671, 758, 1763; K. 8, 944, 991). **—phiràn^{i} —फिरंनि ।** **अनुभूतवृत्तज्ञापनम्** m. pl. inf. to tell at length one's adventures or life history.

pōrun पोरुन् । **समर्थीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pōryōv पोर्योव्**. Although of the third conjugation, this verb has **pōranāwun पोरनावुन्** (not ***pūr^{a}rāwun पूर्रावुन**) for its causal, Gr.Gr. 174; cf. also **pōrawun**) to be, or become, sufficient, efficacious, adequate, competent (e.g. of a tool, a medicine, etc.); to be a match for, to be able to conquer (in warfare, disputation, wealth, resources, etc.); to become dry (of something moist) (Gr.Gr. xlviii) (cf. **pōrawun**). **pōryō-mot^{u} पोर्यो-मंतु । समर्थीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pōryē-müts^{ü} पोर्ये-मंचू**), become efficient (e.g. a blunt tool which has been sharpened, or a medicine about which there were doubts of its taking the desired effect, and so on); (a weak person who has gained strength and) become a match (for some person powerful in force, wealth, etc.).

pörun पांरुन्, see **pairun.**

purn पुर्न् । **सदाचारपूर्णः** m. a man who is full of good conduct, a well-cŏnducted man; as adj. = **pūrn** (cf. **phala-p°,** p. 692*a*, l. 39).

pūrn पूर्न् (Śiv. 1658, 1667) or **pūran 1 पूरन्** adj. e.g. full, filled up (Śiv. 1667); full, complete (Śiv. 212, 1594, 1658, 1756; K. 458); full (of the moon) (K. 280); —° filled with, full of (K. 329, 1174).

puran पुरन् । **भूमानविशेषः, स्थलप्रदेशः** f. (sg. dat. **purüñ^{ü} पुरंञ्जू**), a certain measure of land, nine cubits (of 36 fingers) broad, and twenty-two cubits long; a level bit of land (of no particular measurement) attached to a house, a courtyard, or the like (cf. **nāra-p°,** p. 648*a*, l. 31; **pot^{u} p°,** s.v. **pot^{u}**) (K.Pr. 251 *purnih-pĕṭh* for *purüñ^{ü}-pĕṭh*). **purüñ^{ü}-pĕṭh hāwun पुरंञ्जू-प्यठ् हावुन् ।** **अपयानम्** m.inf. to leave a place in order to avoid meeting an expected person, to decamp, take to one's heels, make off.

purān पुरान्, see **pŏrān.**

pūran 2 पूरन् (for **1,** see **pūrn**) m. one who fills, one who fulfils, completes (Śiv. 987, 1414).

pūran 3 परन् । **पूरणा** f. (sg. dat. **pūrüñ^{ü} पूरंञ्जू**), filling, filling up.

pūranā पूरना । **पूर्तिः** f. fullness, completion, completeness (Śiv. 1474); satisfaction, satiety.

pūrun पूरुन् । **संभरणम्, भाग्याप्तिः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūr^{u} पूरु**), to fill, fill up (Gr.M., Śiv. 1474, K. 590, K.Pr. 155); to complete, supply what is wanting (Gr.M.); to satisfy (Gr.M.; Rām. 4; K. 339, 574, 768, 1002); to fulfil, carry out, complete (a promise) (K. 278); to become full (Śiv. 533); to be enough, to suffice; to be successful, to gain the desired result of any course of conduct; to reap one's fate; (in Yōga philosophy) to fill oneself (with breath), to inhale breath in the process of ecstatic meditation (L.V. 37).

pūranī पूरनी । **पूरयितव्यः** impers. fut. part., e.g. that which has to be filled up (e.g. a hollow in the ground which it is wished to fill up).

pūr^{u}-mot^{u} पूरु-मंतु । **पूरितः** perf. part. (f. **pūr^{ü}-müts^{ü} पूरू-मंचू**), filled, filled up; completed, having that which was wanting supplied; filled, replete, satisfied; and so on for the other meanings of the verb.

paranda परंद پرندہ or **parinda परिंद** m. a winged creature, a bird (Rām. 545, 779); a kind of long light boat with forty or fifty paddlers. (In the front is a raised seat covered with a canopy in which four persons can sit) (El.; L. 381, 382).

prang प्रंग् । **पर्यङ्कः** m. a couch, a seat, throne (cf. **pōshĕ-p°,** s.v. **pōsh 1**) (Gr.M.; Rām. 1147, 1713; K. 339, 924, 936, 1047, 1130; H. xii, 18); a bed (K.Pr. 154); the finial of a shrine (L. 460); cf. **paryōkh. pranga-khūr^{u} प्रंग-खूरु ।** **पर्यङ्कपादः** m. the leg of a bedstead.

purnih, see **puran.**

paurānikh पौरानिख् । **पौराणिकः** m. (sg. dat. **paurānikas पौरानिकस्**), a person well versed in ancient histories, a reciter of such, a bard-historian.

pranām प्रनाम् । **प्रणतिः** m. bending, bowing; a bow, a respectful or reverential salutation, prostration, obeisance (cf. **pādi-p°**, p. 681*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 860, 986, 1141, 1168, 1170).

pranun प्रनुन् । श्वेतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pranyōv** प्रन्योव्), to be or become white; to become white, to become clean (of something washed); to become clear, to lose turbidity; to flow (El.). **pranyō-mot^{u}** प्रन्यो-मंतु । शुक्लीभूतः perf. part. (f. **pranyē-müʦ^{ü}** प्रन्ये-मंच़ू), become white; become clean, clear.

prānun प्रानुन् । प्रतनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prānyōv** प्रान्योव्), to be, or become, old, become worn out (Rām. 994). **prānyō-mot^{u}** प्रान्यो-मंतु । पुरातनतामुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **prānyē-müʦ^{ü}** प्रान्ये-मंच़ू), become old; worn out.

prinan प्रिनन् । उपालम्भः m. reproaching, blaming, censure, casting blame upon.

prinun प्रिनुन् । उपालम्भः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryun^{u}** प्रिनु; 2 p.p. **priñōv** प्रिञोव्), to reproach, blame, censure, to cast blame upon (Rām. 163; K.Pr. 173, *prĕnun*); to become beneficial (to), to cause improvement (to) (Śiv. 1873). **pryun^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रिनु-मंतु । उपालब्धः perf. part. (f. **priñ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** प्रिञू-मंच़ू), reproached, censured.

piranun पिरनुन् । प्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piron^{u}** पिरंनु), to string (beads, pearls, etc.); cf. **pirun. piron^{u}-mot^{u}** पिरंनु-मंतु । कृतप्रवणकर्मा perf. part. (f. **pirüñ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** पिरंञू-मंच़ू), strung (as ab.).

pranāsh प्रनाश् । विनाशः m. destruction, vanishing, disappearance.

prānth प्रान्थ् f. edge, margin, border, end, extremity (cf. **ȧch^{i}-p°**, p. 8*b*, l. 25).

prūnʦh प्रून्छ़् । पर्णोत्सदेशः m. (sg. dat. **prūnʦhas** प्रून्छ़स), N. of a country to the west of Kashmīr, commonly known as Pūnch; the ancient Parṇōtsa (RT.Tr. II, 433; K.Pr. 68). **-wāla** -वाल । पर्णोत्सदेशवर्ती adj. c.g. a man of Prūnʦh; something made in or coming from Prūnʦh.

prūnʦhuk^{u} प्रून्छ़ुकु । पर्णोत्सदेशभवः sg. gen. (f. **prūnʦhüc^{ü}** प्रून्छ़ंचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, Prūnʦh.

prūnʦh^{i} प्रून्छ़ि । पर्णोत्सदेशभवः adj. c.g. born in, or produced in, Prūnʦh.

pranav प्रनव् । ओंकारः m. the name of the mystical or sacred syllable Ōṁ (L.V. 76; Śiv. 1556, 1594, 1751, 1760).

paranāwun परनावुन् । अध्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paranôw^{u}** परनोवु), to cause to read (Gr.M., Śiv. 1749); to teach (Gr.M., K. 486); to have spells recited for the expulsion of a demon or the like (Śiv. 126). **paranôw^{u}-mot^{u}** परनोवु-मंतु । अध्यापितः perf. part. (f. **paranöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** परनांवू-मंच़ू), caused to be read; caused to read, taught.

pōranāwun पोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōranôw^{u}** पोरनोवु), causal of **pōrun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

paranāwawañ परनाववञ् । अध्यापनवेतनम् f. the fee paid to a teacher.

pranay प्रनय् । विनयः m. confidence, intimacy; fond regard, affection, love (Śiv. 1342); (in Kāshmīrī) refinement, gentlemanly bearing, modesty, affability, courtesy.

pranayĕ-vĕʦar प्रनय-व्यच़र् । विनययुक्तत्वम् m. thorough refinement, etc. **-vyot^{u}** -व्यंतु । विनयादिसच्छीलयुक्तः adj. (f. **-vĕʦ^{ü}** -व्यंच़ू), thoroughly refined, gentlemanly, modest, affable, courteous.

prānāyām प्रानायाम् । प्राणाभ्यासः m. restraining or suspending the breath, or breathing in a peculiar way through the nostrils, during the mental recitation of the names and attributes of some deity.

prinzun प्रिज़ुन् । प्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryunz^{u}** प्रिज़ु, 2 p.p. **prinzōv** प्रिज़ोव्), to urge, incite to greater effort, encourage to action, prompt (e.g. when a teacher incites a pupil to study, or a master urges on a servant engaged in some task). Cf. **prīrun** and **prūrun.**

prinzan-wôl^{u} प्रिज़न्-वोलु । प्रेरणशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), an inciter, prompter, as ab.

pryunz^{u}-mot^{u} प्रिज़ु-मंतु । प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **prinz^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** प्रिज़ू-मंच़ू), incited, encouraged (in any work on which one is engaged).

prinzath प्रिज़थ् । प्रेरणा f. (sg. dat. **prinzüʦ^{ü}** प्रिज़ंच़ू), urging, incitement, encouragement (offered to one engaged in some work, so as to induce him to greater efforts).

prinzawun^{u} प्रिज़वुनु । प्रेरकः n.ag. (f. **prinzavüñ^{ü}** प्रिज़वंञू), one who urges or incites to greater efforts (another who is engaged in some work).

pīröñ^{ü} पीरांञू । साधकभूता, आचार्या f. a female Musalman teacher; a female magician, a sorceress. Cf. **pīr 1.**

prañĕr प्रञर् । श्वेतता, निर्मलता m. whiteness; cleanness, pureness; clearness, freedom from turbidity. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । श्वेततोद्भवः m.inf. whiteness or cleanness to come into existence (e.g. a coloured article fading into white, or a dirty article being washed white). **—phērun** —फेरुन् । श्वेततापत्तिः m.inf., id. (as a change from some other colour, or from dirt). **—phirun** —फिरुन् । श्वेततापरिणामः m.inf. to whiten, bleach, make white or clean (from some other colour or from dirt); to become white or clean (as ab.).

prāñĕr प्राञर् । प्राचीनत्वम् m. oldness, worn-outness (Gr.Gr. 141); antiquity, the belonging to olden time.

prạñ^{e}ran प्रंञ्रन् । श्वेततापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **prạñ^{e}rüñ^{ü}** प्रंञ्रंञू), whitening, cleansing, the process of making white or clean; making clear, removing turbidity.

prạñ^{e}run प्रंञरुन् । श्वैत्यापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prạñ^{o}r^{u} प्रंञ्रु**), to make white, whiten; to make clean, to cleanse (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. **prạñ$^{\breve{e}}$rāwun. prạñ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} प्रंञ्रु-मंतु** । श्वेतीकृतः perf. part. (f. **prạñ$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रंञ्रू-मंच़ू**), whitened, cleansed, cleared.

pröñ^{e}ran प्रांञरन् । पुराणीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **pröñ^{e}rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रांञरंञ्**), making old; rendering obsolete; wearing (something) out.

pröñ^{e}run प्रांञरुन् । पुराणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pröñ^{o}r^{u} प्रांञ्रु**), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. **pröñ^{e}rāwun. pröñ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} प्रांञ्रु-मंतु** । पुराणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pröñ$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रांञ्रू-मंच़ू**), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

prạñ^{e}rāwun प्रंञरावुन् । श्वेतता-(निर्मलता-)पादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prạñ$^{\breve{e}}$rôw^{u} प्रंञरोवु**), to make white, whiten; to clean (by washing, etc.); to make clear, remove turbidity; cf. **prạñ^{e}run. prạñ$^{\breve{e}}$rôw^{u}-mot^{u} प्रंञरोवु-मंतु** । श्वेतीकृतः perf. part. (f. **prạñ$^{\breve{e}}$röv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रंञरांवू-मंच़ू**), whitened, cleaned, cleared.

prạñ^{e}rawun^{u} प्रंञरवुनु । श्वेततोत्पादकः n.ag. (**prạñ^{e}ravüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रंञरवंञ्**), one who whitens or cleans, a whitener, a cleaner, a fuller.

pröñ^{e}rāwun प्रांञरावुन् । पुराणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pröñ^{e}rôw^{u} प्रांञरोवु**), to make old, render obsolete; to wear (something) out; cf. **pröñ^{e}run. pröñ^{e}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} प्रांञरोवु-मंतु** । पुराणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pröñ$^{\breve{e}}$röv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रांञरांवू-मंच़ू**), made old, rendered obsolete; caused to wear out.

priñōv प्रिञोव्, see **prinun.**

pröpin^{i} प्रांपिनि, see **pröpyun^{u}.**

pár^{i}-pánḍith पंरि-पंडिथ् । अवाप्तपाण्डित्यः m. (sg. dat. **-pánḍitas -पंडितस्**), a semi-learned man, a man who is not deeply learned, but who has a great reputation for learning, or who, in his own immediate circle, is looked upon as learned.

pröpinis प्रांपिनिस्, see **pröpyun^{u}.**

prapantsh प्रपंछ़् । विस्तारः m. (sg. dat. **prapantsas प्रपंच़स्**), development, diffusion, amplification, expansion (Śiv. 1728); prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness (in style or composition).

paripāph परिपाफ् । पापसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **paripāpas परिपापस्**), the whole collection of a certain person's faults or sins (esp. in cataloguing such when making a formal accusation) (Rām. 1592).

p^{a}rp^{a}r परपर् or **parpar पर्पर्** । अनुलापः, वक्रजल्पनम् m. prating, prattle, jabbering, gabbling, talking incessantly (esp. without sense, or when in a rage); cf. **prāth.** **—karun —करुन्** । वक्रभाषणम् m.inf. to prattle, chatter; esp. to keep prating in a muttering tone. **—lagun —लगुन्** । वक्रभाषितप्रवृत्तिः, अनुलापप्रमादोद्भवः m.inf. to start chattering or jabbering; esp. (in an access of insanity) to chatter nonsense. **—lāgun —लागुन्** । अनुलापासक्तिः m.inf. be in the habit of prating.

parpár^{i} पर्परि । वक्रजल्पनशीलः m. (f. **parpür$^{\ddot{u}}$ पर्पॄ**), a prater, a chatterer, one who habitually and continually talks nonsense.

parāpar परापर् । परापरः adj. c.g. transcending the transcendent (see **par 4**), an epithet of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1659).

paripūrn परिपूर्न् or **paripūran परिपूरन्** । परिपूर्णः adj. c.g. filled (Gr.M.); full (of a flood or tide) (Gr.M.); full (of the moon) (Śiv. 1574).

prāpath प्रापथ् । प्रकृतिः, आकस्मिकलाभः f. (sg. dat. **prāpüts$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रापंच़ू**), obtaining, acquisition (Śiv. 1216); fate, fortune, luck (K. 1090); sudden or unexpected gain or profit (e.g. discovering a hidden treasure, more than the expected profit in a business transaction, and so on) (cf. **phala-p°**, p. 692*a*, l. 40); (what one has received from fate, i.e.) a person's natural disposition. **—pĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —प्यंञ्** । इच्छोद्भवः f.inf. (of someone formerly badly conducted) the personal character to change, and a taste for good conduct to arise in an individual.

pröpyun^{u} प्रांपिनु । नैवेद्यम् m. (sg. dat. **pröpinis प्रांपिनिस्**), an offering or oblation of food to a god (Hindū) (cf. **ạg^{a}na-p°**, p. 16*b*, l. 44; **bal-p°**, p. 103*b*, l. 3; **ḍul^{i}-p°**, p. 222*b*, l. 20; **hēri-p°**, p. 345*b*, l. 48; **hur^{i}-p°**, p. 347*a*, l. 6; **khira-p°**, p. 409*a*, l. 37; **kala-hērĕ-p°**, p. 434*b*, l. 47); the sacrificial formula which accompanies such an oblation. **—hāwun —हावुन्** । नैवेद्यनिवेदनविधिः m.inf. ceremonially to perform such an oblation (K. 307).

pröpin^{i}-brôhmun प्रांपिनि-ब्रोह्मुन् । नैवेद्यमन्त्रपाठकः (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas -ब्रांह्मनस्**), the Brāhmaṇ who recites the appropriate sacrificial formulas at such an oblation. **-phol^{u} -फंलु** । नैवेद्यभागः m. the portions of fruit, flour, etc., which remain over after such an offering is finished. **-wôlu -वोलु** । नैवेद्यनिवेदकः m. the person who makes this oblation.

pröpinyuk^{u} प्रांपिन्युकु । नैवेद्यसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pröpinic$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रांपिनिचू**), of, belonging to, or connected with such an oblation; (of fruit, flour, etc.) of, or belonging to, the portion of the offering remaining over after the oblation is finished.

parpūz परपूज़् । इतस्ततश्छिन्नीभवनम् m. the condition of being, or becoming, full of holes (e.g. in a worn cloth, or worn-out vessel).

prôr^{u} प्रोरु adj. (f. **prör^{ü}** प्रा॑रू), of, or belonging to, the year before last (cf. **pröryus** and **parus**) (El. *prór*, last year's; Gr.Gr. 158).

parur, see **parus.**

pērĕr पेर्यर् or **pīrĕr 1** पीर्यर् । स्निग्धता m. greasiness, sliminess, slipperiness; smoothness.

pīrĕr 2 पीर्यर् । वृद्धत्वम् m. old age, oldness (of the human body).

pōrĕr पोर्यर् । ईषत्शुष्कता m. partial dryness, nearly complete dryness (e.g. that of drying grass, clothes drying in the sun, or the like); drying up (of a flow of blood, pus, or the like, becoming cured). **—gatshun** —गछुन । शोषापत्तिः m.inf. dryness to come on, to begin to dry. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यॊनु । उल्लाघीभवनापत्तिः m.inf. to take drying up, (of a wound or sore) to begin to get well.

purĕr पुर्यर् । सारवत्ता m. the possessing of a complete kernel, fullness (of a nut or the like); (of a man) the quality of sagacity combined with wealth.

pūrĕr पूर्यर् । पूर्णता m. fullness, completeness (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 8) (Śiv. 157); completion (cf. **phala-p°**, p. 692*a*, l. 42); satisfaction, content. **—karun** —करुन् । पर्याप्ततोत्पत्तिः m.inf. to make fullness, to be completed; (of some mercantile transaction) to have results surpassing expectation; to fulfil a promise, etc. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । यथावत्पालना m.inf. fullness to issue, to keep a promise; (weight) to be completed, (measure) to be filled up, weight to be adjusted.

prārabd प्रारब्द् । प्रारब्धकर्म m. what is begun; hence, fate, destiny (Śiv. 100, 764, 1015, 1766, 1790, 1795, 1801, 1914). Cf. **prālab, prālabd.**

prāraki प्रा॑रकि, see **pröryus.**

prārun 1 प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prôr^{u}** प्रोरु), to await, expect, look out for, lie in wait (for, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 13; Gr.M.; L. 464, *parārun*; W. 125, *prārān gatshanas*, expecting to go; L.V. 83; Śiv. 2, 178, 1081, 1176, 1439, 1610, 1914; Rām. 1394, 1483, 1768; K. 20, 241, 347, 654, 679, 721, 797; H. ii, 10; v, 6, 11; YZ. 39, 43, 137, 143, 275, 279, 344, 490).

prôr^{u}-mot^{u} प्रोरु-मॊतु । प्रतीक्षितः 1 perf. part. (f. **prör^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प्रा॑रू-मॊछू), awaited.

prārun 2 प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prāryōv** प्रार्यॊव्), to wait, remain patiently (vb. intr.) (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 415, 971, 1395, 1466, 1684; Rām. 244, 1488, 1721). Gr.Gr. 206 wrongly marks this verb as conj. 2, confusing it with **prārun 1.**

prāran-wôl^{u} प्रारन्-वोलु । कालक्षेपसहनः n.ag. (f. **prāran-wājĕñ** प्रारन्-वाज्यञ्), one who awaits, one who is patient by nature.

prāryō-mot^{u} प्रार्यॊ-मॊतु । विहितप्रतीक्षः 2 perf. part. (f. **prāryē-müts^{ü}** प्रार्ये-मॊछू), one who has waited, one who has been patiently expecting.

prīran प्रीरन् । प्रेरणम् f. (sg. dat. **prīrüñ^{ü}** प्रीरॆञू), the act of sending, dispatching (a message, etc.); dispatching (a person); setting (a servant or the like) to work.

prīranā प्रीरना । प्रेरणा f. (sg. dat. **prīranāyi** प्रीरनायि), i.q. **prīran,** q.v.

prīrun प्रीरुन् । चोदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryūr^{u}** प्र्यूरु), to send, dispatch; to impel, instigate, incite; to order, direct. Cf. **prinzun** and **prūrun.**

prīran-wôl^{u} प्रीरन्-वोलु । नायकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a dispatcher, sender; an inciter, urger; an overseer.

pryūr^{u}-mot^{u} प्र्यूरु-मॊतु । प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **prīr^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प्रीरू-मॊछू), sent, dispatched; impelled, incited; ordered, directed.

prūrun प्रूरुन् । अनुप्रेरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prūr^{u}** प्रूरु), to send (a message, or the like, giving a person orders, or summoning him to receive instructions, or the like); cf. **prinzun** and **prīrun. prūr^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रूरु-मॊतु । अनुप्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **prūr^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प्रूरू-मॊछू), sent for, summoned, etc. (as ab.); one appointed as an overseer.

prāranāwun प्रारनावुन् । प्रतीक्षायणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prāranôw^{u}** प्रारनोवु), to cause a person to await, set a person waiting (for someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 174; Śiv. 1634, 1671). **prāranôw^{u}-mot^{u}** प्रारनोवु-मॊतु । प्रतीक्षार्थं चोदितः perf. part. (f. **prāranöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प्रारना॑वू-मॊछू), one who is caused to await, as ab.

prör^{i}suk^{u} प्रा॑रिसुकु, see **pröryus.**

prārawun^{u} प्रारवुनु । प्रतीक्षमाणः n.ag. (f. **prāravüñ^{ü}** प्रारवॆञू), one who awaits, one who waits for (someone or something) (Śiv. 1173).

pröryus प्रा॑र्युस् । परारि adv. in the year before last (Gr.Gr. 158). **-kani** -कनि । परारिप्रायकाले adv. about the year before last.

prāraki प्रा॑रकि । परारिवर्षे adv., i.q. **pröryus.**

prör^{i}suk^{u} प्रा॑रिसुकु । परारिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **prör^{i}süc^{ü}** प्रा॑रिसुचू), of, belonging to, or happening in, the year before last.

prās प्रास् । सुदायांशप्रतिदानम् m. the return (as is customary) of a certain portion of the gift sent by a young woman's father to her husband's people on various festive occasions (cf. **dur^{i}bata-p°**, p. 240*b*, l. 34); the portion of the gift so returned. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । सुदायांशप्रत्यर्पणम् m.inf. to return this portion (according to custom) to the giver. **—nyās** —न्यास् ।

प्रत्यर्पणदायांशादिः m. the amount so returned together with the presents given to the servants, etc., who accompanied the original present.

prāsa-dyār प्रास-द्यार् । प्रत्यर्पणदायधनम् m.pl. the money actually given to the original giver of this present as representing the value of the portion of the gift that should be returned. **-hāra -हार । प्रत्यर्पणदायांशधनम्** f.pl., id.

pārsā पारसा پارسا adj. *e.g.* abstemious, temperate, continent.

pāras पारस m. a touchstone (for testing precious metals or gems); the philosopher's stone (converting base metal into gold by its touch) (Śiv. 1556, K.Pr. 184).

parisul, see **pharyush^{u}.**

parus परुस् । परुत् adv. last year (El. also *parur*) (Gr.Gr. 158, W. 95). [Authorities differ as to the meaning of this word. I.K. (iv, 119, 151) translates it by *parári*, 'the year before last.'] **-kani -कनि । परुत्प्राये** adv. about last year.

parsuk^{u} पर्सुकु । परुद्वार्षिकः adj. (f. **parsuc^{i} पर्सुचि**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, last year.

prasād प्रसाद् । प्रसादः m. favour, kindness, graciousness, condescension (Gr.M., Śiv. 1591). **—karun —करुन् । अनुग्रहविधानम्** m.inf. to show favour (to), show grace (to) (Śiv. 655, 1337, 1441, 1740); to show favour by presenting to someone handsome garments, ornaments, or the like (Śiv. 1089). **—sapadun —सपदुन् । अनुग्रहावाप्तिः** m.inf. favour or grace to be experienced; a handsome present to be made to a person.

paurush पौरुष adj. e.g. relating to a man, human; manly, virile. **paurushé-sūk^{u}th पौरुष-सूक्थ** m. N. of a celebrated hymn in the Ṛg Vēda (X, 90), called in Skt. *puruṣa-sūkta* (K. 5).

pōrush प्वरुश् or **purush पुरुश् । पुमान्** m. (sg. dat. **pōrashēs प्वरशस्**), a man, a male human being (*vir*) (cf. **mūla-p^{o},** p. 567*a*, l. 40; **par pōrush,** p. 751*a*, l. 22) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1825); a man (*homo*) (Śiv. 29, 102, 1045, 1338, 1494); the Original Male, the Supreme Being, God (Śiv. 1119, 1277, 1415, 1544, 1594; Rām. 1652; K. 80, 360, 633, 751, 909, 1061).

pōrashē-kār प्वरश-कार् । पराक्रमः m. manly work, virility, heroism, ability to do hard work or difficult work, human effort (Śiv. 1791). **-mahanyuw^{u} -महन्यिवु । पुरुषमूर्तिः** m. a male human being; an image of a man.

prash^{i}n प्रशिन् (also written **prashn प्रश्न**) **। प्रश्नः** m. a question, query, inquiry, interrogation (Gr.M.; Śiv. 623, 1348, 1653; K. 9); cf. **prashun.** **—karun —करुन् । अनुयोगः** to question, inquire, interrogate. **—wuchun —वुछुन् । भाविफलपरीक्षणम्** m.inf. to make an inquiry into the future, to look for omens, consult a prophet, seer, diviner, or the like.

prash^{i}na pyon^{u} प्रशिन प्योनु । दैवफलोद्भवः m.inf. to fall out from an inquiry into the future, the result of an invited prediction to show itself, a prognostication to come true. **-wōl^{u} -वोलु । प्रश्नपृच्छकः, प्रश्नाभिज्ञापकः** m. (f. **-wājēñ -वाज्यन्**), an inquirer from a seer, one who consults a diviner; one who is consulted by such an inquirer, a seer, diviner, prophet.

prash^{i}n^{i} pyon^{u} प्रशिनि प्योनु । कर्मफलरूपिताभिव्यञ्जनम् m.inf. the results of one's fate to manifest themselves.

prashun प्रशुन् । प्रश्नः m. (sg. dat. **prashēnas प्रशनस्**), a question, inquiry, etc., i.q. **prash^{i}n,** q.v.

prāshun प्राशुन् । प्राशनप्रथमारम्भः m. (sg. dat. **prāshēnas प्राशनस्**), eating, feeding; esp. the first giving of food to a newly-born child (cf. **ana-pr^{o},** p. 30*a*, l. 3).

parēshān परेशान् پریشان or (Rām.) **paraishān परैशान्** adj. e.g. dispersed, scattered; dishevelled, tossed (as hair) (Rām. 183, YZ. 65); amazed, distracted, perplexed, distressed (Rām. 1021). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to scatter, to perplex, puzzle (El.).

parāshēr पराशर् m. N. of a celebrated sage, the father of Vyāsa, in Skt. Parāśara (K. 1038).

pōr^{u}shārth प्वरुशार्थ । पौरुषम् m. (sg. gen. **pōr^{u}shārthas प्वरुशार्थस्**), any one of the four principal objects of human life (virtue, prosperity, love, and final beatitude); human effort or exertion, human vigour.

purushōttam पुरुषोत्तम m. the Highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. *puruṣōttama* (K. 1041).

prasan प्रसन् e.g. or (L.V. 65) **prason^{u} प्रसोनु** (f. **prasūñ^{u} प्रसूंञु**) **। प्रसन्नः** adj. pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed, satisfied, content (Gr.M.; L.V. 65; Śiv. 102, 309, 384, 691, 1184); cheerful, happy, gay, glad, merry; cf. **prasand.** **—gachun —गछुन् । संतुष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become pleased, satisfied (Śiv. 355-6, 358, 1127; K. 427, 965). **-mana -मन** adj. e.g. of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । प्रसादावस्थानम्** m.inf. to remain pleased, to continue satisfied (Śiv. 480; Rām. 1572, 1742). **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to make pleased, to oblige (a person) (Gr.M., Śiv. 584).

prasun प्रसुन् । प्रसवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pyāv प्याव,** f. **pyāyē प्याय**) (Gr.Gr. 230, 236; K.Pr. 158). The causal of this verb is **prasawun प्रसवुन्, prasanāwun प्रसनावुन्,** or **pināwun पीनावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 171), qq.v.) to bear, bring forth offspring, give birth (to), be delivered (of), be in travail (cf. **gāv prasūñ^{u},** p. 316*a*, l. 35) (El.; Gr.Gr. 110, 171, 241 (incorrectly translated 'to be born'); W. 149; Rām. 629, 633; K. 46, 785; K.Pr. 31, 158, 174, 231, 260).

prasani atsun प्रसनि अचुन् । प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to enter child-bearing or begetting, to reach a child-bearing or begetting age, to reach the age of puberty; to be engaged in child-bearing.

prasan-wājĕñ प्रसन्-वाज्यञ् । समीपप्रसवा n.ag. f. a woman who is approaching the time of labour; a woman who is of a child-bearing age.

pyā-mot^{u} प्या-मंतु । जातात्मजः perf. part. (f. **pyā-müts^{ü}** प्या-मंचू), one to whom a child has been born (esp. one who has quite lately had a child) (Gr.Gr. 110).

prasand प्रसंद्, i.q. **prasan,** q.v., in **man-p°,** q.v. The word is formed by conflation of **prasan** and the Persian *pasand*. **—ākh** —आख् interj. welcome (lit. thou hast come happily) (El.). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to be, or become, happy (El., Śiv. 44).

prasandatöyī प्रसंदतांयी f. joy (El. *prasandatái*).

prasang प्रसंग् । प्रसङ्गः m. a topic, a subject of discussion; treating, explaining, discussing (a future course of conduct). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । प्रकरणारम्भणम् m.inf. to raise or start such a discussion. **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । प्रस्तावोत्पत्तिः m.inf. such a discussion to arise, or be started.

pārsang पार्संग् پارسنگ । तुलामानवैषम्यम (न्यूनपूर्त्यपेक्षा) m. the amount of difference in weight between the contents of the two pans of a pair of scales, a make-weight (K.Pr. 63); an equipoise (K.Pr. 216); the filling up of a deficiency (in making gifts, eating, etc.). Cf. **para.**

prasannatā प्रसन्नता । निर्मलता f. happiness, joy (Gr.M.); clearness, brightness, limpidity, pellucidity, transparency.

prasanāwun प्रसनावुन् । प्रसावनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasanôw^{u}** प्रसनोवु), to cause a child to be born, to cause a woman to bear a child, (by medical means) to make a woman who has no children to bear one (cf. **prasawun** and **pīnawun,** Gr.Gr. 171).

pursish पुर्सिश् پرسش । सुप्रबन्धः f. asking, questioning, inquiry; (in Kāshmīrī) good government (of a kingdom).

parast پرست adj. and subst., e.g. an adorer, worshipper (cf. **pīr-parast,** p. 752*b*, l. 9).

prast^{ü}r^{ü} प्रसतंरू । कुङ्कुमशुल्कः f. the tax on saffron (El. has *prastar* m., the close watch of the saffron growing near Pámpúr). **prast^{a}rĕ-bal** प्रसतर्य-बल् । कुङ्कुमशुल्कस्थानम् m. the post where the official guardians of the saffron crop reside, where the tax is collected, and where smugglers are punished.

prasawun प्रसवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prasow^{u}** प्रसंवु. Causal of **prasun,** q.v. Cf. **prasanāwun** and **pīnawun**), i.q. **prasanāwun,** q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 171).

prasawun^{u} प्रसवुनु । प्रसूयमानः n.ag. (f. **prasavüñ^{ü}** प्रसवंञू), a man who is occupied in begetting children (either in the act, or habitually addicted to it); (f.) a woman in the act of bearing a child, or who is in the habit of bearing children.

prot^{u} प्रंतु । वेष्टनयन्त्रविशेषः m. a large reel for winding thread, etc. Cf. **prüts^{ü}.**

prát^{i}-ḍünḍ^{ü} प्रंति-डंडू । वेष्टनयन्त्रमध्यदण्डः f. the axle of this reel. **-kamb^{ü}r^{ü}** -कंवंरू । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः f. the cross-bar of this reel.

prôt^{u} 1 प्रोतु m. *Marlea begonifolia* (El.).

prôt^{u} 2 प्रोतु । स्वयं प्राप्तः adj. (f. **pröts^{ü}** प्रांचू), that which has come of itself, that which comes spontaneously (e.g. wealth which comes without exertion).

prut^{u} प्रुतु । लज्जितः m. ashamed, put to shame; a miser (K.Pr. 47, *prut*). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । लज्जितीभवनम m.inf. to be ashamed, become put to shame.

partau, see **partav.**

pārŏtī or **pārwatī** पार्वती f. N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himâlaya, having been Satī in a former birth (Śiv. 101, 111, 436, 486, 869, 1139; Rām. 1585).

pŏrôṭ^{u} प्वरोटु, see **pŏrāṭh.**

pôrut^{u} पोरुतु । पट्टिकाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pōratas** पोरतस्), a kind of tray covered with fine sand on which children who are learning the alphabet trace the forms of letters with the fore-finger; the marking off (with a stylus) of dates on an almanac performed by astrologers for their calculations (cf. **chalan-p°,** p. 161*a*, l. 27; **pā̆-p°,** p. 747*b*, l. 50).

pratigyā प्रतिज्ञा f. a resolution, resolve (Gr.M.); a promise, oath (K. 719). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू f.inf. to resolve (Gr.M., Rām. 627).

prath 1 प्रथ् । आघातः m. (sg. dat. **-pratas** -प्रतस्), a hit, a blow, a knock, thwack (cf. **buth^{i}-pr°,** p. 142*b*, l. 46; **lōri-pr°,** p. 531*a*, l. 13; **mŏkha-pr°,** p. 560*a*, l. 17). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । दण्डाद्याघातः m.inf. to hit, thwack, beat (with a stick or the like).

prath 2 प्रथ् a distributive particle, sometimes governing the abl. and sometimes the dat. (Gr.Gr. 158; Gr.M.; Śiv. 197, 365, 1042, 1119, 1126, 1427, 1546; Rām. 348, 617, 771, 1350, 1734; K. 294, 421, 436, 459, etc.). As in some of the following, it governs either the dat. or the abl. without difference of meaning, and sometimes it is simply compounded (Gr.M.).

prath akhāh प्रथ् अखाह् । प्रत्येके (सर्वे एव) adj. (sg. dat. **—akis** —अकिस्), each one, everyone (Śiv. 1544).

—akis —अकिस् । सर्वान् (**सर्वेभ्यः**) acc. or dat. of the preceding; as adv. one by one (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 712). **—dŏha —द्वह । प्रत्यहम्** adv. every day, each day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158; W. 95; K. 426; H. viii, 1). When an emphatic **y** is added, **prath** is dropped. Thus **dŏhay** not **prath dŏhay** (Gr.Gr. 158). **—dŏhuk**^{u} **—द्वहुकु । प्रतिदिवससंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **—dŏhüc**^{ü} **द्वहंचू**), of, or belonging to, or produced on, every day. **—jāyĕ —जाय** or **—jāyi —जायि** adv. in each place, everywhere (Śiv. 1190, 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1108 *f*, 1715–6; K. 862). **—kā̃h —काँह्** or **—kū̃h —कुँह्** or **—kū̃h —कूँह् । सर्वे** (**प्रत्येके**) pron. indef. each one, everyone (cf. p. 389*b*, ll. 47 ff.) (Śiv. 1216, 1460; Rām. 1496; K. 271 (f.), 292 (f.), 409, 711, 785, 988, 998, 1064; K.Pr. 208). **—kẽ̄h —कैँह्** (cf. id.), each thing, everything (K. 519). **—kun —कुन् । प्रतिपार्श्वम्** adv. in every direction. **—kuni —कुनि । प्रतिद्रव्यम्** adv. everywhere (Gr.M.), on each (every) thing, at each (every) thing (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757). **—kunyuk**^{u} **—कुन्युकु । प्रत्येकसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **—kunic**^{ü} **—कुनिचू**), of, or belonging to, each (thing) (Śiv. 1546). **—kaĩsi-hond**^{u} **—कैँसि-हंन्दु । प्रत्येकसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **—kaĩsi-hünz**^{ü} **—कैँसि-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, each man (or other human being) (K. 204). **—kā̃tshāh —काँछ़ाह्** indef. pron. each man, each one, everyone (Śiv. 357). **—mahanivis —महनिविस्** adv. man by man (Gr.Gr. 158). **—mahanyuw**^{u} **—महनिवु** m. every man (El.). **—pahara —पहर** adv. at each watch (Gr.Gr. 158). **—prabātan —प्रबातन्** adv. each morning (Śiv. 163). **—prabātas —प्रबातस्** adv., id. (Rām. 73). **—ranga —रंग** adv. of every kind (Gr.M.; Śiv. 849, 1185). **—rĕta aki phiri —र्‍यंत अकि फिरि** adv. once a month. **—sub**^{a}**h —सुब्ह्** or **—sub**^{a}**has —सुब्हस्** adv. every morning (also written **—suba —सुब**). **—shāyĕ —शाय । प्रतिस्थानम्** adv. in every place (Śiv. 242, 271, 1238, 1332; K. 924, 940). **—sāta —सात । प्रतिमुहूर्तम्** adv. at each (every) moment (Rām. 582). **—sātuk**^{u} **—सातुकु । प्रतिमौहूर्तकालिकी** sg. gen. (f. **—sātüc**^{ü} **—सातंचू**), of, or belonging to, each (every) moment. **—tarafa —तरफ** adv. in all directions (Śiv. 812). **—taraha —तरह** adv. of every kind. **—tarahuk**^{u} **—तरहुकु** adj. (f. **—tarahüc**^{ü} **—तरहंचू**), of every kind. **—vēla —वेल । प्रतिवेलम्** adv. at each (every) time. **—vēluk**^{u} **—वेलुकु । प्रतिवेलसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **—vēlüc**^{ü} **—वेलंचू**), of, or belonging to, each (every) time. **—warihĕ —वरिह्य** adv. every year, yearly (Gr.Gr. 158). **—vizi —विज़ि । प्रतिवेलम्** adv. at each (every) time (Gr.Gr. 158, K. 575). **—vizi-hond**^{u} **—विज़ि-हंन्दु । प्रत्येककालिकः** sg. gen. (f. **—vizi-hünz**^{ü} **—विज़ि-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, each (every) time. **—zanānĩ —ज़नानि** adv. woman by woman (Gr.Gr. 158).

prathuy प्रथुय् adv., i.q. **prath 2,** but more emphatic, as in **prathuy tīrthan,** (going) to every single holy place (L.V. 36).

prāth प्राथ् in **prāth-prāth प्राथ्-प्राथ् । वृथाभाषणम्** m. jabbering, gibbering, talking nonsense or inarticulately (esp. of a person in a rage speaking without thought); cf. **p**^{a}**rp**^{a}**r.** **prāth-prāth lagun प्राथ्-प्राथ् लगुन् । वृथाजल्पनप्रमादोद्भवः** m.inf. such nonsense-talk to begin.

prith प्रिथ् in **prith-prith प्रिथ्-प्रिथ् । सनिष्ठीवजल्पनम्** m. unlimited prating accompanied by the copious issue of saliva from the mouth, spluttering talk. Cf. **pritun.**

prīth 1 प्रीथ् । मृतः, प्रेतः m. (sg. dat. **prītas प्रीतस्**), one who has just departed, one just dead, deceased; the spirit of a deceased person, a departed spirit, a ghost, goblin, demon spirit, spook.

prīta-brôhmun प्रीत-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेतान्नभुक् ब्राह्मणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas -ब्रांह्मनस्**), an outcaste Brāhmaṇ who eats the offerings made at the obsequial rites to the manes. **-bata -बत । प्रेतान्नम्** m. the food eaten by the relations at the obsequial meals during the twelve days following a death. **-būzan -बूज़न् । मृतार्थभोजनम्** m. food eaten at obsequial ceremonies during the year after a person's decease; eating food unsuitably mixed (e.g. milk with fish, clarified butter with honey, and so on) (i.e. the sort of food which only ghosts would eat). **-nör**^{ü} **-नांरू । प्रेततर्पणकुम्भः** f. a pot for holding liquids offered to the spirit of a deceased during the year following his death. **-tsoḍ**^{u} **-च़ंडु । प्रेतकुम्भविशेषः** m. a jar for holding mixed food offered on such occasions; met. the belly of a man who inordinately eats food of mixed kinds. **-tsor**^{u} **-च़ंरु । प्रेतान्नम्** m. food offered to ghosts. **-tsår**^{i}**-wör**^{ü} **-च़ंरि-वांरू । प्रेतार्थभक्तस्थाली** f. a pot for holding such food.

prīth 2 प्रीथ् । प्रेम, प्रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **prīti प्रीति** (K. 606)), friendliness, friendship, liking, fondness (for), regard, affection, love (K. 606). **—gatshüñ**^{ü} **—गछ़ंञू । स्नेहोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. love or affection to arise.

pārthī पार्थी or **pārthī-pūzā पार्थी-पूज़ा । पार्थिवलिङ्गपूजनम्** f. (among Hindūs) the worship of the Pārthiva-linga. These diminutive *lingas* are made of clay taken from the foot of the Takht hill. The usual number worshipped at one time are eleven, or 111, or 1,100. They are thrown into the river on the evening of the same day (see RT.Tr. ii, 128, note) (Śiv. 740, i.q. **pārthiwa-pūzā,** Śiv. 209).

pirth, in **pirth-paiwand** (? spelling), m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. **barga-paiwand**, p. 120*a*, l. 44.

pŏrāṭh प्वराठ् or **pŏrôṭ^{u}** प्वरोट्ट । घृतपक्वपूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **pŏrāṭas** प्वराटस् or **pŏröṭis** प्वर॑टिस्), a cake made with butter or *ghī*, and of several layers, like pie-crust.

purath पुरथ् । पूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **puruts^{ü}** पुर॑च़ू), filling; fullness, completion, completeness; accomplishment; satisfaction, satiety.

pūrith पूरिथ् conj. part. of **pairun** and **pūrun,** qq.v.

prathakh प्रथख् । भिन्नतया adv. severally, separately; differently, distinctly.

prātaḥ-kāl प्रातः-काल् । प्रभातसमयः m. (This word is borrowed direct from Sanskrit, with the spelling of that language), morning-time, dawn. Cf. **prātas.**

prathun प्रथुन् । ख्यातीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prathyōv** प्रथ्योव्), to become famous, well-known. **prathyō-mot^{u}** प्रथ्यो-म॑तु । प्रथितीभूतः perf. part. (f. **prathyē-müts^{ü}** प्रथ्ये-म॑च़ू), become famous, well-known.

pratihath प्रतिहथ् । प्रत्याख्यातः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **pratihatas** प्रतिहतस्), spoken ill of (on account of bad conduct), branded with reproach. **—gatshun** —गछ़ुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. to become ill spoken of, to get a bad character. **—karun** —करुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीकरणम् m.inf. to give a person a bad character. **—sapadun** —सपदुन् । प्रत्याख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. to become an object of general censure.

prĕthwī पृ॑थ्वी, **pruthwī** पृथ्वी, **prathivī** प्रथिवी, or **pruthivī** पृथिवी । पृथिवी f. the wide world, the earth (Śiv. (**pruthwī**) 1304, (**pruthivī**) 125, 200, 324, 856, 928, 1251; Rām. (**prĕthwī**) 64, 69; K. (**pruthivī**) 5, 24, 1149); earth, land, ground, soil.

pārthiv पार्थिव् in **pārthiwa-pūzā** पार्थिव-पूज़ा, i.q. **pārthī-pūzā,** s.v. **pārthī,** q.v. (Śiv. 209).

pruthiwôn^{u} पृथिवोनु adj. (f. **pruthiwȫñ^{ü}** पृथिवांञू), of, or belonging to, the earth (L.V. 52).

pratijñā प्रतिज्ञा, a learned spelling of **pratigyā,** q.v.

pratakh प्रतख् । गृहात् निराकृतिः m. (sg. dat. **pratakas** प्रतकस्), expulsion (of a wife, son, or other member) from the family (usually for some fault, and resulting in the expelled person losing all rights as a member of the family). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । दायात् निराकरणम् m.inf. to expel (a son, wife, or the like) from the family (for bad conduct, etc.), to turn out of the house (so that the evicted person loses his inheritance or share in the estate). **—lagun** —लगुन् । निराकृत्यनुभवः m.inf. such expulsion to happen to a person, to be so expelled. **-nāma** -नाम । निराकरणलेखपत्रम् m. a formal document declaring and effecting such expulsion. **-zad** -ज़द् । निराकृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -ज़दिञ्), one who is so expelled by the head of his family.

pratĕkh प्रत्यख् or **pratĕksh** प्रत्यक्ष् adj. c.g. visible, present, in sight (Śiv. 346, 351, 808, 1243, 1441).

pratakhlad प्रतखलद् । निराकृतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **pratakhladiñ** प्रतखलदिञ्), one who is expelled from the family; esp. a family or sub-clan, the ancestor of which has been expelled from the original family or clan.

pratimā प्रतिमा f. an image, statue, figure, idol (Śiv. 890, 1742; K. 878, 881–3).

prāṭun प्राटुन् । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prôṭ^{u}** प्रोटु; 2 p.p. **prācyōv** प्राच्योव्), to dig, to plough (Rām. 1428). **prāṭan-wôl^{u}** प्राटन-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who digs or ploughs, a ploughman (cf. **butarāth p°**, p. 145*b*, l. 8).

pritun प्रितुन् । अतिनिष्ठीवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **prityōv** प्रित्योव्), to be salivated, to have an excessive flow of saliva (cf. **prith**).

pratāph प्रताफ् m. (sg. dat. **pratāpas** प्रतापस्), splendour, brilliancy (K. 657); dignity, majesty, glory (K. 7); prosperity (cf. **pun^{u} p°**, p. 738*a*, l. 12).

parātpar परात्पर् । परात्परः m. He who is Supreme over the Supreme, the Ultimate Supreme, the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 928, 1588).

prātas प्रातस् adv. at dawn, early in the morning (K. 28, 203, 229, 379, 405, 592, 1155, 1163). Cf. **prātaḥ-kāl.**

prītuth प्रीतुथ् । प्रेतवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **prītatas** प्रीततस्), the conduct of a goblin, acting like a demon (such as habitual uncleanliness, habitual bad conduct, habitual annoying, eating unlawful food, or the like).

partav, partau پرتو m. light, ray, beam, sunbeam (YZ. 176).

par-tawa पर्-तव m. the sound of a footstep, a footfall (H. xii, 15). Cf. **par 3.**

pritawun^{u} प्रितवुनु । निष्ठीव्यन् n.ag. (f. **pritavüñ^{ü}** प्रितवंञू), one who suffers from salivation, one from whose mouth there is an excessive flow of saliva.

pröts^{ü} प्रांच़ू, see **prātsh.**

prüts^{ü} प्रंच़ू । सूत्रवेष्टनयन्त्रम् f. the spike forming part of a spinning-wheel on which the thread is wound (El. *prats* and *prits*, Śiv. 1875). Cf. **prot^{u}** and **pösh^{ü}.**

pratsi-dan प्रछ़ि-दन् । वेष्टनयन्त्रत्सरुः m. the handle of such a reel. **-ḍünḍ^{ü}** -डंडू । वेष्टनयन्त्रदण्डः f. the axle of this reel. **-kamb^{ü}r^{ü}** -कंबरू । वेष्टनयन्त्राङ्गम् f. a cross-bar of this reel.

pratsh प्रछ़् । प्रहेलिका, पूजनारम्भसंकल्पविधिः f. (sg. dat. **pratsi** प्रछ़ि), a question; a riddle, enigma, conundrum (Śiv. 1873); a vow made at the beginning of a religious ceremony. **pratsa-pratsh** प्रच़-प्रछ़् । प्रश्नबाहुल्यम् f. question on question, the asking of many hard questions (e.g. in a legal discussion, an examination, or the like).

prātsh प्राछ़् or **pröts^{ü}** प्रांच़ू । सृक्कणी f. (sg. dat. **prātsi** प्राच़ि), the corner of the mouth (cf. **dŏda-prātsa,** p. 190*a*, l. 8; **kaṭa-pröts^{ü}** and **kaṭa-prātsh-hyuh^{u},** p. 487*a*, ll. 9, 14; **rata-prātsa,** s.v. **rath**); the folded edge of folded paper or the like. **—hĕñ^{ü}** —ह्यंञू । प्रान्तभागछेदनम् f.inf. to cut the pages (at the folded edges) of a book; to cut the crooked edge of a piece of cloth.

prātsa-hajĕr प्राच़-हज्यर् । सृक्कणीवक्रता m. crookedness or unevenness of the corners of the mouth. **-hol^{u}** -हंलु । वक्रसृक्कणीकः adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** -हंजू), one, the corners of whose mouth are crooked or uneven. **—tsaṭañĕ** —च़टञ । सृक्कणीच्छेदः f. pl. inf. to cut the corners of the mouth; to pull food out of a hungry or greedy child's mouth. **—wahārañĕ** —वहारञ । सहासजल्पनम् f. pl. inf. to open the corners of the mouth, to gabble words mixed with laughter. **—yiñĕ** —यिञ । सृक्कण्याघातः f. pl. inf. sores to come at the corners of the mouth.

pritsh प्रिछ़् । व्यवहाराभिज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **pritshi** प्रिछ़ि), a question, inquiry (Gr.Gr. 126); recognition of the consequences of some business which is begun.

pritshagör^{ü} प्रिछ़गांरू । सभाजनम् f. inquiry, interrogation, inquisition, investigation, examination (El. *pritsagár, prutsagár*); welcoming (a guest, a friend). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । अभिप्रायाभिज्ञानार्थप्रश्नादिकर्म f.inf. to make inquisition, to investigate (Gr.Gr. 126, K. 996).

pritshun प्रिछुन् । अनुयोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pryutsh^{u}** प्रिछु; 2 p.p. **pritshōv** प्रिछ़ोव्), to ask, inquire, question, interrogate (El. also *pratshun* and *pritsun*) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Rām. 238, 427, 439, 450, 540, 597, 753, 1056, etc.; K. 284, 289, 317, 503, 609, 956, 1040, 1133, 1135, 1142; H. xii, 1; YZ. 59, 81, 391; K.Pr. 30, 132, 173, 260); to ask advice (K. 1033); to ask about, inquire about (Śiv. 1457; Rām. 111, 313, 823, 893, 895, etc.; K. 535, 584, 839, 858, 931, 946, 1003, 1162; YZ. 14, 143; K.Pr. 71).

pritsh^{i} pritsh^{i} sōdāh प्रिछ़ि प्रिछ़ि सोदाह् । संमत्या व्यवहरणम् m. to carry on work continually taking people's advice.

pritshan-wôl^{u} प्रिछ़न्-वोलु । अनुसंधाता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who asks, inquires; an investigator, examiner; a superintendent; one who shows proper respect (asking another's welfare, etc.); one who is in the habit of previously inquiring as to the result of any proposed action.

pryutsh^{u}-mot^{u} प्रिछु-मंतु । पृष्टः perf. part. (f. **pritsh^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प्रिछू-मंच़ू), asked, inquired from; asked about, inquired about.

pritshish प्रिछ़िश् । सुन्यायविवेकः f. just discrimination on the part of a judicial officer (founded on careful inquiry and thorough investigation of both sides of the story). **—lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंञू । समालोचनापत्तिः f. just discrimination to be shown by a judicial officer.

pritshawun^{u} प्रिछ़वुनु । पृच्छकः n.ag. (f. **pritshavüñ^{ü}** प्रिछ़वंञू), one who asks (in all the senses of **pritshun,** q.v.) (K. 1148); esp. an inquirer as to the future, one who consults an oracle or the like, or who consults omens.

prātsal प्राच़ल् । कुत्सितसृक्कणीकः adj. c.g. one, the corners of whose mouth are ugly or diseased.

partsun पर्च़ुन् m. (sg. dat. **partsanas** पर्च़नस्), recognition (L.V. 58), i.q. **pör^{i}zān,** q.v.

pratsanḍ प्रच़ंड् । तीव्रता m. vehemence, violence, excessive heat, stiflingness (esp. of heat or of an epidemic) (Śiv. 905, 917); (as adj.) vehement, powerful (Gr.M.).

pratsar प्रच़र् । परिशीलनम् m. constant practice, application (to any work); constant use (of any thing, e.g. a dish, an ornament, or a garment).

pratsaruk^{u} प्रच़रुकु । परिचयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pratsarüc^{ü}** प्रच़रंचू), of, or belonging to, constant use, in constant use.

pratsaras lagun प्रच़रस् लगुन् । कार्यव्यापारासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to begin to be brought into constant use (esp. of something which, owing to its value or rarity, should be used only occasionally, but for which no substitute is available; e.g. employing the best dinner service, or one's best clothes, for everyday use). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । कार्यवृत्तावासक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be (improperly, as ab.) in everyday use. **—thawun** —थवुन् । कार्यवृत्तौ प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to put into everyday use (something not used, or only occasionally used, before).

pratsār प्रच़ार् । प्रवर्तनम् m. the being in currency, prevalence, general use, general acceptance (as correct). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to spread abroad (knowledge or the like) (Gr.M.).

paritsar परिच़र् । कर्मदक्षता m. dexterity, cleverhandedness, expertness, proficiency (in any work or employment). **—āsun** —आसुन् । कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवसंभवः m.inf. such dexterity, etc., to be achieved or to exist. **—thawun** —थवुन् । कार्यप्रवर्तनपाटवाभ्यासविधानम् m.inf. to give dexterity, to teach a person to be dexterous, etc., as ab.

praṭs^{a}ran प्रंच़्रन् । परिचायनम् f. (sg. dat. **praṭs^{a}rüñ^{ü}** प्रंच्रंञू), bringing into use (e.g. a vessel, dish, or garment); beginning to make use of, after a course of necessary instruction (e.g. a child or a horse).

praʦārun प्रज़ारुन् । **प्रवर्तितीकरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **praʦāranas प्रज़ारनस**), the making current or prevalent, bringing into general acceptance (as correct).

pariʦay परिज़य् । **परिज्ञानम्** m. recognition, experience, discernment. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **परिज्ञानसंभवः** m. recognition to exist, to be generally recognized.

prawa प्रव । **किरणसमूहः** f.pl. rays of light, sunshine, brilliancy (El. *prau*, *prauwa*, *prauwah*; Rām. 542). **—lagañĕ —लगञ** । **किरणैः संतप्तीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. rays to come into contact (with the eyes), to be dazzled. **—wŏthañĕ —व्वथञ** । **किरणप्रादुर्भावः** f. pl. inf. rays to arise, i.e. to issue (e.g. from a source of light, from a jewel, a mirror, or (met.) from a lovely face). **prawa yiñĕ प्रव यिञ** । **किरणसंतापः** f. pl. inf. rays to come, to be dazzled.

priwa प्रिव । **प्रीतिः** f.pl. affection, loving devotion, tender love (e.g. shown to a father, master, or other protector). **—gaʦhañĕ —गछञ** । **हार्दोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. affection, love to arise (for a protector, cherisher, master). **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ** । **प्रीत्यागमः** f. pl. inf. such affection to fall, i.e. to be felt. **—rōzañĕ —रोज़ञ** । **प्रीत्यवशेषः** f. pl. inf. such affection to continue (even after the reason for this affection had disappeared).

parwā पर्वा پروا or **parwāh पर्वाह्** m. care, concern, anxiety, vexation (El.); fear, terror (Śiv. 777 °*wā*, 1302 °*wāh*). Cf. **bē-parwā** and **parwāy.**

parav परव् । **लघुशरावः** m. a drinking goblet.

parawan pôñ^{u} shrapun परवन् पोञु श्रपुन् । **सर्वजीर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. the water to evaporate from the cups; hence, to become dried up, to be thoroughly cooked, (of food in the belly) to be thoroughly and entirely digested, (of money, etc.) to be wasted away, entirely spent, and so on.

pairiv पैरिव् (or **pöriv पॉरिव्**), see **pūr^{u} 1.**

pairavī पैरवी or **pöravī पॉरवी** پیروي f. following, pursuit. **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to follow after (in order to take care of), to protect (H. i, 1).

pūrv पूर्व् adj. c.g. former, of former times (a borrowed Skt. word) (Śiv. 1801).

prawād प्रवाद् m. a proclamation, a crying out. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make proclamation (L.V. 89).

pūrwādi पूर्वादि in **pūrwādi-mŏkh पूर्वादि-म्वख्** । **पूर्वमुखः** adj. c.g. facing the east, turned to the east. **-mŏkhī -म्वखी** । **पूर्वदिशमनु** adv. facing the east, eastwardly.

prawāh प्रवाह् m. the stream, current, of a river (Gr.M.).

parwāh पर्वाह्, see **parwā.**

pūrwakh पूर्वख् adv. preceded by; hence, in accordance with, according to. A word borrowed from Skt. and used occasionally —°, as in **vĕdi-pūrwakh,** according to due rite, ritely (K. 971).

prāwun प्रावुन् । **प्राप्तिः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prôw^{u} प्रोवु**), to obtain, get, acquire, receive, attain, accept, reach (cf. **dŏh prāwàn^{i},** p. 199*b*, l. 41; **jīth prāvüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 378*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 23; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; Śiv. 20, 55, 102, 452, 496, 646, 884, 997, 1058, 1098, 1197, 1246, etc.; Rām. 347; K. 1154; YZ. 515); to pick up, earn, gain, reap, receive (Gr.M.); to come across, suffer (a misfortune, etc.) (Gr.M.); to procure, secure (cf. **rūzī pr°,** s.v. **rūzī**) (Śiv. 1506, Rām. 1646); to clothe (oneself), don (El., YZ. 22). **prôw^{u}-mot^{u} प्रोवु-मंतु** । **अवाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **pröv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्रांवू-मंज़ू**), obtained, gained, etc.

parwāna 1 परवान پروانه m. a warrant, sanction (in writing), order, pass, passport.

parwāna 2 परवान پروانه m. a moth, a butterfly (YZ. 16, 193).

parawun^{u} परवुनु । **अध्येता** n.ag. (f. **paravüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ परवंञू**), a reader, a student, an industrious student, bookworm (W. 112); one who recites, a reciter (Śiv. 1519).

pairāwun पैरावुन् or **pörāwun पॉरावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pai(ö)rôw^{u} पै(पॉ)रोवु**, to put (clothes, etc., dir. obj.) on another person (dat.) (cf. **phĕran p°,** p. 705*b*, l. 27) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1725, 1821); to adorn (oneself or another) (Śiv. 1632, Rām. 662 *pairawun*). Cf. **pairun.**

pairawun^{u} पैरवुनु (also written **pörawun^{u} पॉरवुनु**) n.ag. (f. **pairavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ पैरवंञू**), one who puts on clothes; one who adorns (Śiv. 516).

pōrawan पोरवन् f. (sg. dat. **pōravüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 पोरवंञू**) in **pōrawan lāgüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ पोरवन् लागंञू** । **विबाधनम्** f.inf. to worry, harass, importune. **—wād —वाद्** । **असकृद्विबाधनम्** m. repeated worrying, worrying over and over again, persistent importuning.

pōrawun पोरवुन् । **विबाधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pōrow^{u} पोरंवु**), to make dry, to remove the moisture from something damp (cf. **pōrun**); to oppress, distress, trouble, annoy, molest, abuse, importune. **pōrow^{u}-mot^{u} पोरंवु-मंतु** । **विबाधितः (वा ईषच्छोषितः)** perf. part. (f. **pōrüv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ पोरंवू-मंज़ू**), dried (of damp cloth, green vegetables, or the like); harassed, etc.

pōrawun^{u} पोरवुनु । **समर्थीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **pōravüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 पोरवंञू**), effective, efficient, efficacious (e.g. a tool, a weapon, a medicine, etc.); a match for, one who is able to conquer an opponent, etc.; (of fresh grain, damp cloth, or the like) becoming dried (by the application of heat, etc.).

pörāwun पांरावुन्, see **pairāwun.**

pūrawun^{u} पूरवुनु । पूर्तिकृत, पूरणीयः n.ag. (f. **pūravüñ^{u} पूरवंञ्**), a filler, one who fills; one who completes by supplying what is missing; something which must necessarily be filled, or be completed.

prāwanāwun प्रावनावुन् । प्रापणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prāwanôw^{u} प्रावनोवु**), to cause to obtain, to endow (a person with wealth, etc.); to grant (Śiv. 19, 1000, 1066, 1088, 1551, 1635, 1648, 1654, 1679, 1781, 1876).

prāwanīy प्रावनीय् । प्राप्यः adj. c.g. about to be obtained, fit to be obtained, worthy to be obtained (K. 321).

parawañ परवञ् । पाठवेतनम् f. wages paid for studying, a present or fixed allowance made to an industrious student, a scholarship (Gr.Gr. 129).

pōravüñ^{u} 3 पोरवंञ् । विबाधना f. harassing, worrying, teasing, importuning. **—hĕñ^{u} —ह्यंञ् । बाधोद्भवः, बाधोद्भावः** f.inf. worrying, harassing, etc., to occur; to worry, harass, importune.

pūrawañ पूरवञ् । पूरणवेतनम् f. payment or wages for filling, or for fulfilling, completing, etc.

parwar پرور adj. c.g. a cherisher as in **nafs-parwar,** a cherisher of self, a selfish person (K.Pr. 150).

parwarī پروری f. cherishing, as in **hunar-parwarī,** cherishing of art, fondness for art (K.Pr. 150).

pariwār परिवार् । परिवारः m. a train, retinue, attendants, followers (collectively) (Śiv. 909; K. 762, 784, 786, 873, 940, 1006).

parward पर्वर्द् پرورد adj. c.g. used at end of compounds, fostered, nourished, cherished, bred, reared, brought up (cf. **nāz-parward,** Rām. 609, p. 675*a*, l. 37).

parwardigār परवर्दिगार् پروردگار m. the Cherisher, the Provider, Providence, an epithet of the Deity (H. i, 11).

parwarish परवरिश् پرورش f. fostering, support (Gr.M.).

pravruth प्रवृथ् । प्रवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **pravrĕċ^{u} प्रवृंचु**), conduct, behaviour; active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. to **nivruth,** q.v.) (Śiv. 1427, 1481, 1860).

prawās प्रवास् । प्रवासः m. living abroad or away from home; foreign residence, travelling, journey.

prawös^{i} प्रवांसि । अनुभूतप्रवासखेदः adj. c.g. a sojourner abroad, one who lives away from home, a traveller; one wearied by much travelling to and fro.

pravīsh प्रवीश् । प्रवेशः m. entrance, ingress, penetration (L.V. 2, *pravēsh*).

prövish प्रांविश् or **prövīsh प्रांवीश् । नवगृहप्रवेशबलिविधिः** f. the ceremony of entering a newly built house (at a propitious instant, and with sacrificial ceremonies), a house-warming (Rām. 609).

prövishĕ-sāth प्रांविश-साथ् । नूतनगृहप्रवेशमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-sātas -सातस्**), the propitious moment for entering a new house. **-tān -तान् । नूतनगृहप्रवेशे समर्च्यः स्थूणाविशेषः** m. a pillar set up in the north-east part of the house, representing the gods of the cardinal points, to whom worship is offered on this occasion.

pārwatī पार्वती, i.q. **pārötī,** q.v.

parwāy परवाय् (= پروا) m. care, anxiety, fear, terror (Rām. 104, 208, 484, 576, 578, 844, 1049, 1276, 1488; K. 521); inclination, desire, affection, i.q. **parwā,** q.v.

parwāz पर्वांज़् پرواز ? f. flying, flight. **parwāz tul,** take wings and fly! (L. 99, K.Pr. 46).

pray 1 प्रय् or (Śiv. 1851) **priyā 1 प्रिया । प्रीतिः, रुचिः** f. affection, tender love (Gr.Gr. 127; Śiv. 585, 662, 714, 772, 915, 1571; Rām. 731); zest, wish, desire, liking (Rām. 1485). **—āsüñ^{u} —आसंञ् । प्रीतिसंभवः** f.inf. affection, tenderness, to exist (K. 515). **—gatshüñ^{u} —गछंञ् । प्रीत्युत्पत्तिः** f.inf. affection, tenderness, to arise. **—thavüñ^{u} —थवंञ् । प्रीतिधारणम्** f.inf. to hold, or feel, affection (for).

pray 2 प्रय् f. a receipt (El. *prai*).

prāyĕ 1 प्राय in the following:— **prāyĕ bĕhun प्राय ब्यहुन् । निष्कार्यीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a woman in labour) to crouch (for delivery) in the lying-in room; hence, met. to sit crouching like a lately delivered woman, to sit idle and workless, to be out of employment. Cf. **prasun,** 2 p.p. **pyāv,** f. **pyāyĕ.**

prāyĕ 2 प्राय adv. generally, as a rule, for the most part, almost entirely (Gr.M.).

priy प्रिय्, i.q. **priyā 2,** q.v. (K. 287, 919).

priyā 1 प्रिया, see **pray 1.**

priyā 2 प्रिया, f. a beloved woman or goddess (Śiv. 51). This is a word borrowed direct from Sanskrit.

pāray 1 पारय् । घोषणा f. proclamation, public announcement (Gr.M.). **—dïñ^{u} —दिञ् । साधारणे राजाज्ञादिख्यापना** f.inf. to make proclamation by beat of drum.

pāray 2 पारय् f. tying or plaiting the hair (cf. **mas-p°,** p. 595*b*, l. 32).

parōy^{i} परांयि । परः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, another, another's; other, another, strange, foreign, alien, extraneous.

parōyī परांयी । परता f. otherness, foreignness, distinction.

prāyĕcĕt^{i} प्रायच्यंति । कृतपापः adj. c.g. one who expiates, one who has sinned, and who is therefore bound to expiation.

prāyĕcĕth प्रायच्यथ् । पापाचरणम् m. (sg. dat. **prāyĕcĕtas प्रायच्यतस्**), atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; a thing that demands expiation, a sinful act, a sin. **—khasun —खसुन् ।**

पापलिप्तीभवनम् m.inf. (need for) atonement to arise, to become defiled by sin, to become a sinner. **—karun —करुन्** । पापविधानम्, पापनिष्कृतिव्रताचरणम् m.inf. to do expiation, perform penance (for a sinful act); to perform a sinful act (such as demands expiation).

prayāg प्रयाग् । नदीसंगमस्थानम् m. a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jamunā, near Allahabad (Śiv. 627, 1172); hence, a confluence of any two rivers; N. of an island at the confluence of the rivers Vĕth (Jehlam) and Sindhu in Kashmīr (RT.Tr. II, 329; K.Pr. 173).

prayūg प्रयूग् । प्रयोगः m. a usual form, general usage; esp. the proper practice or carrying out of the prescribed ceremonial of a religious rite.

prayūga-wôl^{u} प्रयूग-वोलु । प्रयोगवृतः m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), the skilled priest engaged for the due carrying out of a religious ceremonial.

prayūgas bĕhun प्रयूगस् ब्यह्रुन् । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to be devoted to or continually employed in duly carrying out religious ceremonials (whether for oneself or for others).

paryȭkh पर्यॉख् m. (sg. dat. **paryȭkas पर्यॉकस्**), a bed, a couch (L.V. 73). Cf. **prang.**

prayĕm प्रयम् or (Śiv. 51) **priyĕm प्रियम्** । प्रेमा m. love, affection (for human beings, animals, or things), tender regard, kindliness (Śiv. 51, 70, 103, 181, 207, 239, 267, 276, 377, 380, 395, etc.); met. a love, a loved one, a beloved (Rām. 1428). **—barun —बरुन्** । प्रीत्यासक्तिः m.inf. to experience love, to become devoted to (esp. to a thing, or to an action) (Śiv. 1174; Rām. 1524, 1701). **—thawun —थवुन्** । प्रीतिवृत्तिः m.inf. to be in love with, to be fast friends with; esp. to feel affection (for a thing or action).

prayĕma-pāth^{a}r प्रयम-पाथ्र् । प्रीत्याश्रयः c.g. a vessel of affection, an object of extreme affection, that which is dearly loved. **-rost^{u} -र॑स्तु** । प्रेमहीनः adj. (f. **-rüʦh^{ü} -र॑छ़ू**), loveless, devoid of love, feeling distaste (for); (of some action or employment) engaged in without love, distasteful. **-raʦhar -रछ़र्** । प्रेमहीनता m. the condition of being devoid of love, a feeling of distaste; (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with distaste. **-sost^{u} -स॑स्तु** । प्रेमयुक्तः adj. (f. **-süʦh^{ü} -स॑छ़ू**), full of love, eagerly devoted to any work; (of some work) engaged in with much love. **-sasʦar -ससच़र्** or **-saʦhar -सछ़र्** । प्रेमयुक्तत्वम् m. the condition of being eagerly devoted (esp. to some work); (of some action or employment) the condition of being engaged in with much love. **-vyot^{u} -व्य॑तु** । प्रेमपूर्णचित्तः adj. (f. **-vĕʦ^{ü} -व्य॑च़ू**), one who is of a loving or affectionate disposition.

prayĕmuk^{u} प्रयमुकु । प्रीतिवर्तितः sg. gen. (f. **prayĕmüc^{ü} प्रयम॑चू**), of, or belonging to, love, done out of affection or as a token of affection.

prayĕmī प्रयमी । प्रेमयुक्तचित्तः m. full of love, of an affectionate disposition.

priyĕm प्रियम्, see **prayĕm.**

pöryum^{u} प॑ारिमु । पारविदेशभवः adj. (f. **pörim^{ü} प॑ारिमू**), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the country beyond (cf. **öryum^{u}-p^{o}**, p. 45*b*, l. 46); (in Kāshmīrī) of, or produced in, the country beyond the mountains, i.e. in the Panjāb (Gr.Gr. 151). **—ḍaba —डब** । समुद्गकविशेषः m. a kind of small box or casket imported from the Panjāb.

pörim^{ü} al प॑ारिमू अल् । अलाबुफलविशेषः f. a kind of large pumpkin. **—hand —हंद्** । ष्यन्दाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **pörimi handi प॑ारिमि हंदि**), a kind of chicory or endive imported from the Panjāb. **—küñ^{ü} —क॑ञू** । शिलाविशेषः f. a kind of coloured stone. **—nāsth —नास्थ्** । नस्यविशेषः (sg. dat. **—nāsti —नास्ति**), a kind of snuff imported from the Panjāb.

pryun^{u} प्रिनु, see **prinun.**

prayun प्रयुन् । रुचितीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **proy^{u} प्र॑यु**), (of a thing, work, food, etc.) to be liked, to be pleasant, to be thought nice, to be highly appreciated (gen. of person pleased) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 876, 878, 1086; Rām. 592). **proy^{u}-mot^{u} प्र॑यु-म॑तु** । रोचकीभूतः perf. part. (f. **prüy^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} प्र॑यू-म॑च़ू**), (of a thing, etc., as ab.) liked, found nice.

paryun^{u} पर्यिनु । तितउः m. a sieve, sifter, strainer, riddle. According to El. such is made of a broad wooden hoop with a bottom of perforated sheepskin (L. 464, *párun*, Śiv. 1527, K.Pr. 166).

parin^{i} chān परिनि छान् । तितउना उत्पूतिः f. (but **chān 2** is m.), sifting in a sieve. **—chõñ^{ü} —छ॑ाञू** । तितउना उत्पवनम् f., id. **—chõñ^{ü} lagüñ^{ü} —छ॑ाञू लग॑ञू** । उत्पवनवत् वर्षणम् f.inf. sieve-sifting to begin; met. a light shower (*quasi*, water sent down through a sieve) to begin. **-ʦar -च़र्** । परितश्छिन्नीभवनम् m. the being covered with small holes (like a sieve), the being worm-eaten or similarly damaged.

parinin^{i} zȧd^{i} gaʦhȧn^{i} परिनिनि ज़॑दि गछ़॑नि । देहे परितः छिद्रोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. to become the holes of a sieve; met. (of a person beaten) to have the whole body covered with holes or wounds.

parāyĕn परायन् m. the principal, or highest, object, the chief aim (Rām. 1729).

prayānand प्रयानंद् m. a saddle (El.).

pryunz^{u} प्रिज़ु, see **prinzun.**

pryūr^{u} प्र्यूरु, see **prīrun.**

prayās प्रयास् m. in **prayās karun प्रयास् करुन् । आयसनम्** m.inf. to put (a person) to great labour (for the accomplishment of some task).

prāyĕshcith प्रायश्चिथ् m. (sg. dat. **prāyĕshcitas प्रायश्चितस्**), atonement, expiation (Gr.M.). The Skt. form of **prāyĕcĕth,** q.v.

prayŏth प्रय्वथ् card. (pl. dat. **prayŏtan प्रय्वतन्**), one million (Gr.Gr. 80).

prayĕth^{a}**n प्रयथ्न् । प्रयत्नः** m. (sg. dat. **prayĕtnas प्रयत्नस्**), effort, exertion, persevering effort, striving.

prayŏtyum^{u} **प्रय्वतिमु** ord. (f. **prayŏtim**^{ü} **प्रय्वतिमू**), millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

pryuʦh^{u} **प्रिछु**, **pryuʦh**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **प्रिछु-मंतु**, see **priʦhun.**

prayĕwun^{u} **प्रयवुनु । रोचकः** n.ag. (f. **prayĕvüñ**^{ü} **प्रयवंञू**), that which pleases, pleasant, agreeable, satisfactory (cf. **dilas pr°**, p. 211*a*, l. 12) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1265).

prayūzan प्रयूज़न् । प्रयोजनम् m. use, need, necessity; (in Kāshmīrī, usually) aim, object, intention, meaning, (of some business, advice, speech, or the like) (Gr.M. *prayōzan*). **—nērun —नेरुन् । अर्थोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. the object or intention (of any act or the like) to be achieved.

praz प्रज़् । संततिः, प्रजा f. progeny (of so-and-so), sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc. (of so-and-so); the subjects (of a king), the population of a ruler's realm (Rām. 1108*c*).

prazā प्रज़ा । प्रजा f. (sg. dat. **prazāhi प्रज़ाहि**), the people (collected together on any occasion) as a whole, the whole population of any tract; a subject or the subjects of a realm (Gr.M. where it is incorrectly written **prazāh,** and shown as masc.) (Śiv. 883, 885, 1240, 1491).

par^{ü}**z**^{ü} **परंज़ू**, **parüz**^{ü} **परंज़ू**, see **parud**^{u}.

pīröz^{ü} **पीरांज़ू । साधकवृत्तिः** f. the profession, occupation, or status of a **pīr,** q.v.

purz पुर्ज़् پرز **। पटमार्जनविशेषः** m. nap (of cloth); (in Kāshmīrī) a kind of size (composed of lime, barley meal, and sulphur) used for finishing, *pashmīna* or woollen cloth after it has come from the loom. **-gar -गर् । पटमार्जनशिल्पी** m. (f. **-gar-bāy -गर्-बाय्** is his wife, but **-garĩ -गरिञ्** is a woman who follows the profession) a *pashmīna*-finisher.

purza-gor^{u} **पुर्ज़-गंरु । पटमार्जनशिल्पी** m. a *pashmīna*-finisher (El.).

purzadār पुर्ज़दार् । संपन्नमार्जनसंस्कारः adj. c.g. (*pashmīna* cloth or the like) which has undergone the process of finishing.

prazāh, incorr. for **prazā,** q.v.

prazạlun प्रज़ंलुन् or **prazalun प्रज़लुन् । दीप्तिमद्भवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **prazol**^{u} **प्रज़ंलु**), to shine, give forth light or brilliancy, to be set alight, become lighted (L.V. 4; Śiv. 314, 500, 666, 1147, 1200, 1346, 1501, 1536, 1538, 1657; Rām. 23, 1012, 1071; YZ. 181). **prazol**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **प्रज़ंलु-मंतु । दीप्तः** perf. part. (f. **prazüj**^{ü}**-müʦ**^{ü} **प्रज़ंजू-मंचू**), become shining, become brilliant.

prazalāwun प्रज़लावुन् । दीप्तिमत्ताविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazalôw**^{u} **प्रज़लोवु**), to cause to shine, make brilliant, illuminate (Śiv. 738, 836, 1881); to cause to be fine and beautiful, to dress up in fine clothes. **prazalôw**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **प्रज़लोवु-मंतु । द्योतितः** perf. part. (f. **prazalöv**^{ü}**-müʦ**^{ü} **प्रज़लांवू-मंचू**), cause to shine, make brilliant; dressed up in fine clothes.

prazạlawun^{u} **प्रज़ंलवुनु । प्रज्वलन्** n.ag. (f. **prazạlavüñ**^{ü} **प्रज़ंलवंञू**), shining, brilliant (Śiv. 513, 657, 1706; Rām. 204, 1225, 1257, 1264); glorious, dressed in fine clothes; brilliant, beautiful (of a person) (Rām. 520, 1291, 1297).

parzun 1 पर्ज़ुन् । दासः m. (sg. dat. **parzanas पर्ज़नस्**), a servant, a personal attendant, retainer (Skt. *parijana*) (El.; K.Pr. 2, 104). **parzan-bāpār पर्ज़न्-बापार् । दासव्यवहारः** m. the duties of a personal servant. **-bāy -बाय् । दासस्त्री** f. the wife of a personal servant. **-kār -कार् । दासवृत्तिः** m. the occupation of a personal servant. **-küṭ**^{ü} **-कंटू । सेवकपुत्री** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), his daughter, esp. the daughter of a good servant. **-kaṭh -कठ् । दासपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), his son, esp. the son of a good servant. **-pôn**^{u} **-पोनु । दासवृत्तिः** m. the occupation of a personal servant. **-wôl**^{u} **-वोलु । दासदासीयुतः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a man who has several personal servants (indicating his wealth).

parzun 2 पर्ज़ुन् m. (sg. dat. **parzanas पर्ज़नस्**), recognition (cf. **parzanun, prazanun**). **parzan** (or **parzanas,** K. 397) **yun**^{u} **पर्ज़न् (पर्ज़नस्) यिनु**, m.inf. to come to recognition, to recognize (K. 397, 458).

pör^{i}**zān पांरिज़ान्** or (Śiv.) **pörīzān पांरीज़ान् । परिज्ञानम्** f. (sg. dat. **pör**^{i}**zöñ**^{ü} **पांरिज़ांञू**), thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance (El. *parzán*); testing, putting to the test; recognition; power of recognition, consciousness (Rām. 1173); cf. **parʦun.** **—āsüñ**^{ü} **—आसंञू । संपरीक्षणानुभवसंभवः** f.inf. thorough putting to the test to occur; recognition to occur. **—gaʦhüñ**^{ü} **—गछंञू । परिज्ञानावाप्तिः** f.inf. accurate information to occur, to gain accurate information (Śiv. 1890). **—karüñ**^{ü} **—करंञू । परिज्ञानप्रयत्नः** f.inf. to take measures for obtaining accurate information (Śiv. 238, 1046).

pör^{i}zönī पा॑रिज़ा॑नी f. knowledge of the truth, recognition of the truth, knowledge of God (Rām. 10, 1683); recognizing, recognition (Rām. 1566); recognition, familiarity, intimacy (Rām. 1095).

parzan-gī पर्ज़न्-गी । दासभावः f. the condition of a personal servant.

prazanun प्रज़नुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazon^{u} प्रज़॑नु**, 2 p.p. **prazañōv प्रज़ञोव्**), to recognize, to ascertain after testing (El. *parzanun, parzun*). This verb also takes the forms **parzanun, parzāṇun, prazanāwun,** and **parzanāwun,** with the same meaning.

prazon^{u}-mot^{u} प्रज़॑नु-म॑तु । उपलक्षितः perf. part. (f. **prazüñ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} प्रज़॑ञू-म॑च़ू**), recognized.

prazanana yun^{u} प्रज़नन यिनु । दर्शनगोचरीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to be recognized; esp. to be, or become, visible to one with imperfect sight, to be visible to a partly blind person, to be recognizable.

parzanun पर्ज़नुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzon^{u} पर्ज़॑नु**; 2 p.p. **parzañōv पर्ज़ञोव्**), to recognize, etc., i.q. **prazanun** (K. 459, 583, 595; YZ. 434). **parzon^{u}-mot^{u} पर्ज़॑नु-म॑तु । उपलक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **parzüñ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पर्ज़॑ञू-म॑च़ू**), recognized, etc., i.q. **prazon^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **prazanun,** q.v.

parzānun पर्ज़ानुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzôn^{u} पर्ज़ॊनु**; 2 p.p. **parzāñōv पर्ज़ाञोव्**), to recognize (L.V. 7, 14, 46); i.q. **prazanun,** q.v.

prazanāwun प्रज़नावुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **prazanôw^{u} प्रज़नोवु**), to recognize, etc., i.q. **prazanun,** q.v. (YZ. 479). **prazanāwana yun^{u} प्रज़नावन यिनु । दर्शनगोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. pass., i.q. **prazanana yun^{u},** q.v., s.v. **prazanun. prazanôw^{u}-mot^{u} प्रज़नोवु-म॑तु । उपलक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **prazanöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} प्रज़ना॑वू-म॑च़ू**), i.q. **prazon^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v., s.v. id.

parzanāwun पर्ज़नावुन् । उपलक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **parzanôw^{u} पर्ज़नोवु**), i.q. **prazanun,** q.v. to recognize (Rām. 394, 426, 1254, 1467; H. viii, 9, 10; x, 5, 12; xii, 2); to recognize, understand, grasp the meaning of (Gr.M.; Śiv. 350, 522, 958, 1065, 1175, 1193, etc.). **parzanāwana yun^{u} पर्ज़नावन यिनु । उपलक्षितीभवनम्** m.inf. pass., i.q. **prazanana yun^{u},** q.v., s.v. **prazanun. parzanôw^{u}-mot^{u} पर्ज़नोवु-म॑तु । उपलक्षितः** perf. part. (f. **parzanöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पज़ना॑वू-म॑च़ू**), i.q. **prazon^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v., s.v. id. **parzanāwan-wôl^{u} पर्ज़नावन्-वोलु । उपलक्षणनिपुणः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is skilled in recognizing or testing, an expert.

parzanöz^{ü} पर्ज़ना॑ज़ू । सेवकता f. service as a personal attendant.

prazāpath प्रज़ापथ् m. (sg. dat. **prazāpatas प्रज़ापतस्**), (in Hindū mythology) one of the ten demigods or lords of created beings first created by Brahmā (cf. **dakshĕ p°,** p. 209*a*, l. 39) (Śiv. 33, 40, 65, 76, 86, etc.; Rām. 594).

prāzāpath प्राज़ापथ् । राजा, ब्रह्मा-प्रजापतिः m. (sg. dat. **prāzāpatas प्राज़ापतस्**), (a corruption of the preceding, but with special meanings), the ten lords of creation, as ab.; the god Brahmā; a king (as lord of his subjects). Cf. **praz.**

pārizāth पारिज़ाथ् m. (**pārizātas पारिज़ातस्**), (in Hindū legend) N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (it was in possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishna) (Śiv. 497, 1553; Rām. 602; K. 583, 772–3, 775, 777, 924, 970).

parāzay पराज़य् । अभिभवः m. defeat (e.g. in battle, in a disputation, or in a game).

pas पस् پس adv. after, behind; at length, in fine, finally; then, therefore, thence (W. 100).

pās 1 पास् پاس **। गौरवम्** m. (sg. abl. **pāsa 1 पास**), watching, guarding; observance, consideration, attention to, regard, respect, sake, sense, deference (Śiv. 592, 1315, 1467, 1670, 1745). According to El. it is used with names of God, meaning 'for the sake of'; so W. 97, *pāsa*, Śiv. 1257. **—bōzun —बोज़ुन् । मानरक्षणम्** m.inf. to show respect (to), to treat with honour. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । गौरवापत्तिः** m.inf. respect to occur, respect to be achieved. **—karun —करुन् । क्षान्तिविधानम्** m.inf. to make respect, to cause a man to behave decently; to treat a person politely, to grant politely (Rām. 161). **—pyon^{u} —प्य॑नु । दयोद्भवः** m.inf. compassion to be shown (to a poor man in difficulties); politeness or patience to be shown (on the intercession of some honourable person). **—wuchun —वुछुन् । सहनम्** m.inf. to bear patiently (another's fault).

pāsa-wôl^{u} पास-वोलु । गौरवसहायोपेता m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has many respectful adherents.

pās 2 पास्, i.q. **pāsa 2,** in **ās-pās,** p. 51*a*, l. 26 (Śiv. 1441). **—karun —करुन् । पक्षपातविधानम्** m.inf. to do side, to make side (upon, **pĕṭh,** a person), i.e. to protect (a person) (Rām. 538, 1038, 1184); (in a dispute) to take sides, to show partiality.

pāsa 2 पास । पार्श्वम्, पृष्ठम् m. a side, direction (cf. **pot^{u} p°,** s.v. **pot^{u}**); the back or reverse of a paper or the like; the page of a book (Gr.M.).

pāsa 3 पास । पाशकः m. a die, dice (oblong in shape and rolled out of the hand in playing).

pāsa 4 पास (=پاس), i.q. **pās 1,** q.v. in **hissa-pāsa,** p. 354*b*, l. 1.

paisa पँस or **pö̃sa पॉँस** । **पणः** m. a certain copper coin, a pice (cf. **dŏbal p°,** p. 183*b*, l. 18; **khām p°,** p. 400*a*, l. 14; **pŏkhta p°,** p. 727*b*, l. 8) (El. *pãnsah*) (Gr.M.; W. 146 *pāṇsa*; H. vii, 25–6; YZ. 402; K.Pr. 106, 145); cash, money (cf. **pãnir^{i}-p°,** p. 748*b*, l. 11) (El.; K.Pr. 73, 164). **-phyur^{u} -फिरु** । **पणात्मलाभः** m. pice-exchange, (in buying and selling) profits in pice (not in large sums). **-wād -वाद्** । **पणरूपा संकलना** m. counting by pice (and not by large sums; used with reference to the passing of money, or in giving, receiving, or counting profits). **-waisa -वँस** m.pl. pice and the like, pice etc.

paisā-khanḍā पँसा-खंडा or **pö̃sā-khanḍā पॉँसा-खंडा** । **प्रायः एकपणः** m. about one pice (in this, the final **ā** in each case represents the suffix of the indefinite article; see **āh 1**).

pọ̆s^{u} प्वंसु or **pos^{u} पंसु** । **फेनः** m. foam, froth, scum (El. *paus*); used met. in such compounds as **braga-p°,** p. 120*a*, l. 29, and **brạyĕ-p°,** p. 130*a*, l. 36. **—anun —अनुन्** । **भाषणखेदनम, व्यग्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause foam or scum to arise; met. to worry by much talking, asking many questions, much verbal urging, or the like. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to foam (El.). **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **फेनोद्भवः, बहुभाषणेन खिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. foam or scum to come into existence; to be worried, as ab.

pö̃sa पॉँस, see **paisa.**

pasāb पसाब् پس آب । **अधमरसः** m. the after-juice, the second juice expressed by the addition of water to the article from which the full juice has already been expressed.

pāsbān پاسبان m. a watchman, guard, sentinel.

pāsbönī پاسبانی f. the duty of a guard, guard, watch (K.Pr. 161).

pāsdār पासदार् پاسدار । **गौरवपात्रात्मा** m. (f. **pāsdārĕñ पासदार्यञ्**), a watchman, guard, sentinel; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is treated with respect, one whose opinion is deferred to (cf. **pās 1**).

pash पश् । **पटलम्** m. a thatch, roof (of a house or boat), shingle, mat cover (of a boat) (cf. **burza-p°,** p. 130*b*, l. 49; **nar-p°,** p. 646*a*, l. 46; **nāṭa-p°,** p. 660*b*, l. 15; **nāwa-p°,** p. 666*b*, l. 16; **pot^{u} p°,** s.v. **pot^{u}**; **pĕtsi-p°,** s.v. **pĕts^{ü}**) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 463, *pash*; 464, *pachi* (?); Śiv. 784, 1245; K.Pr. 156, 167). It is generally made with an under layer of *burza*-bark, over which is laid the thatching-grass. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **पटलास्तरणम्** m.inf. to thatch (a roof or the like).

pashĕ-ganḍ hyon^{u} पश-गंड् ह्यंनु । **पटलयोजनबन्धः** m.inf. to tie a thatch. **-gāsa -गास** । **पटलतृणम्** m. thatching-grass (generally laid over a layer of *burza*-bark). **-gav -गव्** । **जीर्णपटलः** adj. c.g. that of which the roof is gone, (a house) with a decayed roof. **-hor^{u} -हंरु** । **नौपार्श्वपट्टिकायुग्मम्** m. the pair of mats used as a thatch for a boat. **-kūṭ^{u} -कूटु** । **पटलस्तम्बः** m. the beam on which a thatch is supported. **—pĕṭh^{i} shīn trāwun —प्यंठि शीन् त्रावुन्** । **संभ्रमेण पारणम्** m.inf. to shift the snow from the thatch; met. to accomplish something in a hurry, and in any order. **wọ̆b^{u} ब्वंबु** । **पटलप्रकाशमार्गः** m. an aperture in a thatch (for the admission of air, light, etc.).

pashuk^{u} पशुकु । **पटलसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pashĕc^{ü} पशंचू**), of, or belonging to, a thatch (K.Pr. 2).

pashĕs khasun पशस् खसुन् । **गर्वितीभवनम्** m.inf. to climb on to the roof (of a house); met. to become filled with haughtiness, to assume a lofty bearing.

pashĕ पश in **pashĕ-pashĕ पश-पश** । **नित्यं विषादशीलता** m. habitual melancholy, hypochondriasis; cf. **pashun 1.** **-pashĕ lagun -पश लगुन्** । **तद्वित्वसत्त्वेऽपि विषादविधानम्** m.inf. habitual melancholy to be incurred, (even when one is well off) to keep in bad spirits (as if one was poverty-stricken).

pāsh पाश् । **पाशः** m. a noose, halter; a hangman's noose; a gin, net (L.V. 6); —° (after a word signifying 'hair') a mass (of hair), a braid.

pāshĕ पाश । **सूक्ष्मगुणदोषस्थितिः** f.pl. minute examination and criticism, careful examination of the pros. and cons. of anything (cf. **l^{a}shĕ-pāshĕ,** p. 533*b*, l. 5; **raga-p°,** s.v. **rag**). **—kaḍañĕ —कडञ** । **गुणदोषसंकलना** f.pl. inf. (in discussing the suitability of anything, e.g. a proposed marriage) carefully to examine and criticize the pros. and cons. (cf. **l^{a}shĕ pāshĕ kaḍañĕ,** p. 533*b*, l. 7; **raga-pāshĕ kaḍañĕ,** s.v. **rag**); to break (something) into small pieces (Śiv. 253).

pashu पशु m. the Skt. form of **posh^{u},** q.v., esp. a brute, a beast, a person who is not initiated into the mysteries of the Śaiva religion.

paishĕ पँश or **pö̃shĕ पॉँश** card. about five (Gr.Gr. 83, Rām. 663, K. 938).

pēsh पेश् پیش m. front, fore part; adv. in front (of), before (Gr.M.; H. vi, 9, **gay pēsh-ĕ-pātashāh,** they went before the king, i.e. were taken into his presence). **-andāz पेशन्दाज़्** پیش انداز । **आधारस्तम्भविशेषः** m. the outer, or front, supporting beam of an outer balcony or the like; cf. **pushwān.** **—anun —अनुन्** m.inf. to bring before (a person, dat.), to present to a person, to cause (him) to experience (such-and-such) (H. xii, 25). **—sapadun —सपदुन्**

m.inf. to become in front, (of a case in court) to come on, be put up (Gr.M.). **—yun^{u} —यिनु** m.inf. to come before (a person, dat.), to come to meet (a person), step forward (Gr.M.); to present (itself), to arise, occur, happen (Rām. 1395).

pēshĕs bĕhun पेशस् ब्यहुन । वेश्यावृत्त्यै प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to sit in front (of the house), to expose oneself to public view; (met.) to take to a harlot's life. **—nērun —नेरुन् । अग्रतो भवनम्** m.inf. to go forth in front, to lead an attack, uprising, or the like. **—thawun —थवुन् । अग्रतः(पुरस्तात्)विधानम्** m.inf. to set in front, to appoint (a person) to lead an attack, to appoint a leader or (in an emergency) a dictator, to set forward a person to lead a complaint, and so on.

pēshĕ पेश پیشه **। वस्त्रपार्श्वभागः** m. vocation, profession, craft, trade, business; custom, habit, practice; art, skill; (in Kāshmīrī) one of the side-pieces of a garment attached to the part hanging down in front. **—kamanāwun —कमनावुन्** or **—kamawun —कमवुन् । वेश्यावृत्त्या वर्तनम्** m.inf. 'to work the profession', to lead the life of a harlot, to practise prostitution. **—kamöy^{i} —कमांयि । वेश्याधनम्** f. a prostitute's earnings. **—karun —करुन् । वेश्यावृत्तिः** m.inf. to practise prostitution.

pish, písh, pish^{i} पिशि, see **pyush^{u}**.

pish^{ü} पिशू, see **pihun.**

pōsh 1 पोश् (by Paṇḍits often written **पोष्**) **। पुष्पम्:, गुच्छ:** m. a flower, a blossom (cf. **acha-p°**, p. 9*b*, l. 7; **agastĕ-p°**, p. 17*a*, l. 31; **ala-p°**, p. 22*b*, l. 26; **alam-p°**, p. 24*b*, l. 20; **ar^{a}g-p°**, p. 43*a* l. 14; **ariñĕ-p°**, p. 44*a*, l. 37; **bumbi-p°**, p. 107*b*, l. 42, and so many other names of particular flowers; also **akāli-p°**, p. 21*a*, l. 37; **naba-p°**, p. 619*a*, l. 15); (Gr.Gr. 22, 51, 163; Gr.M.; L. 460; W. 6; L.V. 42, 45, 102; Śiv. 54, 112, 113, 165, 181, 188, 373, 526, 827, 1185, 1196, 1692, etc.; Rām. 354–5, 617, 644, 647, 1043, etc.; K. 838, 1046; YZ. 31, 89, 527; K.Pr. 62, 88–9, 215); a flower in a pattern; an engraved or embossed ornament or decoration (like a flower) (cf. **caphkali-p°**, p. 173*b*, l. 35); a boss, knob, stud, bunch of ribbons, rosette (cf. **bīrbali-p°**, p. 119*a*, l. 4); a testicle, the scrotum (El.). **—khanàn^{i} —खनंनि । पुष्पचित्रोल्लेखनम्** m. pl. inf. to engrave, scratch, or draw a flower-pattern. **-kar -पोशकर्**, see **pŏshkar. -kör^{i} -कांरि । पुष्पचित्रणा** f. a flower-pattern, flower-embroidery, a tissued flower (on cloth, paper, etc.); an embroidered cloth. **—phŏlàn^{i} —फ्वलंनि । विकासागमः** m. pl. inf. flowers to bloom, blooming to occur (Śiv. 132, 267, 498, 1180, 1744, 1760; K. 250); met. blooming (of the spirits to occur), hearty health, great prosperity, or the like, to be experienced or to come about. **-tsŏchĕ diñĕ च्वच्य दिञ । बलिविशेषः** f. pl. inf. to give flowers and cakes to perform a certain Musalmān rite. It is carried out in May–June when roses are in bloom, and consists in laying roses and special cakes (see the next) on the graves of deceased relatives. **-tsŏṭ^{ü} -च्वंटू । पूपविशेषः** f. a kind of cake consisting of cheese put sandwich-like between two slabs of wheaten dough and fried. **—warshun —वर्शुन्** m.inf. to shower flowers, rain flowers from above (in token of approbation, rejoicing, or the like) (K. 196, 255).

pōshĕ-bāg पोश-बाग् । पुष्पोद्यानम् m. a flower-garden (El. *poshibág*, Śiv. 963). **-bạr^{a}g -बंरग् । पुष्पदलम्** m. a flower-petal. **-chöñ^{ü} -छांञू । पुष्पशीर्णनम्** f. the flower-winnowing, i.e. the falling of the petals of over-blown flowers. **-chạth^{ü}r^{ü} -छंथ्रू । पुष्पमयछत्रम्** f. a sunshade or umbrella made of flowers (used on festive occasions, e.g. held over a bridegroom). **-caman -चमन् । पुष्पवाटिका** m. a flower-garden. **-ḍal -डल् । पुष्पषण्डम्** m. a flower-lake, a low plain with a lake, and covered with flowery shrubs. **-ḍūr^{u} -डूरु । पुष्पवाटिका** m. a flower-bed, a flower-plot. **-dasta -दस्त ।पुष्पवृन्तम्** m. a handful, or posy, of flowers (Śiv. 76). **-gọ̆nd^{u} -ग्वंदु । पुष्पवृन्तम्** m. a flower-posy, a nosegay, bouquet (H. v, 4); (El.) a wreath of flowers, such as is donned by an old Paṇḍit when getting married. **-gŏndur^{u} -ग्वंदुरु । पुष्पवृन्तम्** m., id. **-grū̃ph^{u} -ग्रूँफु । पुष्पगुच्छकः** m. a cluster of flowers. **-kuj^{i} -कुजि** or **-kuj^{ü} -कुजू । पुष्पलता** f. a flower-shrub, a shrub which bears flowers; a shrub covered with flowers. **-kul^{u} -कुलु । पुष्पवृक्षः** m. a flower-tree, a tree which bears flowers; a tree covered with flowers. **-konḍ^{u} -कंडु । पुष्पप्रभवकण्टकः** m. a flower-thorn, a thorn growing on a flower-shrub; a thorn attached to a flower. **-köñ^{ü} -कांञू । पुष्पसमूहः** f. a group of flowers (e.g. in a flower-jar), a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 163). **-kör^{i} -कांरि । पुष्पचित्रणा** f. embroidery (of a flower-pattern). **-kyom^{u} -क्यंमु । कीटविशेषः** m. a flower-insect (such as a bee or the like). **-lünḍ^{ü} -लंडू । पुष्पशाखा** f. a flowery twig (Śiv. 1048). **-loṭ^{u} -लंटु । पुष्पनालम्** m. the stalk or pedicle of a flower. **-mödān -मांदान्** m. a flower-meadow, a field of flowers (H. xi, 3). **-māl -माल् । पुष्पस्रक्** f. a garland of flowers (Śiv. 659, 1165, 1690; Rām. 489; K. 423, 583, 1077; K.Pr. 70). **-mot^{u} -मंतु । पुष्पमत्तः** adj. (f. **-müts^{ü} -मंछू**), flower-mad, infatuated with flowers, a passionate lover of flowers (K.Pr. 173); met. a person who habitually dresses from head to foot in flowers or in many-coloured or richly embroidered garments (Śiv. 189, as a term of endearment). **-mŏyā -म्वया** f. a few flowers (Gr.Gr. 165). **-nūl -नूल्** । जीवंजीवपक्षी m. the mango-bird (El.), the 'Chakōr' or Greek partridge, the Golden Oriole (L. 117, 143, *poshnal, Oriolus kundoo*; Śiv. 469, 963, 1360, 1365, 1440, 1690, 1721, 1785, 1812; Rām. 675, 1102, 1626). **-phulay -फुलय्** । पुष्पविकासः f. the blooming of flowers (e.g. that in spring). **-phẹ̆ran -फ्यरन्** । पुष्पवासः m. a flower-garment, a garment of flowers (such as that worn by a bride). **-pṙang -प्रंग्** । पुष्पपर्यङ्कः m. a flower-couch, a couch or bed covered with flowers. **-pathur -पथुर्** । पुष्पसमाहारः m. (sg. dat. **-patharas -पथरस्**), a pile or collection of fallen flowers (e.g. at the foot of a flower-tree). **-pūz -पूज़्** or **-pūzā -पूज़ा** । पुष्पैः पूजनम् f. worship with flowers (e.g. scattered before, or on, the adored object) (Śiv. 51, 95, 1131, 1145, 1167, 1183, 1199; K. 391). **-rang -रंग्** । पुष्पवद्सारप्रकारः m. the manner of a flower, i.e. evanescence, impermanence, transientness. **-thal -थल्** । पुष्पस्थली f. a flower-bed. **-thôp^{u} -थोपु** । पुष्पवृन्तमुष्टिः m. a handful of flowers, a bouquet (such as is held in the hand), a bunch of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164). **-thür^{ü} -थ॑रू** । पुष्पलता f. a flower-shrub (Śiv. 1061, 1848; Rām. 1176, 1580; H. ii, 3; YZ. 32, 66). **-thür^{ü} khārün̄^{ü} -थ॑रू खा॑रंञू** । पुष्पलताचित्रणा f.inf. to erect a flower-shrub, i.e. to draw or paint one (on a wall or the like). **-tula -तुल** । अतिलघुः adj. c.g. weighing as much as a flower, extremely light, of hardly any weight. **-tul^{u} -तुलु** । पुष्पसमूहः m. a bunch (esp. a fairly small one) of flowers (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tul^{ü}r^{ü} -तुल॑रू** । पुष्पदंशः f. a flower-bee, a kind of bee believed to bite flowers in its search for honey. **-tôn^{u} -तोनु** । मार्दववृत्तिः m. flowerness, acting like one who tends flowers, gentleness of disposition. **-tūr^{ü} -तू॑रू** । पुष्पशैत्यम् f. flower-coolness, the cool weather of the flower-season (i.e. spring). **-ṭūr^{u} -टूरु** । पुष्पकोरकः m. an unblown flower, a bud. **-ʦhür^{ü} -छ़॑रू** । पुष्पपिटविशेषः f. a flower-basket, a shallow basket for holding flowers; a basket filled with flowers. **-ʦöryun^{u} -च़ा॑र्युनु** । पुष्पसंकरः m. the refuse (leaves, stalks, etc.) thrown away in arranging flowers. **-wör^{ü} -वा॑रू** । पुष्पवाटिका f. a small flower-garden (Śiv. 269, 963, 1028). **-warshun -वर्शुन्** । पुष्पवर्षणम् m. (sg. dat. **-warshĕnas -वर्शनस्**), a shower of flowers (from the sky) (Śiv. 508, 1146, 1188, 1913; Rām. 1714, 1723, 1777; K. 56, 451, 567, 771, 874). **-wạth^{a}r -व॑थर्** । पुष्पदलम् m. a flower-leaf, a petal (esp. a large one) (Gr.Gr. 74). **-zôl^{u} -ज़ोलु** । पुष्पचारकः m. a cluster of flower-buds or young flowers. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड्** । पुष्पसमूहः m. a collection of flowers (esp. for offering in worship or the like) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-zār** پوشه زار or **-zāl -जाल्** a place of flowers, a place where flowers grow in profusion (W. 112, *-zār*); cf. **kȧnd^{i}-zāl**(**-zār**), p. 455*a*, l. 40.

pōshĕn-hond^{u} tāj पोशन्-ह॑न्दु ताज् m. a garland (El.).

pōsh 2 पोश् m. in **pōsh pōsh karun पोश् पोश् करुन्** । प्रोत्साहनम्, सादिकर्तृकलोकनिवारणवादः m.inf. to incite, prompt, encourage (esp. a child to his studies or the like) (cf. **pösh^{i}ran**); (of a coachman) to shout out warnings (to people on the road to make them get out of the way).

pösh^{i} pösh^{i} पा॑शि पा॑शि । सान्त्वना m. incitement, encouragement (of a person employed in any work, in order to induce him to apply himself with diligence). **pösh^{i} pösh^{i} karun पा॑शि पा॑शि करुन्** । अश्वादिचारकाणां जननिवारणध्वनिः m.inf. (of a coachman) to shout out, as ab.

pōsh 3 पोश् پوش adj. c.g. clothed in, dressed in, wearing, used —°, as in **pō̃b^{a}ri-pōsh,** one who wears a shawl. See **pō̃b^{ü}r^{ü}**, p. 678*b*, l. 25.

posh^{u} 1 प॑शु । पशुः m. an animal of the cattle specie (such as a cow, a horse, a buffalo, or sheep), a beast (a non-human animal) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 753, 1900); esp. a beast offered in sacrifice (L.V. 63). Cf. **pashu.**

pȧsh^{i}-zān प॑शि-ज़ान् । पशुज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **-zön̄^{ü}** -ज़ा॑ञू), the intellect of an animal, an intellect as meagre as that of a brute; knowledge regarding beasts, veterinary science. **-zāth -ज़ाथ्** । पशुजातिः f. (sg. dat. **-zöʦ^{ü}-** -ज़ा॑च़ू), the animal race, the tribe of animals.

posh^{u} 2 प॑शु adj. (f. **püsh^{ü} प॑शू**), possessing a thatched roof, roofed, thatched, used —°, as in **ok^{u}-p°**, p. 19*a*, l. 37; **nar-p°**, p. 646*a*, l. 47; **pĕʦi-p°**, s.v. **pĕʦ^{ü}**. See **pash.**

pôsh^{u} 1 पोशु । दारुविशेषः m. (sg. ag. **pösh^{i} 1 पा॑शि**), a certain kind of wood (useful for making beds and the like); a piece of furniture made of this wood. Cf. **pösh^{ü}.**

pösh^{i}-hüṭ^{ü} पा॑शि-ह॑टू । काष्ठविशेषः f. a piece of this wood. **-kul^{u} -कुलु** । लतावृक्षविशेषः m. the tree from which this wood is taken. It grows on mountain slopes. **-lünḍ^{ü} -ल॑डू** । लताविशेषशाखा f. a branch of this tree. **-nör^{ü} -ना॑रू** । वृक्षगहनमार्गः f. a long mountain path, thickly encumbered with trees. **-wan -वन्** । वृक्षविशेषोद्भववनम् m. a grove of these trees. **-zyun^{u} -ज़िनु** । इन्धनविशेषः m. firewood of this tree.

pösh^{i} 2 पा॑शि (for **pösh^{ü} पा॑शू**) in the following:—

pösh^{i}-nāv पा॑शि-नाव् f. a boat for carrying dung and refuse (K.Pr. 16, *páshnár*); cf. **pāh 1.** **-wātul -वातुल् । विष्ठाहृच्चण्डालः** m. (f. **-wātalas -वातलस्**), a mehtar, a low-caste man who conveys away ordure from the place where it has been deposited. **-wātüjᵘ̈ -वात॑जू । विट्चण्डाली** f. a woman who is so employed.

pȫshĕ पाँश, see **paishĕ.**

pöshⁱ 3 पा॑शि, see **pōsh 2.**

pöshᵘ̈ 1 पा॑शू, see **pāh.**

pöshᵘ̈ 2 पा॑शू f. a kind of wood of which the skewer-like little sticks, on which is wound the shawl-thread, are made (El.). Cf. **pôshᵘ 1** and **prütsᵘ̈.**

push पुश् । अपूर्णत्वम् m. (but K. 166 f.), incompleteness, deficiency, insufficiency (K. 1091, K.Pr. 200); non-completion. **—pyonᵘ —प्य॑नु** m.inf. or (K. 166) **—pĕn̄ᵘ̈ —प्य॑न्जू** f.inf. insufficiency, etc., to happen (to so-and-so), to be found insufficient for a certain purpose (K. 166); non-completion to occur (e.g. in speaking, to stop before one has finished) (Śiv. 1454).

pushĕ पुश or **पुश्य । पूर्त्यपेक्षितः** adj. c.g. that which is needed to complete something incomplete (cf. **pushᵘ 3**); that which requires completion, that which of a part is missing. **—phŏlun —फुलुन्** m.inf. to blossom incompletely; hence, to be not at the height of blossoming or flourishing (but to be still advancing), to blossom or flourish more and more, not to stop blossoming or flourishing (K. 100). **—pāwun —पावुन्** m.inf. to cause to be incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 28). **—pyonᵘ —प्य॑नु** m.inf. to turn out, to be or become, incomplete or insufficient (Śiv. 533, 1597).

pūshī पूशी پوشی f. covering, clothing, concealing, used —°, as in **parda-pūshī,** p. 756*a*, l. 47, q.v.

pushᵘ 1 पुशु । मालाकारः m. (a female garland-maker is **pushĕn̄ पुश्यन्** or (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312) **pushön̄ᵘ̈ पुशा॑न्जू**), a man who sells flowers or garlands, a florist, a *mālī* (El. *púsh*; L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. 1312).

pushᵘ 2 पुशु (cf. پوش) m. a covering, in **kala-p°,** p. 435*a*, l. 29.

pushᵘ 3 पुशु । अवशिष्टपूरणः adj. (f. **pushᵘ̈ पुशू**), (with regard to something incomplete) that which is suitable for, or sufficient for, supplying the deficiency, that which renders complete, that which makes up what is wanting. Cf. **push, pushĕ,** and **pushᵉ̆run.**

pūshᵘ 1 पूशु (for 2, see **pōshun**) adj. (f. **pūshᵘ̈ पूशू**), the form which **pōsh 1** takes when used as an adj. —°, as in **pöntsa-pūshᵘ,** p. 743*a*, l. 25.

pūshᵘ 2 पूशु, see **pōshun.**

pēshāb पेशाब् پیشاب m. urine, piss (El.). **pēshābukᵘ ṭhēla पेशाबुकु ठेल** m. the bladder (El.).

pashcim पश्चिम् m. the west (Śiv. 1589). Cf. **pashcyumᵘ.**

pashcātāph पश्चाताफ् । पश्चात्तापः m. (sg. dat. **pashcātāpas पश्चातापस्**), repentance, contrition, regret. Cf. **pashĕtāwun.**

pashcyumᵘ पश्चिमु । पश्चिमः adj. (f. **pashcimᵘ̈ पश्चिमू**), behind, hindmost; west, western (Śiv. 1412); to the west of (a certain place); cf. **pashcim.** **—kun —कुन् । पश्चिमदिग्भागे** adv. to the west, towards the west, westwards.

pashcimⁱ-kinⁱ पश्चिमि-किनि । पश्चात् adv. behind, after; from behind.

pashcimi-kani पश्चिमि-कनि । पश्चात्तः adv. from behind. **-kanyukᵘ -कन्युकु । पाश्चात्यः** adj. (f. **-kanicᵘ̈ -कनिचू**), western, of, or belonging to, the west.

pashcimyukᵘ पश्चिम्युकु । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. **pashcimicᵘ̈ पश्चिमिचू**), of, or belonging to, the west.

pashā̃ḍ पशाँड् । पृष्ठभारः m. a burden (esp. a heavy one) as carried on a man's back or shoulders. **—anun —अनुन् । पृष्ठे भारबन्धनम्** m.inf. to fasten a burden on to the back (usually tied on by a cloak or sheet).

pāshā̃ḍ पाशाँड् m. a heretic, an infidel, in **pāshā̃ḍ-hyuhᵘ पाशाँड्-हिहु । अतिस्थूलाकारः** adj. (f. **-hishᵘ̈ -हिशू**), one like a heretic; hence, a hideous, corpulent fellow.

pōshīda पोशीद پوشیده adj. c.g. concealed, hidden (El.). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to disappear (El.).

pȧshⁱgī पं॑शिगी । मूढता f. animalness, conduct (on the part of a man) like that of an animal.

pishijᵘ̈ पिशिजू, see **pisholᵘ.**

pishĕjyār पिशज्यार् । पेशलता m. softness, tenderness, delicateness, daintiness (cf. **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 141).

pŏshākh प्वशाख् (= پوشاک) m. (for gend., see W. 18; sg. dat. **pŏshākas प्वशाकस्**), clothes, raiment, attire, garments, dress (Gr.M.; W. 143; H. v, 9; viii, 9; x, 2, 4, 7, 9; xii, 6, 7; K.Pr. 173). **—pairun —पैरुन्** m.inf. to put on one's clothes, to dress (Gr.M.). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to put off a garment, to disrobe oneself (H. v, 7; x, 2).

pēshkār पेशकार् پیشکار m. a deputy, a high official, a magistrate (El.); a certain high official, a prime minister (H. vi, 11).

pēshkörī पेशका॑री پیشکاری f. the office of a *pēshkār*, q.v.; a chief secretaryship, the office of prime minister (Rām. 511).

pŏshkar प्वश्कर् or **pōshkar पोश्कर्** (as if from **pōsh**) **। तीर्थविशेषः, ओषधिविशेषः, रत्नम्** m. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the hills about 40 miles west of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 476); N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage near Ajmere in India (Śiv. 627); a species of medicinal plant, a species of *Ligularia* (El.); a certain precious stone, said to be a kind of ruby.

pēshĕl पेशल् । **वेशशाली** adj. c.g. sportive, coquettish, modest and charming.

pishol^{u} पिशॊलु or **pishul^{u} पिशुलु** । **पेशलः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **pishilis पिशिलिस**; f. **pishüj^{ü} पिशॊंजू** or **pishij^{ü} पिशिजू**), tender, delicate, smooth, soft (of woollen goods, El.) (Gr.Gr. 141, L. 464).

pishĕlun पिशलुन् । **पेशलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pishĕlyōv पिशल्योव्**), to become soft, tender, delicate; to become appeased; to become affectionate. **pishĕlyō-mot^{u} पिशल्यो-मंतु** । **पेशलीभूतः** perf. part. **pishĕlyē-müts^{ü} पिशल्ये-मंच़ू**), become soft, appeased, etc.

pishĕlāwun पिशलावुन् । **पेशलीकरणम्, खेदापादनम्** (1 p.p. **pishĕlôw^{u} पिशलोवु**), to make soft, tender, delicate, to soften; to appease; to make (a person) soft, i.e. to tantalize an expectant recipient or the like, by repeated delays, by causing him to come unsuccessfully again and again, and so on. **pishĕlôw^{u}-mot^{u} पिशलोवु-मंतु** । **पेशलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **pishĕlöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} पिशलांवू-मंच़ू**), softened; appeased; tantalized, as ab.

pashm पश्म् پشم m. shawl-wool (mostly imported from Ladakh, and exported in large quantities to India) (El.).

pashmīna पश्मीन پشمینہ । **राङ्कवपटः** m. a fine soft kind of woollen cloth. The wool is brought from Tibet and manufactured in Kashmīr (K.Pr. 167); cf. **puy 1.** **-sond^{u} -संन्दु** । **राङ्कवमयः** adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü} -संज़ू**), (of a garment, etc.) made of this cloth.

pashmīnuk^{u} पश्मीनुकु । **राङ्कवसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **pashmīnüc^{ü} पश्मीनंचू**), of, or belonging to, this cloth (e.g. a price connected with it, or the cost of making it).

pashēmān पशेमान् پشیمان or (wom.) **pēshēmān पेशेमान्** (K.Pr. 214) adj. c.g. penitent, sorry, remorseful, contrite (Rām. 1460; K.Pr. 13, 214). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to repent (El.).

pish^{ü}-müts^{ü} पिशू-मंच़ू, see **pihun.**

pashun 1 पशुन् । **विषादः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **posh^{u} पॊशु**), to grieve (about), to bewail, regret (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1255; Rām. 1484, 1610, 1696; K.Pr. 156); to be sorry (L. 464, Rām. 1708); to be filled with regret, to be miserable (Rām. 825). **pashĕn-bāna पशन्-बान** । **विषादाश्रयः** m. a vessel of regrets, one who is full of regrets at the sight of another's misfortune; one who is ever a cause of regret, one who habitually is a source of sorrow.

pashun 2 पशुन् । **(दारुणः)तक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **posh^{u} पॊशु**), to shave or plane (wood, with a plane, adze, or the like); cf. **pashĕwun.** **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **तक्षणेन समीकरणम्** m.inf. to plane smooth.

pashun 3 पशुन् conj. 1, to see (L.V. 20, 59); conj. 3, to be seen, to be recognized (as so-and-so) (L.V. 16). This is an old word, noted only in L.V.

pĕsh^{ĕ}n प्यश्न् । **समयविशेषः** m. early mid afternoon (i.e. about 1.30 or 2 p.m.) (K.Pr. 176, *pĕshin*). **pĕshnuk^{u} प्यश्नुकु** । **कालविशेषसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **pĕshnüc^{ü} प्यश्नंचू**), of, or belonging to, this time. **pĕshnan bög^{i}** (or **bögin**) **प्यश्नन् बांगि (बांगिन्)** । **समयविशेषावसरे** adv. in about the early mid afternoon. **pĕshnas bög^{i}** (or **bögin**) **प्यश्नस् बांगि (बांगिन्)** । **कालविशेषप्रायावसरे** adv., id. **pĕshnas-kani प्यश्नस-कनि** । **कालविशेषप्रायावसरे** adv., id.

pōshun पोशुन् । **पर्याप्तीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pūsh^{u} 2 पूशु**; for **1,** see s.v.), to be sufficient (e.g. of food or the like for a large party, or of means for accomplishing an object) (K.Pr. 44, 233); (of a journey) to be completed over the whole area intended; to be accomplished without interruption, to be carried on successfully without interruption; (of something used) to last without being worn out; to be competent, to gain a victory, to get the upper hand, to prevail (Gr.Gr. 205, 252; Gr.M.; Śiv. 278; Rām. 644, 659, 941, 956; K. 31, 242, 328, 357, 361, 363, 434, 448, 575, 578, 616, 641, 826, 1019; K.Pr. 73, 173). **pūsh^{u}-mot^{u} पूशु-मंतु** । **पर्याप्तीभूतः, समर्थीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pūsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} पूशू-मंच़ू**), completed, etc., as ab.; become victorious (K. 679).

pōshĕn-hār पोशन्-हार् । **पर्याप्तीभवन्** n.ag. c.g. (of food, etc.) sufficient to go all round (among a number of people); lasting, not being worn out; one who is prevailing. **-pāy -पाय्** । **सामर्थ्यम्** m. means of success, strength, competence, ability, force, power to succeed (Rām. 1580, K. 570). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु** । **सामर्थ्यार्पितः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who prevails, one who is victorious.

pōshun^{u} पोशुनु । **अधित्यकाप्रदेशः** m. a mountain table-land.

pashānḍ पशांड्, see **pashā̃ḍ.**

pāshānḍ पाशांड्, see **pāshā̃ḍ.**

páshnáv, see **pôsh^{u} 2.**

pashĕnāwun पशनावुन् । **विषण्णीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pashĕnôw^{u} पशनोवु**), to cause to grieve, to cause to bewail, to cause to regret, to disappoint (e.g. a child who longs for some dainty) (K. 365). **pashĕnôw^{u}-mot^{u} पशनोवु-मंतु** । **विषादमवापितः** perf. part. (f. **pashĕnöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} पशनांवू-मंच़ू**), disappointed, etc., as ab.

pōshĕnāwun पोशनावुन् । **पर्यापणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p.

pạs^{a}ran पंसरन । प्रान्ततक्षणेन समीकरणम्, कुट्टनेन विस्तारणम् f. (sg. dat. **pạs^{a}rüñ^ü पंसरंञू**), paring off the edges of a metal plate (for manufacture); beating out a metal plate to flatten it or beat it thin.

pạs^{a}run पंसरुन । प्रान्ततक्षणम्, कुट्टनेन विस्तारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pạs^{o}r^u पंसरु**), to pare off the edges of a metal plate (in manufacture); to beat out a metal plate to flatten it or beat it thin. **pạs^{o}r^u-mot^u पंसरु-मतु । प्रान्तेषु तष्टः, कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः** perf. part. (f. **pạs^{ü}r^ü-müts^ü पंसरू-मंचू**), having the edges pared off; beaten out flat.

pasārun पसारुन । पात्रतक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pasôr^u पसोरु**), i.q. **pạs^{a}run,** q.v. **pasôr^u-mot^u पसोरु-मतु । कुट्टनेन विस्तारितः, कर्तनेन समीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **pasör^ü-müts^ü पसोरू-मंचू**), i.q. **pạs^{o}r^u-mot^u,** s.v. **pạs^{a}run,** q.v.

pös^{a}ran पांसरन । धिक्कारः f. (sg. dat. **pös^{a}rüñ^ü पांसरंञू**), abuse, censure, scolding (of a servant or naughty child) (cf. **kaḍañĕ-pös^{a}rañĕ,** p. 386*a*, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 118).

pös^{a}run पांसरुन । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pös^{o}r^u पांसरु**), to abuse, censure, scold (a servant, a naughty child, a wife, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 118). **pös^{o}r^u-mot^u पांसरु-मतु । विनयमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **pös^{ü}r^ü-müts^ü -पांसरू-मंचू**), scolded, as ab.

pös^{a}rañĕ पांसरञ f.pl. abuse, blame, censure (Gr.Gr. 118).

pös^{a}rāwun पांसरावुन conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pös^{a}rôw^u पांसरोवु**), i.q. **pös^{a}run,** q.v.

past पस्त پست or **pasth पस्थ । हीनः** adj. e.g. low, depressed; low, humble; abject, mean, base, vile; (in Kāshmīrī) reduced to destitution (e.g. a country or a great person), wasted away (from disease). **—gatshun —गछुन । क्षीणीभवनम्** m.inf. to become reduced to destitution (as ab.); to become humiliated (Rām. 925); to become utterly wasted away from sickness, to be reduced to a shadow.

pástī पंस्ती پستی **। हीनता** f. lowness, inferiority; humility; baseness; (in Kāshmīrī) the being brought to misery (e.g. of a rich person reduced to destitution, or of a sick person reduced to a shadow). **—anüñ^ü —अनंञू । हीनतापत्तिः** f.inf. (with reference to some great person) destitution to take place. **—yiñ^ü —यिञू । हीनतापत्तिः** f.inf., id.

pōst पोस्त پوست or **pōsth पोस्थ । चर्म** m. (sg. dat. **pōstas पोस्तस्**), skin, hide (esp. of a man); outer coat, rind, crust, shell, bark; a seed-capsule, a poppy-head. **—wālun —वालुन । अतिनिरादरः** m.inf. to skin, flay, remove the outer husk (Rām. 374, 382, 433, 707, 843); to abuse, scold, chide severely, reprimand.

pōsta-byôl^u पोस्त-ब्योलु । सूक्ष्मबीजात्मफलसारविशेषः m. one of the seeds inside a capsule, esp. poppy seed. **-khŏkhur^u -खुखुरु । बीजकोशविशेषः** m. the poppy-capsule, a poppy-head. **-wālay -वालय । अतिरोदनम्** f. skinning, flaying; scolding, violent chiding.

póstüc^ü प्वस्तंचू । लघुपुस्तकम् f. a small book, a booklet, a pamphlet. Cf. **póstukh.**

póstukh प्वस्तुख or **pōstukh पोस्तुख । पुस्तकम्** m. (sg. dat. **pó(pō)stakas प्व(पो)स्तकस्**), a book, volume, manuscript (cf. **burza-p^o,** pp. 130*b*, l. 50, and 131*a*, l. 2) (K. 990). **póstakh-gāḍa प्वस्तख-गाड । निष्प्रयोजनपुस्तकसमुदायः** f.pl. 'book-fishes', i.e. a collection of useless books.

pōstal पोस्तल m. the yew-tree, *Taxus baccata* (El. *pústil*; L. 79, 80, *posthal*, *posthil*). Its bark was formerly used by the poor as a substitute for tea (L. 72). Cf. the next.

pūstil पूस्तिल or **pūstyul^u पूस्त्युलु । दारुविशेषः** m. a certain tree, Himalayan spruce (*Abies Smithiana*, El. *pústál*); cf. the preceding. **pūstilyuk^u पूस्तिल्युकु । वृक्षविशेषसंभवः** sg. gen. (**pūstilic^ü पूस्तिलिचू**), of, or belonging to, or made of this wood (usually of something small). **pūstilyuw^u पूस्तिल्युवु । दारुविशेषमयः** adj. (**pūstiliv^ü पूस्तिलिवू**), made of this wood (usually of some piece of furniture).

pistān पिस्तान् پستان m. the nipple of the breast (El.).

pūstīn पूस्तीन پوستین **। चर्ममयवस्त्रविशेषः** f. a fur garment, a shaggy leathern coat (cf. **pakha-p^o,** p. 725*a*, l. 32).

pastür^ü पस्तूरू । शुल्कः f. a tax, octroi-duty. **pastari-bal . पस्तरि-बल । द्रङ्गविशेषः** m. an octroi-post, a custom-house.

pastsar पसचर । हीनता m. humility, abjectness, destitution, want of necessaries. Cf. **past.**

pát (? spelling and gend.) *Datisca cannabina*, used to make a yellow dye (L. 68, where it is also called *waft tanj*).

pata 1 पत । संकेतः m. a sign, mark, token, clue, hint; address, direction (of a place to which, e.g., a person or letter, is directed); cf. **pay 2.** **—anun 1 —अनुन** (for **2,** see **path 3**) **। संकेताभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to recognize a clue, remark a clue. **—kaḍun —कडुन । गूढवृत्तान्वेषणम्** m.inf. to search for a clue, etc. **—thawun —थवुन । संकेतस्थापनम्** m.inf. to fix a clue, to establish a clue, come upon a clue after thorough search.

pata 2 पत. see **path 3.**

paṭa पट । शासनपत्रम्, परिणाहः m. a slab, tablet, plate (of metal, for inscription or engraving of royal edicts, grants, etc.); a deed, a title-deed (of land), a deed of lease; a superficies, the width (of a board, piece of cloth, or the like); •— a chair, a throne; a tiara, a diadem; i.q. **paṭh** in all its senses. **-boḍ^{u}** -बंडु। विस्तृतपरिणाहः adj. (f. **-büḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$** बंडू), of great width, very wide. **-hol^{u}** -हंलु। वक्रपरिणाहः adj. (f. **-hüj$^{\ddot{u}}$** -हंजू), (of something flat) having a crooked, or uneven, width. **paṭa-rönī** पट-रांनी। महिषी(महाराज्ञी) f. a queen (decorated with a tiara), the principal wife of a king (K. 730, 1132).

paṭuk^{u} पटुकु। परिणाहसंबन्धी, दानपत्रादिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **paṭüc$^{\ddot{u}}$** पटंचू), of, or belonging to, a title-deed; of, or belonging to, width. See also **paṭh.**

patau पतौ, **patav** पतव्, or **patō** पतो। अन्ततः adv. in the end, finally, at last (Rām. 414, 879, 1314); in the end, after all, in reality (Rām. 1538, 1732); cf. **pot^{u}** and **path 3.** —**lākan** —लाकन् or —**lökin** —लांकिन्। पर्यन्ततः adv. 'at the last load (**lākh**)'; hence, at last, finally (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 878; Rām. 26, 517, 879, 925, 1459, 1476, 1729). Cf. **pot^{u}-lākh,** p. 786*b*, l. 30.

pĕta प्यत, see **pyon^{u}.**

pĕti प्यति, see **pyot^{u}.**

pita 1 पित m. a father (El.).

pita 2 पित। क्षुद्रः m. (of a child, or the like) little, small, puny, spare. **-phol^{u}** -फंलु। क्रीडनकफलकविशेषः m. a small ball made of lac (used as a toy, being flipped at a mark with the fingers).

pīṭ^{i} पीटि। सारसनम्, चर्ममयमञ्जूषा f. a military girdle, a belly-band, girth, belt; a leather portmanteau.

pitō पितो in **pitō pitō karun** पितो पितो करुन्। दैन्यप्रलापार्थना m.inf. to beg and implore for something urgently needed (as one parched with thirst begs for water).

pọ̆t^{u} प्वंतु। पुत्रः m. a son (esp. an only boy-child) (cf. **lala-p°,** p. 522*a*, l. 6; **lōla-p°,** p. 523*a*, l. 17; **pöntsa-p°,** p. 743*a*, l. 28); a child (Gr.Gr. 145).

pot^{u} पंतु। पश्चाद्वर्तमानः adj. c.g. and adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1029); subsequent to, after, following; cf. **patau** and **path 3.** —**ā̃gun** —आँगुन्। पाश्चात्याङ्गणम् m. (sg. dat. **-ā̃ganas** -आँगनस्), the rear courtyard of a house (used by the women-folk). —**ong^{u}j$^{\ddot{u}}$** —अंगुजू। अविनयप्रोत्साहना f. 'the finger behind', helping and inciting (someone) to an insolent action. —**atha** —अथ। हस्तपृष्ठम् m. the back of the hand. —**bachĕ** —बछ्य। गुह्यकूले f.pl. 'the back banks', the nates. —**bĕha** —ब्यह। परोक्षनिष्क्रियत्वम् m. sitting down behind, (of an employed person) easily ceasing work when not under the observation of the employer, or (in his presence) ceasing or giving up work owing to inability to continue; a support below and behind a jar (or the like, on which it rests). —**bal** —बल्। पृष्ठबलम् m. the strength of the back, the strength which one has behind one (in some task), backing up (by supporters, friends, money, help, materials, etc.). —**bar** —बर्। पाश्चात्यद्वारम् m. a back door. —**bor^{u}** —बंरु। पाश्चात्यरन्ध्रम् m. a hole in a rear wall (for admitting air, light, etc.). —**baran** —बरन्। पाश्चात्यलघुद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **-barün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$** -बरंञ्जू), a lightly built back door. —**biṭh** —बिठ्। परोक्षसमाजयोजना f. an assembly behind (people's back), meeting of people unknown to their superiors (parents, respectable persons, masters, or the like). —**büṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$** —बंठू। चुल्लीमुखपुरोभागः f. the space beyond the three openings on the top of a cooking range; cf. —**tsôr^{u},** bel.

pot^{u} chŏkh पंतु छ्वख्। आवसानिकमन्थनम् m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas** छ्वकस्), the final strokes in churning (by which the butter is collected). —**chalun** —छलुन्। शौकानुक्षालनम् m.inf. to do the after washing, to give the final rinsing in washing; (four or five months after a death) to perform the ceremonial washing of clothes which have been kept dirty during the period of mourning. —**chamb karun** —छंब् करुन्। परोक्षनिपातनम् m.inf. to make a precipice behind (a person), i.e. to endeavour by secret calumny, etc., to damage the actions of a person (esp. of a person who trusts the calumniator). —**chŏmba** —छ्वम्ब। पाश्चात्यघर्षणम् m. the final knocking out of grain from the ear against a post (done to the remains on the threshing floor after the whole amount on the floor has been threshed) (see **chŏmba**); met. slander of a person behind his back.

pot^{u} dab पंतु दब्। पाश्चात्यनिपातः m. a knocking down from behind. —**ḍab** —डब्। पाश्चात्यवातायनम् f. a covered balcony at the back of a house. —**ḍåch^{i}** —डंछि or —**ḍüch$^{\ddot{u}}$** —डंछू। पाश्चात्यपटलाधारदण्डः f. the post towards the stern of a boat for supporting the mat roof; see **ḍåch^{i}.** —**ḍakh** —डख्। अनुसहायः m. (sg. dat. —**ḍakhas** —डखस्), a rear support, a prop for a sloping rear wall of a house; (in any work) help given from behind; shoving back, pushing a boat backwards with a punting-pole or the like. —**ḍokh^{u}** —डंखु। नौपाश्चात्यपटलः m. the stern mat roof of a boat; help or support given from behind or subsequently. —**dal** —दल्। पाश्चात्यकुट्टना m. the last of several successive poundings (of grain) in a mortar. —**ḍālāna** —डालान। पाश्चात्यगवाक्षसद्म m. a covered balcony in the rear of a house. —**ḍamb** —डंब्। नौपाश्चात्याधारभागः m. the stern hold of a boat. —**ḍang** —डंग्। पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनम् m. hobble ropes or the like tied to the hind legs of an unruly quadruped; hobbling an animal in this way. —**dar** —दर्। तुलापूर्वभागः

m. the back pan of a pair of scales (into which the weights are put). —**dara** —दर । पाश्चात्यभागः m. the back side of anything (e.g. the body, a house, a mountain, etc.). —**dor^{u}** —दंरु । पाश्चात्यसमाजः m. the back row of a number of people collected at some entertainment. —**dör^{ü}** —दांरू f. a back window (K.Pr. 147). —**drāmot^{u}** —द्रामंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. —**drāmüts^{ü}** —द्रामंच़ू), returned, retreated; cf. —**nērun,** bel. —**drasa** —द्रस । प्रत्याकृष्टिः m. pulling back (a person) (by the arm, by a rope, by his garment, or the like). —**dav khārun** —दव् खारुन् । आक्षेपप्रत्यारोपणम् m.inf. to make a counter-bet, to make a counter-accusation, to make a counter-claim. —**dav karun** —दव् करुन् । प्रत्याक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to offer a counter-bet, etc., as ab. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । प्रत्यावर्तनम् m.inf. to turn (a person, ship, vehicle, etc.) back; cf. **pát^{i} dyun^{u},** bel.

pot^{u} gab पंतु गब् । नव्याङ्कुरः m. a secondary shoot or sprout, i.e. a shoot sprouting from a decayed or cut-down tree. —**göbath** —गांबथ् । परोक्षनिन्दनम् f. (sg. dat.—**göbüts^{ü}**—गांबंच़ू), slander behind a person's back. —**gilan gatshüñ^{ü}** —गिलन् गछ़्ञू । अन्वावृत्तिः f.inf. a backward whirl to occur, i.e. a mortal relapse to occur in convalescence; a change of wish to occur (e.g. the wishing to do something which one has hitherto refused to do). —**gaṇḍ** —गंड् । पाश्चात्यबन्धनम् m. (in the rope for hauling a number of tree-trunks or the like) the final knot fastened to make all tight. —**güñ^{ü}** —गंञू । मत्स्यादिपाश्चात्यदेहभागः f. the flesh at the tail end of a fish; the similar portion at the end of a tree, a post, or the like. —**grāy** —ग्राय् । शरीरव्यावर्तना f. (in the act of walking) involuntarily turning the body round; the final rinsing of clothes in the wash. —**gas dyun^{u}** —गस् दिनु । अन्वाहतिः m.inf. to give abraiding behind, repeatedly to censure or object to.

pot^{u} khal पंतु खल् । गृहसमीपवर्ती खलः m. a threshing floor behind (the house, i.e. close to the house and not at a distance). —**kharc** —खर्च् । अनुधनसहायः m. an additional contribution beyond the estimated expense (of doing anything). —**khirik^{i}** —खिरिकि । गुप्तचिन्ताव्याकुलता f. a window at the back; met. (when busily employed in any work) the mind being secretly distracted by other thoughts. —**khōrĕn** —खोर्यन् । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. (with verbs of coming) on so-and-so's heels; hence, immediately, very speedily; cf. **khūr^{ü}** 1 and **pát^{i} khūr^{i},** bel. —**khash** —खश् । पृष्ठदेशगत आघातः m. a sword-cut from behind, a treacherous wound; met. the occurrence of some secret and unexpected severe loss. —**kal** —कल् । अनुचिन्ता f. subsequent anxiety, (when engaged on some work) private anxiety (about some other); anxiety as to the success of gaining some desired object. —**kamöy^{i}** —कमांयि । गूढतयोपार्जनम् f. secret (additional) earnings, illicit earnings in addition to one's authorized salary. —**kana bōzun** —कन बोज़ुन् । गुप्तसंवादपरिज्ञानम् m.inf. to hear behind with the ear, to listen to some secret talk, to eavesdrop. —**kör^{ü} gatshüñ^{ü}** —कांरू गछ़्ञू । लज्जासमापातः f.inf. the neck to go back, i.e. to become disgraced by having to take to shameful work; cf. **pát^{i} kör^{ü} g.,** bel. —**kartūth** —कर्तूथ् । उत्तरसुदायः m. (sg. dat. —**kartūtas** —करतूस), the subsequent sending of gifts, (after a marriage) the customary gifts sent by the bride's people to her husband and his people. —**kath** —कथ् । सूचना f. (sg. dat. —**kathi** —कथि), a word behind, i.e. secret calumny, calumny behind the back of the person spoken against, slander (El. *pautkat*). —**kath karüñ^{ü}** —कथ् करंञू । परोक्षनिन्दनम् f.inf. to utter such secret calumny. —**kyul^{u}** —किलु । कुटुम्बभरणचिन्ता m. the after nail-piercing, (in case of calamity) the additional anxiety as to the support of one's family.

pot^{u} lab पंतु लब् । पाश्चात्यभित्तिः, पार्श्वम् f. the back wall of a house or the like (K.Pr. 139); the back side of a range of mountains or the like. —**lā̃j** —लाँज् । पश्चान्निर्वाह्याकुलता m. the last calamity, (when one is about to start on a necessary business for some far country) the final anxiety caused by the necessity of providing for one's family during one's absence. —**lākh** —लाख् । पाश्चात्यसंभारः f. (sg. dat. **lāki** लाकि), (in piling up, load by load) the final load to complete the pile; cf. **patau-lākan,** p. 785*a*, l. 14. —**lām** —लाम् । पाश्चात्योऽभिक्रमः f. the final attack (esp. on unsuspecting foes); met. at the end of a long journey, the final attack on (i.e. climb up) a difficult mountain pass. —**lār** —लार् । अन्वभिषेणनम् f. the final running, i.e. the final pursuit of a defeated army; the final rout of a defeated army. —**lās** —लास् । परोक्षे(अन्ततः) लाभः m. secret gain; ultimate gain (in any transaction); (in some transaction likely to cause loss) great ultimate gain. —**lāṭh** —लाठ् । अन्तिमवेष्टनभागः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas** -लाटस), a final twist (e.g. the last twisted part of a turban); met. (near the completion of some work on which mutually all have agreed) treachery by one of the partners.

pot^{u} mahārāza पंतु महाराज़ । अनुरूपवरः m. the secondary bridegroom, i.e. at a marriage, the younger brother (usually a boy) of the bridegroom, who accompanies him and is dressed in fine clothes like him, the best man (L. 261, Śiv. 967). --**nakh** —नख् । पृष्ठे उद्वहनम्

m. (sg. dat. —**nakhas** —**नखस्**), the back-shoulder, i.e. carrying a load on the back of the shoulder. —**nāl 1** —**नाल्** । **वस्त्रपाश्चात्यगलः** m. the back part of the collar of a garment. —**nāl 2** —**नाल्** m. the hind shoe of a horse or the like. —**nam** —**नम्** । **नौपाश्चात्याग्रम्** m. the part of a boat behind the prow; the hinder part of a boat (K.Pr. 76, *puth nam*). —**nĕnd** —**न्यंद्** । **अन्तिमा धान्यक्षेत्रमार्जना** f. (sg. dat. —**nĕndi** —**न्यंदि**), the third, or final, weeding of a rice-field. —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** । **प्रतिनिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to go back, return, retreat; cf. —**drāmot^{u}**, ab. —**nāv** —**नाव्** । **आनन्तर्याभिधानम्** m. a name subsequently given, a nickname, a title, a *nom de guerre*, a *nom de plume*.

pot^{u} pachīr पंतु पछीर् । **पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी** f. the rear tethering rope of a horse, elephant, or the like. —**pachör^{i}** —**पछांरि** । **पाश्चात्यपादबन्धनी** f., id. —**pachārĕ diñĕ** —**पछार्य दिञ** । **निरुध्य स्थापनम्** f.pl.inf. to apply such tethering ropes; met. to keep (a wife, a child, a servant, or the like) at home, not to allow her or him to go out of the house. —**phikir** —**फिकिर्** । **परोक्षचिन्ताकुलत्वम्** f. subsequent distress of mind; hidden distress of mind. —**phal** —**फल्** । **अन्तिमफलम्** m. the final crop, the last crop to ripen; the final result of any action; the consequent result of any action (good or bad). —**phērun** —**फेरुन्** । **प्रतिनिवृत्तिः** m.inf. to turn round backwards; to desist from any work; to go back again, to go away after having paid a visit (H. xii, 19). —**phirun** —**फिरुन्** । **प्रत्यावर्तनम्** m.inf. to turn (some one) back, as ab. —**phīrith** —**फीरिथ्** conj. part. as adv., again (El.); back again, in reply (with vbs. of saying) (H. x, 3, 6, 7); back again (with vbs. of motion) (K.Pr. 125). —**phīrith gatshun** —**फीरिथ् गछुन्** m.inf. to return, retreat (El.). —**phirawun** —**फिरवुन्** । **प्रत्यावर्तनम्** m.inf., i.q. —**phirun**, q.v. —**phirawun^{u}** —**फिरवुनु** n.ag. (f. —**phiravüñ^{ü}** —**फिरवंञू**), one who causes to turn back, as ab. —**phyur^{u}-mot^{u}** —**फिरु-मंतु** । **प्रत्यावर्तितः** perf. part. (f. —**phir^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —**फिरू-मंचू**), turned back (by some one) (from going in any direction, from a work, etc.). —**phyūr^{u}-mot^{u}** —**फ्यूरु-मंतु** । **निवृत्तः** perf. part. (**phīr^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **फीरू-मंचू**), one who has turned back; one who has desisted from any work. —**palav** —**पलव्** । **वस्त्रपाश्चात्यभागः** m. the back part of a garment. —**pilav** —**पिलव्** । **पाश्चात्याधृतसद्म** m. a balcony in the rear of a house. —**pīn** —**पीन्** । **पाश्चात्यप्रसवः** m. the last birth, the last time a woman has a child (e.g. owing to her old age, or the like); cf. —**pyūnuk^{u}**, bel. —**pōr** —**पोर्** । **पृष्ठभागः** m. the rear or back of anything. —**puran** —**पुरन्** । **गृहपृष्ठस्थस्थण्डिलम्** f. (sg. dat. —**purüñ^{ü}** —**पुरंञू**), the piece of ground behind a house. —**pāsa** —**पास** । **पृष्ठभागः** m. the rear or back of anything. —**pash** —**पश्** । **पाश्चात्यपटलम्** m. the rear thatch of a house. —**pot^{u}** —**पंतु** । **परोक्षम्** adv. privately, out of sight, secretly, behind a person's back (K.Pr. 174, *put put*). —**pav** —**पव्** । **अन्ततो लाभः** m. the final navigable channel, i.e. the achievement of profit after passing through a series of losses. —**pyūnuk^{u}** —**पीनुकु** । **अन्तिमप्रसवोद्भवः** adj. (f. —**pīnüc^{ü}** —**पीनंचू**), a last born child (i.e. one whose parents cannot expect to have any more, owing to old age, etc.); cf. —**pīn**, ab.

pot^{u} röch^{i} पंतु रांछि । **परोक्षरक्षणम्** f. arrangements for guarding (one's house, etc.) in one's absence. —**rikan** —**रिकन्** । **पश्चात्तो निपतनम्** f. (sg. dat. **riküñ^{ü}** **रिकंञू**), a slip backwards (e.g. in walking on greasy ground); met. a secret obstruction to success. —**rikiñ** —**रिकिञ्** । **पश्चात्तो निपातः** f., id. —**rĕl** —**र्यल्** । **पश्चाद्भागिकखण्डः** f. the rear or back strip of several narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.). —**rama** —**रम** or —**ramb** —**रंब्** । **पाश्चात्या अश्वोन्नतिः** m. (of a horse) kicking backwards with the hind legs; backing (in a jib). —**rĕma** —**र्यम** । **पश्चाद्भाविनी चिन्ताकुलता** f.pl. subsequent anxiety of the mind (e.g. after having left home, anxiety regarding the family left behind). —**rān** —**रान्** । **पशुपाश्चात्यजङ्घाभागः** f. the thigh of the hind leg (of a horse, a sheep, or the like). —**roṭ^{u}** —**रंटु** । **पश्चात्तो निरोधः** m. stopping from behind. —**raṭh 1** —**रठ्** । **पश्चात्तो निरोधः** f. (sg. dat. —**raṭi** —**रटि**), id. —**raṭh 2** —**रठ्** । **अनुतन्तुसमुदायः** f. (sg. dat. —**raṭi** —**रटि**), (when thread is given to a weaver for being turned into cloth) a subsequent supply of thread of equal weight (supplied to make the cloth stronger). —**rāth** —**राथ्** । **रात्रिपश्चिमभागः** f. (sg. dat. —**röts^{ü}** —**रांचू**), the latter part of the night. —**raṭun** —**रटुन्** m.inf. to hold back, restrain (K. 897). —**rav** —**रव्** । **पृष्ठतो धावनम्** m. running backwards. —**ray** —**रय्** । **रसपुष्टिमनु पाकनिष्फलता** m. sterility of a crop (i.e. when a grain-crop has grown to ripeness, the ears to be empty).

pot^{u} sab पंतु सब् । **अन्तिमा पङ्क्तिः** f. the back row at a meeting, a dinner-party, or the like. —**sād** —**साद्** । **अन्तत आस्वादः** m. a subsequent taste, the final taste of something eaten; counter-tasting (i.e. after taking something nasty, eating something nice to take away the taste). —**shĕhol^{u}** —**श्यहंलु** or —**shihol^{u}** —**शिहंलु** । **आपराह्णिकी छाया** m. the cool (i.e. shade) of the afternoon. —**shāph** —**शाफ्** । **पूर्वतनः शापः** m. (sg. dat. —**shāpas** —**शापस्**), a curse incurred in some former life (resulting in misfortunes in the present life). —**shoph^{u}** —शंफु । उत्तराधिकारः m. heirship, inheritance. —**sör$^{\ddot{u}}$** —सांरू । पृष्ठतोहरणम् f. stealthy carrying off in instalments from a collection of articles (e.g. grain from some one else's pile, or money from some one else's store). —**sath** —सथ् । अनुसहायाशा f. (sg. dat. —**süʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —संच़ू), hope or faith in help in one's absence (e.g. to one's people when one is away from home); subsequent hope, hope or faith in help arising subsequently. —**sāth** —साथ् । पाश्चात्यसमयः m. (sg. dat. —**sātas** —सातस्), the last moment (e.g. in a period fixed astrologically); the final time (e.g. of the day, i.e. the afternoon). —**sāyĕ** —साय । पाश्चात्यच्छाया m. the shadow (e.g. of a tree) that falls behind (in the afternoon); help given by one behind (e.g. an elder brother, friend, or the like).

pot^{u} ṭhil kaḍüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ पंतु ठिल् कडंञू । प्रतिजयः f.inf. 'to strike (the ball) back again'; hence, in a game or fight, when nearly beaten to turn upon the opponent and beat him. —**tākh** —ताख् । पृष्ठपक्षद्वारम् m. (sg. dat. —**tākas** —ताकस्), an upper-story window in the back of a house. —**tam** —तम् । अन्तिमविश्रान्तिः m. 'the final weariness', i.e. (on a journey) the last rest taken on the way before arriving at the destination for the night; taking one's rest (in old age) after working all one's life. —**tan** —तन् । शारीरपाश्चात्यभागः f. (sg. dat. —**tani** —तनि), the back part of the body. —**ṭās** —टास् । अनुशब्दः m. a loud bang or crash from behind or occurring behind.

pot^{u} ʦhaṭh पंतु छ़ठ् । यियासोर्गमनोत्तराह्वानम् f. (sg. dat. —**ʦhaṭi** —छ़टि), the final shaking out of grain in a sieve or the like (in order to clear off the chaff, etc.); calling to a person by name behind his back after he has started on a journey. —**ʦhaṭh diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —छ़ठ् दिञू । यियासोराह्वानेनापशकुनसूचनम् f.inf. to call out by name to a person who has started on a journey (in order to create a bad omen). —**ʦhāy** —छ़ाय् । पश्चात्तोऽभिज्ञानम् f. a shadow behind a person; recognizing a person going along by his appearance from behind (Śiv. 896, 1133, 1479; Rām. 212). —**ʦakh** —च़ख् । परोक्षरोषः f. (sg. dat. —**ʦakhi** —च़खि), secret anger, anger behind the object's back. —**ʦam** —च़म् । पृष्ठचर्म f. the skin of the back. —**ʦôn^{u}-mot^{u}** —च़ोनु-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **ʦöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** चांञू-मंच़ू), made to turn back, repelled; (of some business) ceased from, abandoned; cf. **pàt^{i} ʦôn^{u}-mot^{u}**, bel. —**ʦānun** —च़ानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause to turn back, repel; (of some business) to cause (work) to turn back, to cease from (it), to abandon (it); cf. **pàt^{i} ʦānun**, bel. —**ʦôr^{u}** —च़ोरु । चुल्लीपाश्चात्यमुखम् m. the back one of the three openings of a cooking range; cf. —**büṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$**, ab. —**ʦūr** —च़ूर् । अप्रत्यक्षहरः m. one who steals in a person's absence, one who takes advantage of a person's absence to commit theft (e.g. when done by servants). —**ʦūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ gaʦhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —च़ूरू गछ़ंञू । गृह्यद्वारा हानिः f.inf. theft of things kept in the house or in a chest (esp. when committed by a member of the household) to occur. —**ʦarʦun** —च़र्चुन् । परोक्षच्छिद्रान्वेषणम् m.inf. to investigate privily, to prosecute private inquiries (regarding a person), to criticize a person (behind his back).

pot^{u} vih पंतु विह् । अन्ततोऽवस्थान्तरम् m. a sudden change of condition at the last moment (e.g. of an invalid's health, of a burning candle, of some crop of fruit ripening, or of some current business). —**vil** —विल् । अन्तिमावसरः f. the last moment (for doing anything). —**wān** —वान् । अन्तिमा कार्यवृत्तिः m. a shop behind, or in the rear; the final work in any action, the finishing touches. —**wôñ^{u}** —वोञु । अन्तिमरसः m. the last juice (i.e. in expressing any juice, that which comes last); the latter water (i.e. in boiling food, when most of the liquid is boiled away, the water or other liquid which is added afterwards). —**wör$^{\ddot{u}}$** —वांरू । पाश्चात्यवाटिका f. a back garden, a garden in the rear of a house. —**wath** —वथ् । पाश्चात्यपन्था f. (sg. dat. —**wati** —वति), a back way, a way out (of a house, etc.) behind. —**waʦa phēraññĕ** —वच़ फेरञ । भयाकुलीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be struck senseless by terror; to be made almost senseless by shame when reproved for some fault.

pot^{u} yun^{u} पंतु यिनु m.inf. to come back, return (H. v, 1). —**zūn** —ज़ून् f. the end of the moonlight, the last hours of the night (L.V. 105). —**zang 1** —ज़ंग् । जङ्घापाश्चात्यभागः f. the back part of the shank, the calf of the leg. —**zang 2** —ज़ंग् । पश्चाद्भवच्छकुनम् f. (on starting on a journey) an omen to occur behind one, or immediately after one has started. —**zīr$^{\ddot{u}}$** —ज़ीरू । परोक्षोत्तेजनम्, तेजनोत्साहनम् f. a shove from behind (e.g. in pushing a boat off the shore); stimulating a person to further efforts; stimulating an angry person by abuse and the like behind his back. —**zĕv** —ज़्यव् । जिह्वामूलभागः f. the back part or root of the tongue. —**zĕv gaʦhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —ज़्यव् गछ़ंञू । मूकीभवनम् f.inf. the tongue to become fixed, to become dumb (e.g. when one makes a false charge, and is asked for proof, to remain silent).

pàt^{i} पंति adv. and postpos. (governing either the case of the agent or the ablative) behind, at the back of (cf. **kȧn^{i}-p°**, p. 448*a*, l. 23; **kāri-p°**, p. 467*a*, ll. 26, 29) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; Śiv. 115, 1609, *patiy*); after (in time) (cf. **kāji-p°**, p. 430*a*, l. 5) (K. 241, K.Pr. 210). **—āmot^{u}** —आमंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. **—āmüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —आमंचू), having turned back (from), having given up doing (some work); see **—yun^{u}**, bel. **—aʦun** —अचुन् । प्रत्यावृत्तिः m.inf. to turn back, to give up doing (something), to abandon (one's caste or the like). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । नौप्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to propel (a boat) backwards; cf. **pot^{u} dyun^{u}**, ab. **—gōmot^{u}** —गोमंतु । शान्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—gömüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —गांमंचू), (of something begun or some business) turned back, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) gone out, gone cold. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । शान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to go into the rear, be abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) to go out, go cold (K.Pr. 11). **—khūr^{i}** —खूरि adv. immediately, very speedily (K. 814); cf. **pot^{u} khōrĕn**, ab. **—kin^{i}** —किनि adv. from behind (Gr.Gr. 158); behind, behind (a person's back) (K. 162, 208); afterwards, in the meantime (K. 604); privately, secretly (K. 1149). **—kör$^{\ddot{u}}$ gaʦhün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$** —कांरू गछंञू । अधरीभवनम् f.inf. to feel disgraced, to lower oneself by having to take to shameful work; cf. **pot^{u} kör$^{\ddot{u}}$ g°**, ab. **—kor^{u}-mot^{u}** —कंरु-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. **—kür$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —कंरू-मंचू), (of something begun or some business) turned back (by somebody), put in the rear, abstained from; (of burning coal or a brazier) put out, made cold. **—karun** —करुन् । शमनम् m.inf. to turn back, put behind, put in the rear (some busy person or some work); to put out, make cold (burning coal or a brazier). **—pȧt^{i} brū̃ṭh^{i} brū̃ṭh^{i}** —पंति ब्रूँठि ब्रूँठि adv. behind and behind and before and before, at one time behind and at another time before (K. 941). **—ta brū̃ṭh^{i} wuchun** —त ब्रूँठि वुछुन् । अतिप्रेम्णालोकनम् m.inf. to look behind and before, to look at with affection. **—ṭhor^{u}** —ठरु । पाश्चात्यपिधानिका m. a cover behind, a hindrance or impediment which follows a person (immediately on his beginning something). **—ʦāmot^{u}** —चामंतु । प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. **—ʦāmüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —चामंचू), turned back (from some business or some work on which one is engaged). **—ʦôn^{u}-mot^{u}** —चोनु-मंतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **—ʦön̄$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —चांञू-मंचू), (of some person) caused to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); (of some business) caused to be put in the rear, caused to be abandoned; cf. **pot^{u} ʦôn^{u}-mot^{u}**, ab. **—ʦānun** —चानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to turn back (from some business, etc., as ab.); to cause (some business) to be put in the rear, to cause to be abandoned, to prevent (Gr.M.); cf. **pot^{u} ʦānun**. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn back (from some business), to give up (what one is doing); to go back, dry up (of a well) (YZ. 406).

poṭ^{u} 1 पंटु । पट्टकः m. a flat board (of wood), a plank, a sheet (of glass, tin, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 34, W. 17); a leaf (of a door, window-shutter, lattice, or the like) (cf. **bar-p°**, p. 116*b*, l. 28; **dāri-p°**, p. 238*b*, l. 16; **darwāza-p°**, p. 250*b*, l. 39; **lŏka-tȧr^{i}-p°**, p. 517*a*, l. 42; **panjara-p°**, p. 741*a*, l. 1); the flat portion of anything (e.g. the sole of a shoe; cf. **paizār-pȧṭ^{i} karȧn^{i}**, s.v. **paizār**). **pȧṭ^{i}-sand** पंटि-सन्द । श्रवणाभ्यासः f. (sg. dat. **-sünz$^{\ddot{u}}$** -संज़ू), studying a subject by ear (and not by reading books).

poṭ^{u} 2 पंटु । और्णपटः m. woollen cloth, 'puttoo' (cf. **bŏṭa-p°**, p. 138*b*, l. 30; **rā̃gȧr^{i}-p°**, s.v. **rā̃gȧr^{i}**). For the various kinds of this cloth, see El. s.v. *paṭṭú* (Gr.Gr. 42, 57, 162; L. 370, 390, *pattu*, 462, *put*; W. 155, *paṭṭu*; Śiv. 1566; K.Pr. 31, 127, 174, 184, *puṭṭu*). **—manḍan-wôl^{u}** —मंडन्-वोलु n.ag. a cleaner of puttoo (El.). This cloth is washed by trampling it under the feet in water. Cf. **manḍun.**

pȧṭ^{i}-chal पंटि-छल् । और्णपटखण्डः f. a piece of woollen cloth. **-jŏrāba** -ज्वराब । और्णमयपादत्राणम् m. a stocking of this cloth. **-kurta** -कुर्त । और्णपटभागः m. a piece of such cloth sufficient for making a coat. **-paijāma** -पैजाम । और्णाधरांशुकम् m. drawers made of such cloth. **-thān** -थान् । और्णपटः m. a length of such cloth, woollen cloth in the piece. **-t^{a}r** -तर् f. a narrow strip of woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 162). **-ʦādar** -चादर् । और्णप्रावरणम् f. a wrapper-sheet ('chudder') of such cloth. **-wān** -वान् । और्णपटसंतानयन्त्रम् m. a shop where such cloth is sold; a machine for stretching such cloth. **-wôn̄^{u}** -वोञु । और्णपटविक्रेता m. a seller of such cloth. **-wôwur^{u}** -वोवुरु । और्णपटतन्तुवायः m. a weaver of such cloth.

-paṭyuk^{u} -पट्युकु । और्णपटमयः adj. (f. **-paṭic$^{\ddot{u}}$** -पटिचू), of, or belonging to, woollen cloth (Gr.Gr. 57); made of such cloth.

pôṭ^{u} पोटु । कौशेयतन्तुसमूहः m. (sg. ag. **pöṭ^{i} 1** पांटि), silk (the filament) (for particulars of the silk produced in Kashmīr, see El. s.v. *póṭ*) (L. 464); silk cloth (Gr.M., Rām. 1758); used met. for any fine thread-like substance in compounds such as **kukili-pôṭ^{u}**, 'cuckoo's silk,' a kind of grass (p. 433*a*, l. 27) (Śiv. 1808).

pöṭ^{i}-dāv पांटि-दाव् । कौशेयतन्तुः f. a piece of silk thread (a yard or so long), a needle-full of silk thread. **-dôw^{u}** -दोवु । कौशेयडोरकविशेषः m. silk thread (for embroidery or the like). **-garī** -गरी । हारादिग्रन्थनशिल्पिवृत्तिः f. the profession of working in silk braid (e.g. for making necklaces or the like). **-gor^{u}** गरु । मालाग्रथनकारुः m. a maker of silk braid or thread (for necklaces or the like). **-gȧr^{i}-bāy** -गंरि-बाय् । हारबन्धकस्त्री f. his wife. **-gŏṭs^{ü}** -ग्वंचू । कौशेयगुम्फः f. the silk-cocoon (El. *pă̄t-guts*). **-kyom^{u}** -क्यंमु । कृमिविशेषः m. the silkworm (El. *pă̄ṭ-kyum*, L. 464). **-pana-dāv** -पन-दाव् f., i.q. **-dāv,** ab. (El. *pă̄ṭ-pandáo*, m. silk thread). **-poṭsh^{u}** -पंछु । कौशेयदशाः m. a silk fringe (on a garment or the like). **-thān** -थान् m. silk-cloth in the piece, silk cloth (El.).

pāṭyuk^{u} पाट्युकु । कौशेयसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pāṭic^{ü}** पाटिचू), of, or belonging to, silk.

pöṭ (? spelling) m. worship (El. probably incorrect for **pāṭh,** q.v.); manner, mode (El. probably for **pöṭh^{i},** q.v.).

pöṭ^{i} 2 पांटि in the following:— **pöṭ^{i} marüñ^{ü}** पांटि मरंञू । इष्टाप्तिः f.inf. the object (of any action) to be obtained (esp. when dishonestly). **—mārüñ^{ü}** —मारंञू । अपहृत्य परोक्षपलायनम् f.inf. to take away (another's property) or undo the result (of another's action) and abscond privately (esp. when done dishonestly).

pöṭī पांटी । पाठासक्तः adj. e.g. one who is devoted to good actions, religious duties, or reading holy books.

put^{u} पुतु । पुत्रः m. a son (esp. an only son referred to in terms of affection). Cf. **pọ̆t^{u}** and **pūt^{u}.**

pūt^{u} पूतु । पोतः, सुपुत्रः m. (sg.f. **pūts^{ü} 1** पूचू), the young of a bird, a fledgling, a chick (cf. **khis^{i}-p°,** p. 429*a*, l. 11; **kŏkar-p°,** p. 132*a*, l. 43, Gr.Gr. 131; **kōtar-p°,** p. 192*a*, l. 1, and Gr. Gr. id.; **kāwa-p°,** p. 495*a*, l. 28, and Gr.Gr. id.; **pachin-p°,** p. 679*b*, l. 38, and Gr.Gr. id.) (Rām. 97; K.Pr. 117, 118, 195); the young of any irrational animal (cf. **chira-p°,** p. 165*a*, l. 9; **dā̃da-p°,** p. 187*a*, l. 21; **gun^{a}sa-p°,** p. 293*a*, l. 18; **gur^{i}-p°,** p. 299*a*, l. 2; **khar-p°,** p. 407*a*, l. 31; **kaṭa-p°,** p. 487*a*, l. 17, and Gr.Gr. 131; **myā̃-p°,** Gr.Gr. 131) (Gr.M.; H. ix, 3 (young of a bee); K.Pr. 104, 166); often used —° met. to indicate something small and nice, as in **chā̃cĕ-p°** (**chā̃chĕ-** is a misprint), a child's rattle, p. 158*a*, l. 25; **miñe-p°,** p. 585*a*, l. 43, a kiss; **mŏñĕ-p°,** p. 585*b*, l. 5, id.; **muñĕ-p°,** p. 585*b*, l. 39, id., see also Gr.Gr. 131 and Gr.M.; **nila-p°,** a kind of pigeon, p. 633*b*, l. 16; (m.) a son (used —° after caste-names and the like) (cf. **dara-p°,** p. 234*b*, l. 49, and Gr.Gr. 131; **kaula-p°,** p. 436*a*, l. 33, and Gr.Gr. id.; **lōla-p°,** p. 523*a*, l. 19; **ṭik^{i}-p°,** Gr.Gr. 131; **tsūra-p°,** id. Cf. **chüts^{ü}-p°,** p. 166*b*, l. 31, and **kŏ-p°,** p. 464*a*, l. 47); a son, a true son, a son like his father (K.Pr. 174. In Kashmīr there are said to be three kinds of sons, a *pūt^{u}*, a son like his father; a *sŏpūt^{u}*, a good son; and *kŏpūt^{u}*, a bad son); esp. a worthy son, one who is a credit to his father. In **aṭa-p°** (p. 53*b*, l. 12), the name of a child's game, it is not clear whether the word **pūt^{u}** means 'a chicken' or 'a son'.

pūt^{i}-brör^{ü} पूति-ब्रांरू । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, with fine, soft, and scented rice-grain, and a white husk with red edges. **-khĕj^{ü}** -ख्यंजू । पोतकश्रेणिः f. a procession or line of young birds or chickens. **-khash** -खश् । अयत्नाघातः m. beheading a chicken; met. an easy assault on an unresisting person. **-kŏkür^{ü}** -क्वकंरू । विस्फोटरोगविशेषः f. hen and chickens, a hen surrounded by her chickens; met. a certain disease, in which a large boil is surrounded by a number of others.

pū̃t^{u} पूँतु । गुह्यम् m. the part of the body behind the pudenda, the back part of the privities.

püṭ^{ü} पंटू । दारुपट्टिका, वस्त्रभागः, नेत्रबन्धनी, दीर्घाक्षेत्रभूमिः, कुङ्कुमपुष्पमध्यमशाखा f. (sg. dat. **pacĕ 2** पच्य, Gr.Gr. 26, 29, 62; for **1,** see s.v.), a small board, a small plank, a lath, a flat piece of wood (cf. **böm^{i}-p°,** p. 107*a*, l. 10; **dŏsa-yĕndra-p°,** p. 252*a*, l. 48; **gālav-p°,** p. 286*a*, l. 36; **nigayĕ-p°,** p. 625*a*, l. 35; **nāwa-p°,** p. 666*b*, l. 18; **ranga-p°,** s.v. **ranga 2**; **ringa-p°,** s.v. **ringa**) (El. *paṭ*; Gr.Gr. 10, 72; Gr.M.; W. 17; Rām. 570); a panel, a door-leaf, or the like (cf. **linga-p°,** p. 526*b*, l. 26; **phālav-p°,** p. 696*b*, l. 39); a black-board, such as is used in schools or such as is used, like our slate, by children learning to write (cf. **dōja-p°,** p. 203*a*, l. 7; **mash^{ĕ}k^{i}-p°,** p. 597*a*, l. 35); a board (as a chess-board or drawing-board) (cf. **narda-p°,** p. 650*a*, l. 42; **r^{a}kh^{a}-p°,** s.v. **r^{a}kh**) (Śiv. 280); a tablet (cf. **r^{a}kha-p°,** s.v. **r^{a}kh**) (Gr.Gr. 29, 34, 62–3, 162, 213); a long strip of cloth, such as is used in making the body of a coat, a shawl, or the like (cf. **jōra-p°,** p. 377*a*, l. 16; **khēshĕ-p°,** p. 418*a*, l. 7; **pūtsi-p°,** s.v. **pūts^{ü} 2**; **rāda-p°,** s.v. **rād 2**); a piece of cloth, such as is used for tying a wound, or applying a medicament, a bandage (cf. **ashĕd-p°,** p. 49*b*, l. 9; **dīr^{i}-p°,** p. 271*a*, l. 25; **drīr^{i}-p°,** p. 248*a*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 258); a bandage over the eyes or the like (cf. **achĕn-pacĕ,** p. 9*a*, l. 13) (Rām. 1607); a square piece of cloth, such as a towel, or bathing cloth (K.Pr. 91); a field (in cultivation) (cf. **khāha-p°,** p. 394*a*, l. 23); the stigma of the saffron flower (cf. **kŏng-p°,** p. 456*b*, l. 20); the empty husk of a grain-plant which, owing to drought, contains no grain (cf. **dā̃-p°,** p. 230*b*, l. 33). **—dĩn$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञ़ू । नेत्रपिहितिः** f.inf. to place a bandage over the eyes, to blindfold (Rām. 1184, 1607; cf. **pacĕ dĩnĕ,** bel. **—lagün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ —लगं॑ञू । नेत्रनिरोधः** f.inf. a bandage to be applied (to the eyes), blindfolding to occur; met. dislike to be shown to one formerly an object of affection; the habit to occur of refusing help or gifts to applicants. Cf. **pacĕ lagañĕ,** bel.

pacĕ-baran पच्य-बरन् । पट्टिकावप्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-barün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ -बरं॑ञू**), a partition made of thin planks (K.Pr. 240). **-chal -छल्** f. a piece of board (Gr.Gr. 162). **-dalav -दलव् । पट्टिकावरणबन्धः** m. the joining together of boards to form a ceiling or the cover of a pit, etc. **—dĩnĕ —दिञ । पट्टिकावरणम्** f. pl. inf. to join together boards (to form a roof, ceiling, cover of a pit, or the like); to blindfold oneself (to another), i.e. (of a master, etc.) to experience a feeling of hostility (to a servant, etc.); cf. **püṭ^{u} dĩn$^{\ddot{u}}$,** ab. **-god^{u} -गं॑दु । वृतिद्वारम्** m. an opening (or window) in a boarded partition. **-god^{u} dyun^{u} -गं॑दु दिनु । पट्टिकावरणबन्धः** m.inf. to build up a boarded partition. **-gor^{u} -गं॑रु । पट्टिकातक्षा** m. a carpenter whose business it is to saw timber into boards. **—kūcĕ —कूच्य** or **—kōcĕ —कोच्य । पट्टिकासमुदायः** f.pl. planks and pieces, a pile of planks (ready for building). Although each member of this compound is plural, owing to the whole collective idea being plural, each may be translated as singular, 'a board and a beam' (Gr.Gr. 72). **-khŏn -खुन् । पट्टिकासमूहः** m. a bundle of laths (esp. as much as can be carried under the arm). **-khünḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -खं॑डू । पट्टिकाखण्डः** f. a piece of a broken board. **-kôn^{u} -कोनु । पट्टिकाखण्डः** m. a long thin narrow piece of board, a lath (cf. **kôn^{u} 2**). **-kön̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ -का॑ञू । पट्टिकासमूहः** f. a bundle of laths. **—lagañĕ —लगञ । वैमुख्यसंभवः** f. pl. inf. bandages to be applied, i.q. **püṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ lagün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$,** ab., q.v. **-phyur^{u} -फिरु । विनिमयेन खण्डयोजना** m. change of lengths of cloth (e.g. of the main pieces of the body of a coat), taking out the worn pieces and substituting others; putting in a new piece (cf. **ȧch^{i}-pacĕ-phyur^{u},** p. 9*a*, l. 17). **-tilim -तिलिम् । पट्टिकासूक्ष्मखण्डः** f. a small broken piece of board. **-tālav -तालव् । पट्टिकापटलविशेषः** m. a boarded ceiling, a ceiling made up of decorated boards or planks. **-yẹnd^{a}r -यं॑दर् । पट्टिकामयकर्तनयन्त्रम्** m. a spinning-wheel made up of two or three laths.

paṭöc^{i} पटा॑चि । पट्टिका f. a board with a handle, used by plasterers for consolidating or smoothing a plastered surface.

paṭadār पटदार् । विशालपरिणाहः adj. c.g. containing width, wide in comparison with length.

path 1 पथ् । क्षेत्रभागः m. (sg. dat. **pathas पथस्**), a certain measure of land, a piece of land of such a size that it needs one *trakh* (or about nine and a half lb.) of seed grain to sow it (cf. **dā̃-path,** p. 230*b*, l. 36). —° a level piece of land generally (cf. **bumi-p°,** p. 107*b*, l. 33; in **āra-path,** p. 41*a*, l. 46, the word is f.). —° something flat (cf. **dāñĕwali-p°,** p. 232*a*, l. 8; **kan-path,** p. 447*b*, l. 13).

patha-watur^{u} पथ-वतुरु । क्षेत्रमितिपत्रम् m. a memorandum showing the area (measured *path* by *path*) which has been sown.

path 2 पथ् f. a path, a way, in **amara-pathi,** on the path (leading to) immortality (L.V. 70).

path 3 पथ् । पश्चात् adv. and postpos. governing abl., behind, after (cf. **dŏha-path dŏha,** day after day, day by day, p. 200*a*, l. 22; **nāwa-path nāwa,** name by name, p. 665*b*, l. 38; **pŏtus path,** s.v. **pŏtus** (L. 458 *pat*, W. 97); after, in honour of, for the sake of (Śiv. 1421, 1685; Rām. 192, 1059, 1507, 1510, 1662); (apparently governing dat.) H. vii, 10, **path wanan,** back in the forests, deep in the forests; (as adv.) afterwards (Rām. 562, 1655); cf. **patau** and **pot^{u}. —aʦun —अचुन् । निवर्तनम्** m.inf. to come back, turn back, return (esp. from some work which has been given up as hopeless), desist; cf. **—ʦā-mot^{u},** bel. **—brō̃ṭh —ब्रौँठ् । पूर्वापरम्** adv. backwards and forwards (cf. **path brō̃ṭh nērun,** p. 128*a*, l. 32) (Śiv. 1790); behind and before, in all directions (Śiv. 1776); cf. **pata-brō̃ṭh,** bel. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** m.inf. to go backwards, retreat (Rām. 1081, 1643). **—hyon^{u} —ह्यं॑नु** m.inf. to take the back, retire into the background, to cease to have effect (Śiv. 1237, 1843); to be defeated, to be surpassed (Śiv. 1246). **—koḍ^{u}-mot^{u} —कं॑डु-मं॑तु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः** perf. part. (f. **—küḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —कं॑डू-मं॑चू**), repelled, driven back; caused to desist (from any work). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to turn (a person) back, repel, drive back; to cause a person to desist (from any work). **-khŏr -खुर्** or **-khōr -खोर् । पश्चात्पदावस्था, दुर्गतिः** m. 'a step back', falling from riches into poverty, reduction to indigence. **-khŏr gaʦhun -खुर् गछुन्** or **-khōr gaʦhun -खोर् गछुन् । पश्चात्पदावस्थापत्तिः, आपदापातः** m.inf. indigence (after wealth) to befall. **-kāli -कालि । पूर्वतनसमये** adv. in the time behind, i.e. very long ago, in ancient days, in olden time (L.V. 91, K. 240). **-kāli-pĕṭha** -कालि-प्यठ adv. from ancient times (Śiv. 1653). **-köl^{i}** -कालि । पूर्वतनसमयतः adv. in ancient days, in olden time; from ancient days, from olden time. **-kālyuk^{u}** -काल्युकु । पौर्वतनकालिकः adj. (f. **kālic^{ü}** कालिचू), of, or belonging to, olden time.

path-kun पथ्-कुन् adv. or postpos. governing the dat. or abl., behind, at the back of (cf. **atha path-kun gaʦhun,** p. 61*b*, l. 22, and **—thawun,** p. 61*b*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 44); after (of time or place) (cf. **ami path-kun,** p. 55*a*, l. 4, or **awa path-kun,** p. 55*b*, l. 43, thereafter, thereupon) (Śiv. 70, 311); backwards (El.); in former times, formerly (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; Rām. 230, 472; K. 347); in the rear, at the back; afterwards, at the end, finally (Śiv. 1344, 1901; H. iii, 5; v, 5, 8); behind, left behind, left over and above, remaining (Śiv. 38, 1194); backwards, in the reversed position (Rām. 634, 1168).

path kor^{u}-mot^{u} पथ् करु-मतु । पश्चात्पदमापादितः, पराजितः perf. part. (f. **—kür^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** —करू-मचू), left behind, left over, left remaining; left behind (by others who have gone on ahead); put back, defeated, conquered. **—karun** —करुन् । अवशेषणम्, पश्चात्त्याजनम्, पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to leave (something) over and above (in a distribution or the like); (to go ahead and) leave (some one) behind (Rām. 461); to put back, defeat, conquer. **—lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. to follow, to pursue; to follow, to seek for earnestly (Śiv. 583); to be earnestly engaged in (dat.) (K. 67). **—pahān** —पहान् । ईषत्पश्चात् adv. a little behind, a little after (of place or time) (Gr.Gr. 94). **—phērun** —फेरुन् m.inf. to turn back, return (Śiv. 1836, Rām. 207); to turn back, retreat (Rām. 1345). **—push^{ĕ}rāwun** —पुश्रावुन् m.inf. to entrust to (with dat.), make over to (Rām. 181, cf. 664). **—path thawun** —पथ् थवुन् । पश्चान्निगूह्य गोपनम् m.inf. to keep putting behind oneself, i.e. to abstract and keep secretly for oneself, bit by bit, the whole, or part, of some collected property, to pilfer in this way. **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to hold (a person back), restrain (K. 140, 141, 1056). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain behind, to be behind, stay behind, wait (K. 261); to come in last (in a procession or the like) (Rām. 13); to refrain (from a course of conduct) (K. 1057); to remain over and above (H. xii, 23); to stand back (El. *pat roz*, impve.), to remain, endure, continue after (Rām. 28). **—thawun** —थवुन् or **—thāwun** —थावुन् । पश्चात्स्थापनम् m.inf. to put back, keep in reserve; to put back, repel (Śiv. 861). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् m.inf. to leave behind, abandon; to abandon thoughts of, to forgive, treat as not having occurred (Śiv. 425). **—ʦalun** —ज़लुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to run back, retreat, flee from some one's presence (Rām. 1342). **—ʦāmot^{u}** —ज़ामतु । (पश्चात्)प्रतिनिवृत्तः perf. part. (f. **—ʦāmüʦ^{ü}** —ज़ामचू), come back, returned (after giving up some difficult task or the like), having desisted (from); cf. **—aʦun,** ab. **—ʦānun** —ज़ानुन् । प्रतिनिवर्तनम् m.inf. to cause a person to turn back or desist (from something). **—ʦôn^{u}-mot^{u}** —ज़ोनु-मतु । प्रतिनिवर्तितः perf. part. (f. **—ʦö̃n^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** —चान्रू-मचू), one who has been caused to desist, as ab.

pata 2 पत (for **1,** see s.v.) । पश्चात्, अनन्तरम् adv. and postpos. (governing the abl. or, in the case of an. masc. nouns in the singular, and occasionally in the case of pronouns, the dat.), behind, after (in place) (cf. **arwa-p°,** p. 45*b*, l. 39; **pyāda pata lagun,** s.v. **pyāda**) (Śiv. 80, 440, 724, 759; Rām. 1038, 1699, 1760; K.Pr. 26); after (in point of time) (**ami-p°,** p. 55*a*, l. 3; H. viii, 13; xii, 11; **amiy-p°,** p. 55*b*, l. 3; **ath-p°,** p. 55*b*, l. 22; **awa-p°,** p. 55*b*, l. 41; **khādara-p°,** p. 393*b*, l. 18; **shāma-p°,** after evening, El.) (Gr.Gr. 159; Gr.M.; Śiv. 131, 327, 1792; Rām. 633, 637, 876–7; K. 135–6, 190, 211, 233, 256, 281, etc.; H. x, 12; xii, 16); **tath-pata** (for **tawa-p°**), after that, thereafter (K. 377); so **tas-pata,** after that (K. 627 = **tawa pata,** K. 628); after, with reference to (Śiv. 622); after, following after (Śiv. 1436; Rām. 757; K. 5, 1031, 1035; H. (dat.) ii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18; xii, 1, 7); after, following at one's heels, close to (Śiv. 1584, 1804); as adv., afterwards (K. 587, 623, 689; H. viii, 7; xi, 18; xii, 6, 10, 25; K.Pr. 167; sometimes used distributively—as in **gara-p°,** in every house (p. 295*b*, l. 2; K.Pr. 29) (cf. **prath**). **—anun 2** —अनुन् (for **1,** see **pata 1**) । गतानुसारणम् m.inf. to repeat, go over (a lesson or the like previously learnt).

pata-boḍ^{u} पत-बडु । पूर्वमहत्त्वयुक्तः adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü}** -बडू), one who, or that which, from former or ancestral times has been and still is great (in status, reputation, prosperity, or the like). **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । पारम्परिकं महत्त्वम् m. hereditary or continued greatness, etc., as ab. **—brȫṭh** —ब्रौँठ् । पश्चात्पुरः adv. from back to front; cf. **path-brȫṭh,** ab. **—brȫṭh wuchun** —ब्रौँठ् वुछुन् । अतिप्रेमनिरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at from back to front; hence, to gaze over with extreme affection. **—brȫṭha** —ब्रौँठ adv. behind and before (K. 1007). **—brȫṭhas wuchun** —ब्रौँठस् वुछुन् m.inf. to look backwards and forwards, to look behind and before (K. 149).

pata-ḍakha पत-डख । अनुसहायः m. a back-prop, i.e. support, help. **—dōrun** —दोरुन् m.inf. to run after, pursue. **—dōranāwun** —दोरनावुन् m.inf. to cause to run after, to set in pursuit (Śiv. 1479). **-gath** -गथ् । अनुगामी adj. c.g. going behind, following; a follower, one who obeys, one who is devoted to, obedient, faithful (to).

pata gatshun पत गछुन् m.inf. to follow (Rām. 927, 930; K. 693); to follow, to go subsequently to, to go (to summon a person, dat.) (K. 690); to be devoted (to), obedient (to), faithful (to) (Śiv. 1623); to go behind (a person, dat.) (Rām. 1416).

pata-kani पत-कनि । पश्चाद्भागे adv. behind, in the rear (Śiv. 1734, K. 985); prep. governing dat. behind (El. *darwázas patah kanyi*, behind the door; W. 97, *pathkani*; K. 609). **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । पश्चाद्भागे adv., id. **-kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युकु । पाश्चात्यः adj. (f. **kanic$^{\ddot{u}}$** कनिचू), of, or belonging to, or produced in, the rear.

pata lagun पत लगुन् । अतिप्रेरणम् m.inf. to stick behind, i.e. to urge, impel vigorously; to come up close behind (a person, dat.), to follow closely (K. 417). **-lār** -लार् । अनुविघ्नः f. pursuing after, the occurrence of impediments even while in the act of accomplishing a work (Śiv. 1795). **—lārun** —लारुन् m.inf. to run after, pursue (Śiv. 307, 1395, 1466, 1606, 1626, 1684, 1753; Rām. 334, 375; K. 163, 262, 265, 285, 662, 884); **pata pata lārun,** to follow persistently, pursue (cf. **pata pata,** bel.) (Śiv. 7, 1364, 1439, 1894; K. 417, 596–7, 629).

pata-phĕran पत-फ्यरन् । सुदायविशेषः m. a customary gift of clothes sent by her parents to a bride after she has gone to her husband's house. **—pata** —पत । अनु adv. continually after (e.g. in following after a person), dogging so-and-so's footsteps (K.Pr. 56, 57; Śiv. 7, 479, 1364, 1382, 1439, 1894; Rām. 1316, 1486; K. 185, 218, 1128; H. iii, 1, 2; viii, 9; xii, 7; YZ. 109); cf. **—lārun,** ab. and **—yun^{u},** bel. **—pata nērun** —पत नेरुन् m.inf. to go out following (a person, dat.), to follow out behind (K. 934).

pata rōzun पत रोज़ुन् । अनुसरणम् m.inf. to keep behind a person, to remain behind (El.); to keep urging a person at work; to remain behind, to survive (L.V. 67). **—sōzun** —सोज़ुन् m.inf. to send after (a person), to send (so-and-so) to (so-and-so) (Śiv. 639). **—ṭhān karun** —ठान् करुन् । अनुगोपनम् m.inf. to cover, conceal, hide (some sin or disgrace). **-thüz$^{\ddot{u}}$ thavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -थंज़ू थवंञ्जू । अहन्ताविष्कारः f.inf. to display pride, arrogance, haughtiness (whether entitled to do so or not).

pata-wath पत-वथ् । परम्परानियमेन adv. by the ancient way, conformably to rule or custom. **-wathuk^{u}** -वथुकु । परम्पराक्रमायातः adj. (f. **-wathüc$^{\ddot{u}}$** -वथंचू), that which has come down from former times, according to old rule or custom. **—wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. to arrive behind, to come up to a person from behind, (in pursuit) to reach, overtake (the person pursued, dat.) (K. 599).

pata yun^{u} पत यिनु m.inf. to follow after, to follow (a person, dat.) (K. 235, 265, 506, 649, 1125; K.Pr. 232); **pata pata yun^{u},** to follow along after (dat.), to keep following (K. 270). **-zīr$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ज़ीरू । अनुप्रेरणा f. a push behind; urging, impelling, encouraging.

patuk^{u} पतुकु । पाश्चात्यः, आनन्तर्यः adj. (f. **patüc$^{\ddot{u}}$** पतंचू), of, or belonging to, behind, of past times; of behind, of the rear of, immediately behind, immediately succeeding.

paṭh पठ् । पटः m. (sg. dat. **paṭas** पटस्), a long strip of cloth as it comes from the loom, cloth in the piece; a plank (El. *paṭ*); the board on which wool is spread to have a paste of rice and water rubbed into it (El. *paṭ*); the board or plank on which the dead body of a Hindū is placed and carried away to the place of cremation (El. *paṭh*); a pavement, the floor of a flagged area (L.V. 52); i.q. **paṭa** in all its senses. **—chalun** —छलुन् । व्यवहारत्यागः m.inf. to wash the cloth; met. suddenly to give up one's business (e.g. from loss of fortune, implements, etc.). **—chalith bĕhun** —छलिथ् ब्यहुन् । व्यवहारपरित्यागः m.inf., id.

paṭa-s^{a}th^{a}r पट-सथ्र् । स्थूलसूत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-s^{a}tras** -सत्रस्), stout thread (for weaving coarse cloth). **-s^{a}tra-kôn^{u}** -सत्र-कोनु । स्थूलपैचवतन्तुगुलिका m. a ball of this thread.

paṭuk^{u} पटुकु । पटसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **paṭüc$^{\ddot{u}}$** पटंचू), of, or belonging to, cloth; see also **paṭa.**

pāth 1 पाथ् m. (sg. dat. **pātas** पातस्), alighting, descending; a shedding, discharge, granting in full (Śiv. 1036, 1492, 1535, 1553, 1556, 1748, 1798, always in the compound **shĕkti-pāth,** a shedding of power, i.e. a miraculous and gracious favour. Cf. **pacha-p°,** p. 679*a*, l. 23).

pāth 2 पाथ् f. (sg. dat. **pöts$^{\ddot{u}}$** पांछू), used —° a dish, a vessel (cf. **gah^{a}na-p°,** p. 281*a*, l. 10).

pāṭh 1 पाठ् । स्वाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. **pāṭas** पाटस्), reciting, recitation, repeating (cf. **öhī-p°,** p. 17*b*, l. 10; **bata-p°,** p. 137*a*, l. 46; **r^{a}tsar-p°,** s.v. **r^{a}tsar**) (K.Pr. 182); reading, perusal, study; studying or reciting the Vēdas, etc., worship (El. *pāṭ*) (K. 484).

—karun —करुन् । मन्त्रपाठाद्यध्ययनम् m.inf. to read, study; to repeat or revise a lesson; to recite or repeat charms or daily portions of the Vēdas, etc. **-pūzā -पूज़ा । स्वाध्यायार्चनाद्याचारः** f. the performance of Vedic repetitions, worship, and other pious acts.

pāṭa-wôl^{u} **पाट-वोलु । अनुष्ठानासक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who habitually recites charms, Vedic passages, or the like.

pāṭas bĕhun पाटस् ब्यहुन् । प्रयोगानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to sit for a recitation, i.e. to carry out with due formality a recitation of the Vēdas, etc.

pāṭh 2 पाठ् m. in **papan-pāṭh,** p. 719*b*, l. 18. Cf. **pöṭh**^{i}.

pāṭhi पाठि, see **asĕ-ti pāṭhi,** p. 95*a*, l. 14; **hōran-p°,** p. 349*b*, l. 38. In each case it is 3 sg. fut. of a verb ***pāṭhun,** not elsewhere noted; but equivalent in meaning to **pāthun,** q.v.

paith पैथ्, see **pō̃th.**

pĕth 1 प्यथ्, see **pyon**^{u}.

pĕth 2 प्यथ् । पित्तम् m. (sg. dat. **pĕtas प्यतस्**), the bilious humour, bile, gall (El. *pyut*) (cf. **rata-p°,** s.v. **rath**). **—nērun —नेरुन् । विस्फोटविकारोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. the bile to exude, a crop of small red boils (believed to be due to this cause) to appear.

pĕta-kiṭur^{u} **प्यत-किटुरु । नेत्रपटलविस्फोटः** m. a gathering in the inner eyelid caused by the bilious humour, ? a stye. **-phĕphur -फ्यफुर् । नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕpharas -फ्यफरस**), a stye on the outer eyelid.

pĕth 3 प्यथ् m. (sg. dat. **pĕtas प्यतस्**), vain talk, empty chatter, i.q. **pith,** q.v., used in the following:— **pĕth pĕth प्यथ् प्यथ् । जल्पनप्रमादः** m. delirium, garrulous madness. **—pĕth lagun —प्यथ् लगुन् । जल्पनप्रमादोद्भवः** m.inf. garrulous madness to attack (a person) (consisting in repeating the same thing over and over again in and out of season).

pĕṭh प्यठ् । उपरि adv. and postpos. (as adv.) on the back (cf. **atha p° thawun,** p. 61*b*, l. 16; K.Pr. 227; **bāl p° hāwun,** p. 103*b*, l. 47) (L.V. 14, 15); above, up above (Gr.Gr. 152, 155, 159; Śiv. 965, 1352); in addition, also (K.Pr. 17).

(As postpos. governing dat. and occasionally the acc.) on, upon (cf. **athas-p°,** p. 66*b*, l. 3; **chambas-p°,** p. 161*b*, l. 30; **kŏñ**^{ü}**-p°,** p. 461*a*, l. 5; **mas-wū̃cĕ-p°,** p. 595*b*, l. 22; **nakhas-p°,** p. 629*a*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 103; Śiv. 79, 116, 125, 192, 199, 210, 324, 496, 571, 1162 (governing abl.), etc.; Rām. 89, 96, 281, 354, 444, 597, 631, etc.; K. 58, 124, 161, 267, 270, 272, 331, 339, etc.; H. iii, 1; iv, 4; viii, 13; xi, 12, 16; **ath**^{i}**-p°,** thereupon, xii, 7); above, over (Śiv. 1603, etc.; K. 5, 905; YZ. 99, 279); on, in addition to (cf. **hani-p° han,** p. 336*a*, l. 14) (Śiv. 640, 877); at, throughout (of time) (cf. **rātas-p°,** s.v. **rāth 1**) (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 1275); (directed) at (e.g. an arrow at a mark) (Rām. 999); in a certain condition (e.g. of happiness, misery, or the like) (Rām. 754, **sŏkhas-p°,** in a state of comfort, comfortable, so 825); (engaged) on, (busy) on (Rām. 960; K. 541, 617); on the point of, at the very time of (cf. **bögis-p° wātun,** p. 91*a*, l. 23); up to, till (cf. **nasti dŏgis-pĕṭh rōzun,** to wait for a blow on the nose, p. 658*b*, l. 23); up at, close up to, in the presence of (cf. **buthis-p°,** p. 143*b*, l. 26; **khōr-pĕṭh mārun,** p. 410*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 1048, 1081, 1176–7, etc.; Rām. 462, 672; K. 88, 329, 398, 465, etc.; H. iii, 4); (with a verb of motion) to, towards, up to (cf. **dayāyĕ-p° yun**^{u}, p. 267*a*, l. 7; **gara-p°,** p. 296*a*, l. 7; **jāyĕ-p° anun,** p. 380*a*, l. 19; **khāhas-p°,** p. 394*a*, l. 29; **pĕtis-pĕṭh wātun,** s.v. **pyot**^{u}) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 63, 86, 313, 321, 374, 393 (with acc.), etc.; Rām. 622, 719, 793, 821, 887, etc.; K. 410, 490, 679, 702, 836, 838; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; xii, 2, 6, 11, 12, 14); on, in, at (cf. **ajĕ wati p°,** p. 13*b*, l. 41; **and-p°,** p. 31*b*, l. 10; **bar-p° hūñ**^{ü}, p. 116*b*, l. 12; **dūri-p°,** at a distance, p. 239*b*, l. 7; **gara-p°,** p. 296*a*, l. 7; **purüñ**^{ü}**-p° hāwun,** p. 763*b*, l. 4) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 90, 154, 356, 1036, etc.; Rām. 564, 707, 1004, 1558; K. 810–1, 995, 1115, 1162; H. v, 11, **ḍēras-p°,** (put) into a tent); (in astrology, a star) in (a certain sign) (Rām. 1280); through, by means of (**dayāyĕ-p°,** in mercy) (Śiv. 1236); on account of, for the sake of, because of, through (cf. **nahākas-p°,** p. 625*b*, l. 44) (Śiv. 111, 1015, 1137, 1184; Rām. 292, 395, 537, 752, etc.); on, founded on, based on (cf. **bāzĕ-p° thawun** or **rōzun,** p. 113*a*, ll. 6, 10; **dushĕrtas-p°,** on doubt, hesitatingly, p. 254*b*, l. 40) (Śiv. 1596); (of anger, etc.), on, directed against (Rām. 266, 282, 1215); regarding, with reference to (cf. **parilūkas-p°,** p. 759*b*, l. 9) (K. 598, 800, 1055, 1105; H. viii, 6, 8, 11, 13); on, after (cf. **dabas-p° dus**^{u}, p. 181*b*, ll. 38, 44; **dūr-p°,** after a long time, p. 238*b*, l. 36); on to, up (or down) on to (cf. **athas-p° atha dyun**^{u}, p. 66*b*, l. 5; **daras-p° khasun,** p. 234*b*, l. 40; **khŏras-p° khŏr tshunun,** p. 409*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 23, 701, 704, 785, 994, 1090, 1098, 1222, 1630, etc.; Rām. 113, 190, 203, 271, 358, 387, 397, etc.; K. 83, 118, 327; H. ii, 11; iii, 5, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; viii, 1; x, 5, 7; xii, 5, 7, 21, 24).

As stated above, this postposition ordinarily governs the dative case. Occasionally, however, it governs the accusative in the same form as the nominative.

Examples (all also given above) are **and-p°**, p. 31*b*, l. 10; **bar-p°**, p. 116*b*, l. 12 (K. 995); **dūr-p°**, after a long time, p. 238*b*, l. 36, but **dūri-p°**, at a distance, p. 239*b*, l. 7; **gara-p°**, p. 296*a*, l. 7; **khōr-p°**, p. 410*b*, l. 15 (K. 702).

Occasionally **pĕṭh** is used as equivalent to **pĕṭha,** in the meaning of 'from on', and governing the abl. (Śiv. 1247, Rām. 274).

pĕṭh khārun **प्यठ् खारुन् । प्रोन्नयनम्** m.inf. to elevate (e.g. a humble person to an honourable post, or to lift something to a higher place) (cf. **kul^{u} pĕṭh pôñ^{u} khārun,** p. 438*b*, l. 36) (Śiv. 1392, K. 931). **-kun -कुन् । ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. up, upwards, on high; above, elevated (K. 476, 516). **—pĕṭh —प्यठ । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम्** adv. higher and higher.

pĕṭha **प्यठ । आदितः, प्रभृति** adv. and postpos. (as adv.) from on, from off, from above (K. 890).

(As postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen.; or (in the case of a singular masculine living being) optionally the dative) from on, from off (Gr.Gr. 48; Gr.M.; W. 98; Śiv. 1108, 1878; Rām. 562, 712; K. 84, 232, 443, 716, 985, 1008); down from (L.V. 57; Śiv. 421, 501, 508, 966, 1300, 1879; Rām. 765, 974, 1352; K. 277–8, 450; H. ii, 6; iv, 5; xii, 2); from near (Gr.Gr. 48); from the midst of (Rām. 959); from (generally) (cf. **bŏna-p°,** from below, p. 110*b*, l. 20; **buthi-p° tulun,** p. 143*a*, l. 48; **buthi-p° wŏthun,** p. 143*b*, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 98; L.V. 93; Śiv. 672, 897, 1097, 1176; K. 593, 1047; H. ii, 2; v, 7; xi, 3); beginning from, continuing from, ever since (cf. **ödi-p°,** p. 14*a*, l. 1; **anda-p°,** p. 32*a*, ll. 3, 4; **ȧz^{i}ki-p°,** p. 74*a*, l. 45; **brō̃ṭha-p°,** p. 128*a*, l. 44; **dahi warihĕ p°,** p. 200*b*, l. 11; **kāla-p°,** p. 434*a*, l. 25; **mainay-kāla-p°,** p. 583*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 527, 1340, 1553; Rām. 348, 1715; K. 244, 782, 1148); out of; on, upon (= **pĕṭh**) (cf. **rāth pĕṭha pĕñ^{ü},** s.v. **rāth 2**) (K. 234; H. v, 9; x, 3, 10).

Also used with adverbs, as in **az-pĕṭha,** p. 74*a*, l. 21 (K. 63); **ȧz^{i}-p°,** p. 74*a*, l. 39; **huti-p°,** p. 356*a*, l. 34; **kana-p°,** p. 449*a*, l. 36; **kati-p°,** p. 483*b*, l. 37, whence?; so **tati-p°,** thence; **yĕti-p°,** whence; **yiti-p°,** hence (Gr.Gr. 155, K. 244).

pĕṭha bŏna **प्यठ बॖन** adv. from above and from below, from top to bottom (L.V. 17). **-kani -कनि । उपरि(ऊर्ध्व)भागे** adv. above; on the top of (H. viii, 1); in front; (down) from the top (K.Pr. 27); pre-eminently; from the first, from the beginning (Śiv. 1716). **-kanĕn -कन्यन् । उपरि** adv., id. **-kanyuk^{u} -कन्युकु । उपरितनः** adj. (f. **-kanic^{ü} -कनिचू**), of, or belonging to, above; upper, higher; pre-eminent, chief. **—pĕṭha —प्यठ । उपरित उपरितः** adv. superficially, cursorily, skimming the surface; attending to the chief points (in an argument, or the like), carrying out the chief things (without reference to detail), and so on. **-roṭ^{u} -र॑टु । उपरिपूरकः** m. the act of stopping from above, impeding from aloft (e.g. something which prevents a rope which is being thrown or pulled up reaching the required height), something in the way above; (in weighing) that which is more than sufficient to balance, that which is over and above the correct weight or measure. **-raṭh -रठ्** or **pĕṭh^{i}-raṭh प्य॑ठि-रठ् । समतोधिकः, ऊर्ध्वनिरोधः** f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi -रटि**), (in raising a pillar, pulling up a rope, or the like) that which prevents it reaching the top, that which is in the way above; (in supplying thread to be woven into cloth) an additional quantity (beyond the required weight) given in order to secure extra strong material. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** m.inf. to remain above, stand over (K. 74).

pĕṭh^{i} **प्य॑ठि** adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from on, from above (cf. **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 19; **pashĕ-pĕṭh^{i} shīn trāwun,** p. 777*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1165, 1401, 1725); on, upon, over, above (Gr.Gr. 155; Gr.M.; Śiv. 205; Rām. 1078, 1172, 1613; K. 194; H. iii, 8; K.Pr. 127, written *piṭhi*); (with verbs of motion, etc.) over (e.g. jumping over something) (cf. **kala-p° wŏṭh,** p. 435*a*, l. 42 (Śiv. 1810; K. 187, 237; H. ii, 9). **-ḍakha -डख । ऊर्ध्वाधारः** m. a support from above (e.g. of something hanging). **-kani -कनि,** postpos. (governing abl.) over and above, in addition to (H. iii, 8). **-kin^{i} -कि॒नि । उपरिष्टात्** adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from above, from on (Gr.Gr. 159); above, superior to (K. 904); above, on the top of (Śiv. 166; Rām. 576, 578, 1118); above, over (K. 351, 842). **-kin^{i} dyun^{u} -कि॒नि दिनु । उपहारीकरणम्** m.inf. to give from above, to give over and above; esp. to make an offering of some animal (such as a sheep or a goat) in order to ward off some calamity or some untoward event. **-kin^{i} lagun -कि॒नि लगुन् । प्रतिरूपेण उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to become an offering as ab.; (of some living being) to sacrifice oneself, or even offer one's life, for the salvation of others (from some calamity). **-man -मन् । बलिदानविशेषः** m. a certain kind of offering (in which, at midday on a Tuesday or Saturday, a mixture of seven kinds of cooked grain is left at a cross-roads). **-mana lagun -मन लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to be cast away as an offering at a cross-roads, as ab.; met. (of some living beast) to be abandoned as an offering to ward off some calamity, to be sent forth like a scape-goat. **—pĕṭh^{i} —प्यंठि । उपर्युपरि** adv. along the top, skimming the top; superficially. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु । बलादाक्रमणम्** m.inf. to fall (upon) from above; to fall upon, make a violent attack (upon a person). **-raṭh -रठ् । तुल्यमानतोधिका** f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi -रटि**), i.q. **pĕṭha-raṭh,** ab. **-wöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वांञ्रू । उपर्यर्जना, उपरिवृत्तिः** earning over and above (e.g. additional wages, extra price, pay for extra work, etc.); additional work (added to other work). **-wāñuk^{u} -वाञुकु । उपर्यर्जितसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **-wāñüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वाञंचू**), of, or belonging to, excess earnings or additional work, as ab.

pĕṭhuk^{u} प्यठुकु । ऊर्ध्वंतनः, प्रारम्भिकः sg. gen. (f. **pĕṭhüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्यठंचू**), of, or belonging to, above, upper (cf. **bāla-p°,** p. 104*a*, l. 14); of, or belonging to, that which is upon (anything) (cf. **buthi-p°,** p. 143*b*, l. 5; **ḍĕka-p°,** p. 204*b*, ll. 16, 19; **hĕli-p°,** p. 364*b*, l. 18; **kŏchi-p°,** p. 383*b*, l. 21; **kuli-p°,** p. 439*a*, ll. 10, 13) (Śiv. 467); of, or belonging to, the beginning (of anything); beginning from; elevated, chief.

pĕṭham pĕṭh प्यठम् प्यठ् । पूरं पूरम् adv. on the top and again on the top, filling up and filling up, one on the top of the other, piling and piling up (u.w. vbs. of feeding, filling, inserting, or the like).

pĕṭhan प्यठन् । आरभ्य, प्रभृति adv. and postpos. from, starting from, beginning with (cf. **az-p°,** p. 74*a*, l. 32).

pĕṭhay प्यठय् । आदितः adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from the very beginning, from the very start, beginning from, continuing from, ever since (Śiv. 658); down on (as in sitting down on) (K.Pr. 31). **-bāna -बान । आद्यः** adj. c.g. the first, occurring at the very beginning, primitive; (as adv.) at the very beginning (of an action or condition). **-bānuk^{u} -बानुकु । प्रथमारम्भसंबन्धी** sg. gen. (f. **-bānüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ -बानंचू**), of, or belonging to, the very beginning, occurring at the very beginning.

pyoṭhus pĕṭh प्यंठुस प्यठ् । ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वम् adv. upon and upon, one over the other, one on the top of the other.

pith पिथ् or (q.v.) **pĕth 3 प्यथ् । वृथा वादः** m. (sg. dat. **pitas पितस्**), vain talk, useless chatter, irrelevant talk, twaddle, talking over and over again on the same subject; cf. **pitun. —lagun —लगुन् । वृथा वादे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to engage in such talk. **—pith —पिथ् । वृथावादशीलता** m. the habit of indulging in such talk.

pīṭh पीठ् । पीठम् m. (sg. dat. **pīṭhas पीठस्**), a stool, seat, chair, bench; esp. a throne (cf. **baḍ^{a}ra-p°,** p. 88*b*, l. 16); the seat of a deity. Cf. **pyūṭh^{u}.**

pīṭha-pūzā पीठ-पूज़ा । अत्यादरेण पूजनमानम् f. 'worshipping the throne', i.e. showing great reverence to a venerated person. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । आदरपदस्थः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who occupies a throne; hence, one who is universally reverenced or looked up to.

pĩth पीँथ् or **pīnth पींथ्** or **पीन्थ् । अत्यल्पमात्रा** f. (sg. dat. **pĩti पीँति**, Gr.Gr. 70), very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a bit cut off the tip of a finger-nail), anything very small, a trifle (cf. **kȧr^{i}-p°,** p. 467*a*, l. 6). Cf. **pĩt^{a}r, pĩtur^{u}, pĩtsh,** and **pyũt^{u}.**

pith^{i} पिथि, see **pyuth^{u}.**

piṭh^{i} पिठि, see **pyuṭh^{u}.**

pīṭh^{i} पीठि, see **pyūṭh^{u}.**

píṭhi (K.Pr. 127), see **pĕṭh^{i}** (p. 795*b*, l. 27).

pŏṭh प्वठ् । अन्त्रपुटः f. (sg. dat. **pŏṭi प्वटि**), the rectum (cf. **batakh-p°,** p. 144*a*, l. 50; **pȧnz^{i}-p°,** p. 745*b*, l. 42); *prolapsus ani*, piles, hæmorrhoids (El.) (Gr.Gr. 16). **—wālüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —वालंञ्रू । पराजयखिन्नीकरणम्** f.inf. 'to bring down the rectum', i.e. (in running a race or the like) to put a person to great exertions and defeat him. **—wasüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —वसञ्रू । अतिश्रमोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. the rectum to descend, to be exhausted by great exertions (e.g. by carrying a heavy load or running a race).

pŏṭa-gag$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्वट-गग्रू । उत्तीर्यमाणान्त्रविशेषः f. 'a rectum-rat', prolapse of the rectum.

pō̃th पोँथ्, pö̃th पाँथ्, or **paĩth पैँथ् । पङ्क्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **pṻtsü$^{\ddot{u}}$ पूँच़ू**), a row, a line (of people, trees, or the like) (cf. **rĕyĕ-p°,** s.v. **rĕy**); a line of letters (in a book); a row, or line of descent (of a family, etc.); a road (Gr.Gr. 22, *paĩth*). **—tshĕnüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —छ्यनंञ्रू । पङ्क्तिच्छेदः** f.inf. a line (of people or things) to be broken; a line of descent to be broken, i.e. to fail for lack of descendants, a family to become extinct. **—tshŏṭüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —छ़्टंञ्रू । कुलतन्तुसंकोचः** f.inf. a family to become extinct, as ab. **—tsaṭüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —च़टंञ्रू । पङ्क्तिच्छेदनम्** f.inf. to break a line (of people or things), to break off a line (of writing).

poṭh^{u} पंठु । पुष्टः adj. (sg. f. nom. **püṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ पंठू,** dat. **pachĕ पछ्य**), stout, plump and solid (cf. **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 20); cf. **pūṭh^{u}** and **pōṭhun. —gatshun —गछ़ुन् । पुष्टीभवनम्, साफल्यावाप्तिः** m.inf. to become plump; (in some occupation) to gain successfully the fruits of one's labour.

pö̃th पाँथ्, see **pō̃th.**

pöṭh^{i} पांठि । प्रकारेण adv. in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode; used —° (cf. **buḍi-p°,** p. 85*b*, l. 22; **baṭa-p°,** p. 138*a*, l. 42; **bāzi-p°,** p. 153*a*, l. 13; **khör$^{\ddot{u}}$v-p°,** p. 408*b*, l. 1; **kŏ-p°,** p. 464*b*, l. 14; **mushikas-p°,** p. 597*b*, l. 45; **rasa-p°,** s.v. **ras** (El.

pāṭ, pāṭh, manner; Gr.M.; W. 96; Śiv. 73, 156; K. 642; H. xii, 6, 7, 17).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adv. (cf. **āsān-p°,** p. 50*b*, l. 3; **awush-p°,** p. 71*b*, l. 43; **azān-p°,** p. 75*a*, l. 3; **baḍi-p°,** p. 84*b*, l. 37; **bĕdiwath-p°,** p. 89*b*, l. 6; **jān-p°,** p. 374*b*, l. 49; **kuni p°,** p. 390, l. 34; K. 375, 448, 616; **khāsa-p°,** p. 417*a*, l. 29; **khŏsh-p°,** p. 418*b*, l. 4; **nĕsangā-p°,** p. 658*a*, l. 24; **pūra-p°,** p. 754*b*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 70, 285, 728, 1426; Rām. 55; K. 229, 645, 811; **kami p°,** how? 602, 607).

Often added to the agent case (cf. **bĕn^{i}-p°,** separately, apart, p. 151*a*, l. 32; **nĕshīk^{i}-p°,** fearlessly, p. 657*b*, l. 27; **phira-thur^{i}-p°,** back to front, p. 702*a*, l. 8; **prạkh$^{\dot{a}}$ṭ^{i}-p°,** manifestly, p. 758*a*, l. 13; **prakȧt^{i}-p°,** id., p. 759*a*, l. 11; **pȧz^{i}-p°,** truly, assuredly (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10; YZ. 237), s.v. **poz^{u}**; **r$^{\dot{a}}$t^{i}-p°,** well, rightly, properly, s.v. **r^{o}t^{u}**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1805, 1861, 1876; H. xii, 5).

Or with the agent of the genitive (cf. **kañĕ-hȧnd^{i} p°,** like a stone) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 54, 753, 1164, 1440, 1806, 1808, etc.; Rām. 510, 1332, 1634, 1737; YZ. 34).

And so, added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. **anam-nĕnam-p°,** p. 34*b*, l. 23; **kĕtha-p°,** how? p. 488*a*, l. 21) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 52, 171, 240, 439, 490, 571, 683–4, 713–4, etc.; Rām. **kĕtha-p°,** 53–4, 111, 412, 621, etc.; **yitha-p°,** 59, 1007; K. **kĕtha-p°,** 9, 669, 799; H. **kĕtha-p°,** iii, 9; v, 8; viii, 5; x, 8; xii, 3, 24; **tithay-p°,** xii, 23; **yĕthay-p°,** xii, 22).

Cf. **pāṭh 2** in **papan-pāṭh** (p. 749*b*, l. 18) and **pöṭhin.**

puth, incor. for **pot^{u},** q.v.

pūth पूथ् f. (sg. dat. **pūti पूति**), i.q. **pūtanā** (K. 180, 190).

puṭha पुठ । धृष्टः m. impudent, barefaced, esp. a barefaced swindler. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु । वञ्चनम्** m.inf. to swindle in a barefaced way.

pūth^{i} पूथि । पुस्तकम् f. (sg. dat. **pōthĕ पोथ्य**), a manuscript, a book (cf. **burza-p°,** p. 131*a*, l. 3; **nĕcha-patri-p°,** p. 621*a*, l. 34; **lŏküṭ^{ü} p°,** a small book, a pamphlet, Gr.M.) (Gr.Gr. 24, 41, 46, 60, 115; Gr.M.; K. 955, 1082). **pōthi-gara पोथि-गर** m. or **-kuṭh^{u} -कुठु,** m. a book-room, a library (Gr.M.).

pūṭh^{u} पूठु । पुष्टः adj. (sg. f. nom. **pūṭh^{ü} पूठू,** dat. **pōchĕ पोछ्य**), stout, plump (K. 636); stout, coarse, thick (cf. **nal-p°,** p. 631*b*, l. 44); cf. **poṭh^{u}** and **pōṭhun. -hyuh^{u} -ह्युहु । अतिपुष्टः** adj. (f. **pūṭh^{ü}-hish^{ü} पूठू-हिशू**), very plump, the most plump (of a number of similar persons or things).

pāthchāh पाथ्छाह् m. a corruption of **pādshāh,** q.v., in compounds such as **jōgi-p°,** p. 371*b*, l. 16.

puṭhagī पुठगी । धार्ष्ट्यम् f. impudent cheating.

pōṭhakh पोठख् । संचयः f. (sg. dat. **pōṭhaki पोठकि**), lit. plumpness, fatness (Gr.Gr. 128); hence, accumulation of wealth (causing plumpness, fatness, etc.), the condition of being well-to-do. **—āsüñ^{ü} — आसंञू । गूढसंचयसंभवः** f.inf. an accumulation to be made, esp. a private hoard to be collected.

pāthul^{u} पाथुलु । उपत्यकाप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. **pāthalis पाथलिस्**), a low plain at the foot of a mountain, (El.) a valley. **pāthalyuk^{u} पाथल्युकु । उपत्यकास्थलभवः** sg. gen. (f. **pāthalic^{ü} पाथलिचू**), of, or belonging to, such a plain.

pĕṭhim^{ü} प्यठिमू, see **pĕṭhyum^{u}.**

paṭhān पठान् m. (f. **paṭhöñ^{ü} पठांञू**), a Paṭhān, an Afghān (W. 17). In Kashmīr, the f. is also used in a special sense. **paṭhöñ^{ü} पठांञू । धृष्टा स्त्री** f. a female Paṭhān (W. 17, **paṭhön^{i}**); met. a bold woman (coarse in body and powerful).

paṭhun पठुन् । सिद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **paṭhyōv पठ्योव्**), to be successfully completed, to end successfully, to turn out successfully (cf. **myāda p°,** p. 613*a*, l. 38); (of some previously untrained child, horse, or the like) to become well trained by proper discipline (cf. **atha p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 31). **paṭhyō-mot^{u} पठ्यो-मंतु । सिद्धीभूतः, प्राप्तविनयः** perf. part. (f. **paṭhyē-müʦ^{ü} पठ्ये-मंत़्सू**), successfully accomplished; well trained by undergoing appropriate discipline, well disciplined.

pāthun पाथुन् । संभूतिः conj. 3 [2 p.p. **pāthyōv पाथ्योव्.** This verb employs the fut. in the sense of the pres., and the past cond. in the sense of the past ind. Thus **pātha पाथ,** I am; **pāthahö पाथहा,** I was (Gr.Gr. 187). According to I.K. this verb is of the third conj. but a perf. part. **pôth^{u}-mot^{u}** is reported; see bel. Its causal is **pāthanāwun** or rarely, **pöʦh^{a}rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 173)] to be, to become, to come into existence (esp. when expected); cf. **pāṭhi. pôth^{u}-mot^{u} पोथु-मंतु । अवशिष्टतया संभूतः** perf. part. (f. **pöʦh^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पांछू-मंत़्सू**), that which has come into existence (esp. as a by-product).

pethun m. a walk, a journey (El.) (? **pō̃than 3,** q.v.).

pōṭhun पोठुन् । पुष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pōṭhyōv पोठ्योव्**), to be, or become, plump, stout and solid, fat (Gr.Gr. 111, 128, 173, 246). **pōṭhyō-mot^{u} पोठ्यो-मंतु । पुष्टीभूतः** perf. part. (**pōṭhyē-müʦ^{ü} पोठ्ये-मंत़्सू**), become stout, etc., as ab.

pō̃than 1 पाँथन् । भूतावेशः m. (possession by a demon resulting in) convulsions (of a baby) (cf. **prāh-p°,** p. 757*b*, l. 1); frenzy, delirium (e.g. that occurring through coming upon a cross-roads on a pitch-dark night, which is esp. liable to cause abortion to a pregnant woman, and is believed to be due to demoniacal possession). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । भूतावेशोद्भवः m.inf. such delirium to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । आवेशः m.inf. to cause demoniacal possession, as ab.

pö̃than 2 पाँथन् or **pö̃thun** पाँथुन् । पथिकः m. (f. **pö̃thüñ^{ü}** पाँथंञ्), a traveller, one who is travelling, or one who is fond of travelling.

pö̃than 3 पाँथन् । दूरप्रवासः m. a difficult and distant journey, journeying to great distance (cf. **rĕyĕ-p°**, s.v. **rĕy**); foreign residence far from home. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । सुदूरप्रवासयापनम् m.inf. to traverse a long and difficult journey. **—karun** —करुन् । सुदूरप्रवासप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to undertake, or go, on a long and difficult journey.

pöṭhin पांठिन् । प्रकारेण adv. (i.q. **pöth^{i}**, q.v.) in the manner of, like, in (such-and-such) a mode (cf. **mushikas-p°**, p. 597*b*, l. 40; **rasa-p°**, s.v. **ras**; **r^{ȧ}t^{i}-p°**, s.v. **r^{o}t^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 153; H. iii, 1; **ʦuri-p°**, theft-like, secretly).

Often used to convert an adjective or pronoun into an adverb (cf. **baḍi-p°**, p. 84*b*, l. 37; **bĕdiwath-p°**, p. 89*b*, l. 6; **bĕn^{i}-p°**, p. 151*a*, l. 32; **khāsa-p°**, p. 417*a*, l. 29; **nȧn^{i}-p°**, p. 640*a*, l. 23) (Rām. 1292).

Added to the agent case (cf. **pöṭh^{i}**) (cf. **phirathur^{i} pöṭhin,** p. 702*a*, l. 9; **praḳh^{ȧ}ṭ^{i}-p°**, p. 758*a*, l. 14; **prakȧṭ^{i}-p°**, p. 759*a*, l. 11); added to the agent case of the genitive (cf. **pöṭh^{i}**) (Śiv. 277).

Added pleonastically to an adverb (cf. **anamnĕnam-p°**, p. 34*b*, l. 23) (Śiv. 576, 672, 790, 1668; Rām. 951, 1016, 1311, 1315, 1362; H. viii, 5, **yithay-p°**, in this very manner).

pāthanāwun पाथनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pāthanôw^{u}** पाथनोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. **pöʦh^{a}rāwun**) (Gr.Gr. 173).

paṭhöñ^{ü} पठांञ्, see **paṭhān.**

paṭh^{a}r 1 पंथर् or **paṭ^{a}r 1** पंतर् । पत्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **paṭras** पंत्रस्. When the second member of a masculine compound, this word takes the form **waṭh^{a}r** वंथर्, Gr.Gr. 74; but, as will be seen below, there are a few exceptions) a leaf (of a plant) (esp. one large and broad) (cf. **bĕla-paṭh^{a}r,** p. 104*b*, l. 38; **padma-p°**, p. 682*a*, l. 17; **ala-waṭh^{a}r,** p. 22*b*, l. 44; **bōñĕ-w°**, p. 115*b*, l. 39; **dachĕ-w°**, p. 186*a*, l. 16; **dat^{ä}r^{i}-w°**, p. 259*a*, l. 23; **gula-w°**, p. 284*a*, l. 1; **kā̃bayĕ-w°**, p. 382*b*, l. 49; **khĕla-w°**, p. 397*b*, l. 23, and Śiv. 1802; **khȧr^{i}-w°**, p. 410*b*, l. 49; **muji-w°**, p. 558*b*, l. 20; **pampōshĕ-w°**, p. 734*a*, l. 28, but **pampōshĕ-paṭra,** K. 926; **pana-w°**, p. 735*a*, l. 23; **pōshĕ-w°**, p. 779*a*, l. 47; **pil^{i}-pil^{i}-w°**, s.v. **pyul^{u}** 1; **paṭran-sag,** p. 567*a*, l. 49, and Śiv. 1430) (Gr.M.; L. 457; Śiv. 1430, 1541, 1802; K. 926); the leaf of a manuscript, book, or the like (Gr.M.); a leaf of paper (cf **khath-p°**, p. 422*a*, l. 47; **kŏshĕla-p°**, p. 481*a*, l. 1) (Gr.M.); a letter, an epistle (K. 643–4).

The fem. of this word is **paṭ^{a}r 2** पंतर् or **paṭ^{ü}r^{ü}** (q.v.), and indicates a leaf not of large size. It does not change to **waṭ^{a}r** or **waṭ^{ü}r^{ü}** in compounds.

paṭh^{a}r 2 पंथर् । निरास्तरणप्रदेशः m. (sg. dat. **paṭh^{a}ras** पंथरस्), the floor, the bare floor (esp. of a room, house, or the like), the bare ground (cf. **dā̃-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 41) (Gr.M. *pathur*; Rām. 358, 409, 712, 1368, 1371, 1436; K. 1144; K.Pr. 35, 215).

paṭh^{a}ra kani पंथर कनि । अधस्तात् adv. on the floor, down below. **—kanyuk^{u}** —कन्युकु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. **—kanic^{ü}** —कनिचू), of, or belonging to, on the floor, of down below, down at the bottom.

paṭh^{ȧ}r^{i} पंथ्रि or **pathȧri** पथंरि adv. on the ground, on the floor (cf. **pali ta pathȧri,** p. 730*a*, l. 43) (Rām. 569).

pathar पथर् । अधः adv. down, below, at the bottom, on the floor (u.w. vbs. of sitting, putting, or the like) (Gr.M., Rām. 925). **—bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् m.inf. to sit down, to crouch down (Rām. 287, 432, 801). **-kun** -कुन् । अधस्तात् adv. down, below, beneath (u.w. vbs. of looking at, putting, or the like). **—pāwun** —पावुन् m.inf. to throw down from a height to the bottom, to throw, or hurl, down to the ground (Śiv. 1626; H. iii, 9); to reduce to indigence, to overwhelm with misfortune. **—pyōmot^{u}** —प्योमंतु । अधो निपतितः perf. part. (f. **—pyēmüʦ^{ü}** —प्येमंचू), fallen down, fallen from a height to the bottom; reduced to indigence, overwhelmed by misfortune. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । अधः पातः m.inf. to fall from a height to the bottom, to fall down (Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; H. ii, 11; YZ. 32, 377); to be reduced to indigence, to be overwhelmed by misfortune. **—wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to descend to the ground (Rām. 1180); to fall to the ground (H. ii, 3); to dismount (from a horse or the like) (Śiv. 788).

pāth^{a}r पाथर् । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. **pātras** पात्रस्), a vessel, pot, dish (cf. **pöth^{a}r** and **pöt^{a}r**); a fit or worthy person, a 'chosen vessel' (learned, well conducted, contented, merciful, courteous, and the like) (cf. **prayĕma-p°**, p. 774*a*, l. 34).

pathur पथुर् or **pathur^{u}** पथुरु । स्थण्डिलम् m. (sg. dat. **patharas** पथरस् or **patharis** पथरिस्), a levelled area (such as the floor of a room, a courtyard of a house, or a levelled piece of ground near a house), bare ground (cf. **dā̃-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 43); the spreading or scattering here and there of things lying or thrown about on the ground (cf. **pōshĕ-p°**, p. 779*a*, l. 12).

pathȧr^{i} gatshun पथंरि गछुन् । पद्गतिः m.inf. to go on the level ground, i.e. to go by land (instead of by boat), to go afoot. **—karȧn^{i} —करंनि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपणम्** m. pl. inf. to make scatterings, to scatter about (e.g. to scatter hither and thither heaped up grain, and so to render it valueless). **—wȫn^{ü} —वांञू । अधस्तनस्थण्डिलप्राये** adv. on, or all over, the floor or bare ground.

path^{ü}r^{ü} पथ्रू f. a level piece of ground, a plateau (cf. **gŏg^{a}ji-p°**, p. 279*a*, l. 21; and **pathur**) (L. 460, *patri*); the spreading or scattering about of things lying or fallen on the ground, the accumulation of such in a number of small heaps (cf. **ḍāsa-p°**, p. 252*a*, l. 25; **ḍōṭha-p°**, p. 258*a*, l. 5; and **pathur**).

paṭh^{ü}r^{ü} पंथ्रू f. a small village, a hamlet, in **āra-p°**, p. 41*a*, l. 48, q.v. (prob. the same as the preceding).

pẹ̆th^{a}r प्यंथर् or **pẹ̆t^{a}r प्यंतर् । पितृव्यः** m. a paternal uncle, a father's brother (El. *pitar*) (Rām. 1555). His wife is **pĕcĕ̃n**, q.v. **pẹ̆t^{a}ra-bāpath^{a}ruth प्यंतर-बापथ्रुथ् । पितृव्यभ्रात्रेयसंबन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-bāpath^{a}ratas -बापथ्रतस्**), the relationship of paternal uncle and nephew.

pọ̆th^{a}r प्वंथर् or **pŏt^{a}r प्वतर्** (also spelt **pu° पु°**) । **पुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **pŏtras प्वत्रस्**), a son (cf. **kŏl-p°**, p. 437*a*, l. 4; **möl^{i}-p°**, p. 566*b*, l. 26; **rāza-p°**, s.v. **rāza**). (Gr.Gr. 51, 72, 143; Gr.M. *putr*) (Śiv. 919; Rām. 1138; K. 488, 543, 545, 594, 620, 623, 894, 1067; YZ. 155, 464, 466; K.Pr. 91); esp. a good son, a well-behaved son.

pŏtra-bọ̆ch^{u} प्वत्र-बुंछु । अत्यभीप्सितपुत्रः adj. (f. **-bŏch^{ü} -बुंछू**), one who hungers for a son, one who longs for a son (K.Pr. 174); one who is tenderly absorbed in an only much-longed-for son, whom one fears to lose (K. 137). **-bŏchĕr -बुछ्यर् । पुत्रात्यभीप्सा** m. longing for a son. **-bata -बत । पुत्रभरणम्** m. 'son's boiled rice', i.e. the bringing up and supporting a son. **-bāv -बाव् । पुत्रभवनम्** m. the becoming a son, the being born as a son (to so-and-so) (K. 26–7, 95). **-dôd^{u} -दोदु । पुत्राभीप्साखेदः** m. pain for a son, intense longing for a son; the sorrow caused by having an unworthy son, or by losing a beloved son (K. 501, YZ. 417); intense love for, or anxiety concerning, a son (K. 817, K.Pr. 65). **-dag -दग् । पुत्रमरणदुःखम्** f. 'a son-blow', the grief, or pangs, caused by a son's death; the pains of travail (K.Pr. 126). **-dag pĕ̃n^{ü} -दग् प्यंञू । पुत्रदुःखापातः** f.inf. the sorrow on account of a son's death to fall (on a person). **-dagal -दगल् । अनुभूतपुत्रदुःखः** adj. c.g. one who suffers from grief at the loss of a son. **-dŏkh -द्वख् । पुत्रशोकः** m. grief caused by a son's death. **-gāsh -गाश् । पुत्रसौख्यम्** m. 'son-brightness', the joy caused by the birth (or existence, or recovery from illness, etc.) of a son, or on hearing by parents praise of a son. **-kār -कार् । पुत्रकर्तव्यता** m. the duties of a son (towards his parents) (Rām. 1248). **-karm -कर्म् । पुत्रव्यापारः** m. the conduct or duties of a son (to his parents); filial conduct; the obsequial duties of a son at his parents' death; met. the filial conduct of a servant to his master, of a pupil to his master, or the like. **-mā̃gay -माँगय् । पुत्रभिक्षा** f. prayers for a son (to a holy man, a physician, a god, or the like); prayer for a son (i.e. asking a person for a son, with a view to adoption). **-möj^{i} -मांजि** or **-möj^{ü} -मांजू । पुत्रवती** f. a son's mother (K. 143); esp. a woman who is the mother of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. **-marun -मरुन्** m. 'a son-death', a despicable son (K. 22). **-pon^{u} pyon^{u} -पंनु प्यंनु । पुत्रमरणापातः** m.inf. the agony in the heart caused by the death of a son to fall (on a person), see **pon^{u} 2.** **-pĕnḍ -प्यंड् । पुत्रपिण्डम्** m. the ball or lump of rice offered by a son to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*; the ceremony of making this offering. **-shūkh -शूख्** m. (sg. dat. **-shūkas -शूकस्**), grief for a son (e.g. one who is dead) (K. 489). **-sath -सथ् । पुत्राशा** f. (sg. dat. **-süts^{ü} -संछ़ू**), the hope (of bliss in this world and the next) caused by the existence or birth of a son. **-sāvĕr -साव्यर् । पुत्रवत्ता** m. richness in sons, the possession of many well-behaved and virtuous sons. **-sāway -सावय् । पुत्रसौख्यम्** m. happiness caused by the possession of a satisfactory son. **-tôn^{u} -तोनु । पुत्रवदाचरणम्** m. son-hood, filial behaviour, conduct of a son, or (to non-parents) like that of a son (Gr.Gr. 233). **-tandal -तंदल् । पुत्रबाहुल्यम्** f. the possession (by one person) of numerous sons. **-trēsh -त्रेश् । पुत्रकर्तृकतर्पणादिविधिः** f. libations and other obsequial ceremonies performed by a son for his father's happiness in the next world. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । जातपुत्रः** m. (f. **-wājĕ̃n -वाज्यञ्**), one who has a son, or who has just got a son, esp. a virtuous son. **-zāy -ज़ाय् । पुत्रजन्मोत्सवः** f. the birth of a son (K. 95, 102, 129); the festival on the birth of a son.

pọ̆th^{o}r^{u} प्वंथ्रु adj. (f. **pọ̆th^{ü}r^{ü} प्वंथ्रू**), one of the forms which **pọ̆th^{a}r** (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in **pöntsa-pọ̆th^{u}r^{u},** possessing five sons, see p. 743*a*, l. 30. Cf. **pŏtur.**

pöth^{a}r पांथर् । रूपकम् m. (sg. dat. **pöth^{a}ras पांथरस्**), (originally) a vessel, dish, or similar utensil (cf. **pāth^{a}r**

and **pöt^{a}r**) ; hence, the collection or arrangement of all the utensils required for any specific purpose (cf. **hur^{i}-p°**, p. 347*a*, l. 9 ; **kuna-p°**, p. 453*b*, l. 8) ; a collection, or group, of people genl. (cf. **mŏnḍa-p°**, p. 574*a*, l. 43 ; **matsa-p°**, p. 602*b*, l. 16) ; a character in a dramatic performance, a *dramatis persona* (cf. **jūg^{i}-p°**, p. 371*b*, l. 20) ; (Śiv. 1705) ; —° conduct such as that of the first member of the compound, the actions or conduct of such a person (cf. **barbuz^{i}-p°**, p. 119*a*, l. 44 ; **böz^{i}gar-p°**, p. 152*b*, l. 25 ; **canaphȧl^{i}-p°**, p. 172*a*, l. 27 ; **dŏda-shur^{i}-p°**, p. 190*a*, l. 21 ; **dȧj^{i}-p°**, p. 202*b*, l. 22; **dāri-dajĕ-p°**, p. 238*b*, l. 23; **kŏ-pöthar**, p. 464*b*, l. 16 ; **mȧt^{i}-p°**, p. 602*a*, l. 48 ; **matsa-p°**, p. 602*b*, l. 16; **phakīr-p°**, p. 690*b*, l. 1 ; **phȧsh^{i}-p°**, p. 712*b*, l. 38 ; **pasör^{i}-p°**, p. 783*b*, l. 40) ; —° the conduct or actions of a person following a certain (esp. the dramatic) profession (cf. **baca-p°**, p. 79*a*, l. 21 ; **bā̃ḍa-p°**, p. 82*a*, l. 36 ; **daṛza-p°**, p. 251*a*, l. 46 ; **maskhara-p°**, p. 599*a*, l. 28) ; the conduct or duties, generally associated with a person, or the circumstances generally associated with any action (cf. **marda-p°**, p. 589*b*, l. 30 ; **nēth^{a}r-p°**, p. 661*b*, l. 50). **—atsun** —अच़ुन्। रूपकोद्भावः m.inf. to enter a character, to act in the character of someone else, to assume another's character. **—karȧn^{i}** —कर॑नि। निषेधाभासनम् m. pl. inf. to make pretences, to pretend refusal (e.g. when pressed to eat or take some enjoyment, and desirous of complying, to affect want of desire). **—karanāwun** —करनावुन् m.inf. to cause dramatic characters to be assumed, to arrange a dramatic representation (K. 957). **—lagun** —लगुन् । पात्रसमापातः m.inf. (when something insignificant is falsely reported to be very important or in great quantity) a great crowd (of sightseers, customers, or the like) to assemble. **—tsānun** —च़ानुन् । अनुरूपोत्कर्षविधानम् m.inf. 'to cause a character to enter', to exaggerate the virtues or vices (of any person or thing). **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । पाषण्डविस्तारः m.inf. (in order to cheat) to spread abroad false information regarding some inferior article, action, or the like.

pöth^{a}ras atsun पा॑थ्रस अच़ुन् । व्यवहारयोगः m.inf. to enter the practice (of some business), to set to work on a certain course of conduct.

paṭh^{a}ran प॑ठ्रन् । विनयप्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **paṭh^{a}rüñ^{ü}** प॑ठ्र॑ञू), cleansing, remove dirt ; the process of gutting (fishes) ; breaking in, training (esp. of some one ill-mannered).

paṭh^{a}run प॑ठ्रुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṭh^{o}r^{u}** प॑ठ॑रु), to cleanse, remove dirt (cf. **atha p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 34) ; to gut (fish) (Gr.Gr. 7) ; to break in, train, put into order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person, or animal, or disorderly thing). **paṭh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** प॑ठ॑रु-म॑तु । पूतीकृतः perf. part. (f. **paṭh^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प॑ठ॑रू-म॑च़ू), cleansed ; gutted ; trained, broken in.

pīṭh^{a}ran पीठ्रन् । सशिक्षं प्रतिक्षेपः f. (sg. dat. **pīṭh^{a}rüñ^{ü}** पीठ्र॑ञू), criticism, admonishing, reproving, pointing out defects (including the idea of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

pīṭh^{a}run पीठ्रुन् । सशिक्षमाक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyūṭh^{o}r^{u}** प्यूठ॑रु), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize defects, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction) (Gr.Gr. 121).

pūṭh^{a}ran पूठ्रन् । पुष्टीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **pūṭh^{a}rüñ^{ü}** पूठ्र॑ञू), fattening, making fat. nourishing, making prosperous.

pūṭh^{a}run पूठ्रुन् । पुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūṭh^{o}r^{u}** पूठ॑रु), to fatten, make fat, feed up ; to make (a business) prosper. **pūṭh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** पूठ॑रु-म॑तु । पुष्टिमापादितः perf. part. (f. **pūṭh^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पूठ॑रू-म॑च़ू), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up ; (of a business) made prosperous.

pīṭharĕñ पीठर्यञ् । अत्यादरपदस्थिता f. a woman of high character and high rank.

paṭh^{a}rāwun प॑ठ्रावुन् । विनयदानम्, चालनम्, साधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṭh^{a}rôw^{u}** प॑ठ्रोवु), to cleanse, remove dirt ; to gut (fishes) ; to break in, train, put in order (some ill-mannered or clumsy person or animal, or disorderly thing) ; to set oneself at, or to begin, any work ; to arrange, put in order (cf. **kakav p°**, p. 433*a*, l. 2). **paṭh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** प॑ठ्रोवु-म॑तु । समाप्तसंस्कारविधानः perf. part. (f. **paṭh^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** प॑ठ्र॑वू-म॑च़ू), cleansed ; (of work) set to at.

pīṭh^{a}rāwun पीठ्रावुन् । सशिक्षमाक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pīṭh^{a}rôw^{u}** पीठ्रोवु), to admonish, good naturedly to criticize, to lecture, draw attention to faults (with the object of instruction).

pūṭh^{a}rāwun पूठ्रावुन् । पुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūṭh^{a}rôw^{u}** पूठ्रोवु), to fatten, make fat, feed up (Gr.Gr. 173) ; to make (a business) prosper. **pūṭh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** पूठ्रोवु-म॑तु । स्थूलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **pūṭh^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** पूठ्र॑वू-म॑च़ू), fattened, well fed up, well nourished up ; (of a business) made prosperous.

pithis पिथिस्, see **pyuth^{u}**.

piṭhis पिठिस्, see **pyuṭh^{u}**.

pīṭhis पीठिस्, see **pyūṭh^{u}**.

pāthshöhī पाथ्श॑ही (= پادشاهی) f. royalty, sovereignty, sway, rule (cf. **pādshöhī** and **pātashöhī**). **—karüñ^{ü}** —कर॑ञू f.inf. to rule (in or over), to reign (Rām. 1739).

pĕṭhôwul प्यठोवुल् । अतद्वृत्तिरधिकारविधाता m. one who interferes by giving advice or instructions to those not under his orders, one who takes upon himself authority to which he is not entitled.

pĕṭhôwulī प्यठोवुली । अतद्भावे प्रेरणाधिकारिता f. taking upon oneself authority to which one is not entitled.

pōṭhawun^{u} पोठवुनु । पुष्टीभवन् n.ag. (**pōṭhavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ पोठवंञू**), a person or thing which is gradually becoming fat, thick, strong; (of a business) becoming prosperous.

paṭhwör^{i} पठ्वांरि m. a village accountant, the official who keeps the village fiscal registers, a land steward (H. ix, 10). I.q. **paṭwörī,** q.v.

pĕṭhyum^{u} प्यठ्युमु । ऊर्ध्वसंबन्धी adj. (f. **pĕṭhim$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्यठिमू**), of, or belonging to, above, topmost, upper, first (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 18).

pat$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$ पतंजू । उडुपिका f. a leaf or straw mat (cf. **kh^{a}ra-p°**, p. 406*b*, l. 45; **rĕka-p°**, s.v. **rĕkh**) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146; K.Pr. 49, 215); any flat support (cf. **nöh^{i}-p°**, p. 625*b*, l. 16). This word is f. of **patul^{u}**, q.v.

pŏt$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्वतंजू । पुत्तलिका f. (f. of **pŏtul^{u} प्वतुलु**, q.v.), a puppet, a child's doll; an image, an idol.

pātakī पातकी । पापाचारः m. a sinner, a person who habitually commits sins.

paṭök^{i} पटांकि or **pŏṭök^{i} प्वटांकि । काष्ठपट्टिका, वर्धकिवस्तु** f. a black wooden board with a handle, used like a slate in school, on which boys write with a white ink made of chalk; a small longish board with a handle, used for flogging schoolboys; a kind of tool used by carpenters for carving large boards, a kind of broad chisel. Cf. **paṭākh, paṭös^{i},** and **pŏṭös^{i}.**

patökī पतांकी m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). Cf. **lāp.**

paṭākh पटाख् । आयुधविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **paṭākas पटाकस**), a kind of straight two-edged sword. Cf. **paṭök^{i}, paṭös^{i},** and **pŏṭös^{i}.**

pātukh पातुख् । पातकः m. (sg. dat. **pātakas पातकस्**), going to hell, experiencing the tortures of hell; experiencing any evil-smelling and filthy place; suffering from any dangerous disease, trouble, or extreme poverty.

pō̃ṭakh पोँटख् f. (sg. dat. **pō̃ṭaki पोँटकि**), a small piece of wool (K.Pr. 224, *ponṭak*).

paṭal पटल् । अध्यायः m. a chapter, or section, of a book.

pātāl पाताल् । पाताललोकः m. hell (in Hinduism), the name of the lowest of the seven hells (Śiv. 246, 704, 856, 985, 1214, 1254, 1412, 1664; Rām. 21, 516, 562, 606, 924, 1009, 1106, 1716, 1725; K. 632).

pātöl^{i}-kôn^{u} पातांलि-कोनु । वक्राधःकनीनिकः adj. (f. **-köñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कांञू**), one who squints downwards, i.e. the pupils of whose eyes are always turned downwards when they should be horizontal.

pātāluk^{u} पातालुकु । पातालसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **pātālüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ पातालंचू**), of, or belonging to, hell, hellish, hell-begotten.

pȧt^{i}la पंतिल । स्थालीविशेषः m. a kind of copper or bell-metal pot or pan with a wide mouth (the *patīla* of India), used for cooking. According to El. (s.vv. *paitila* and *patila*) it is a Musalmān vessel corresponding to the Hindū **bahugun,** q.v. It is used as a teapot.

patol^{u} पतंलु or **pŏtol^{u} प्वतंलु** m. a large doll (cf. **kāwa-patol^{u},** p. 495*a*, l. 30). Cf. **pŏt$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$** and **pŏtul^{u}.**

patul^{u} पतुलु । उडुपम् m. a mat made of pieces of wood and reeds built up together; a similarly made raft (for crossing a river or the like) (cf. **nar-p°,** p. 646*a*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 35, 146). Cf. **pat$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

pŏṭal प्वटल् । गुदान्त्रविकृतियुक्तः m. one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or from piles.

pō̃tal पोँतल् । वक्रपङ्क्तियुतः adj. c.g. (of a sheet of paper or the like) covered with ruled lines.

pō̃ṭal पोँटल् । मूढवृत्तिः m. a man who is stupid by nature, lazy and wanting in intelligence. **—gatshun —गछुन् । मूढवृत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stupid, to be put to shame by exposing one's ignorance, to be defeated in a discussion. **—karun —करुन् । निरुत्तरीकरणम्** m.inf. utterly to put to silence or defeat in an argument.

pŏtol^{u} प्वतंलु, see **patol^{u}.**

pŏtul^{u} प्वतुलु, putul^{u} पुतुलु, or **putol^{u} पुतंलु । शिलामयी मूर्तिः** m. a statue (of stone), an idol, image, effigy (Gr.Gr. 145; H. iv, 6; YZ. 480; K.Pr. 29); met. a stupid, lumpish, fellow (cf. **brēṭha-p°,** p. 128*a*, l. 3). Cf. **pŏt$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

putal-khāna पुतल्-खान m. a temple, or room, in which idols are worshipped (H. vi, 4).

putul^{u} पुतुलु in **l^{a}tul^{u} putul^{u},** p. 538*b*, l. 9. Another form of **pŏtul^{u},** q.v.

pŏṭilad प्वटिलद् । उत्तीर्यमाणान्त्रविकृतियुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. **pŏṭiladiñ प्वटिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from *prolapsus ani* or hæmorrhoids.

patau-lākan पतौ-लाकन, see **patau.**

patim पतिम, patim$^{\ddot{u}}$ पतिमू, see **patyum^{u}.**

patum (El.), for **patyum^{u},** q.v.

pītāmbar पीताम्बर् m. he who wears a yellow garment, a N. of the god Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 344, 793, 1168, 1440).

pitāmah पितामह् m. a grandfather (K. 1035).

paṭan पटन् । पत्तनम् m. a quarter of a town, esp. one which has lately become inhabited; N. of an important village about fourteen miles north-west of Śrīnagar.

paṭun पटुन् । प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **paṭyōv प्रट्योव्**), to obtain the result of a task undertaken, to achieve, succeed in one's efforts. **paṭyō-mot^{u} पट्यो-मंतु । पर्याप्तः** perf. part. (f. **paṭyē-müts^{ü} पट्ये-मंच़ू**), achieved.

pātun पातुन् in **pātun pyon^{u} पातुन् प्यंनु । उपतापः** m.inf. grief, mourning, distress, to fall (upon a person), esp. from jealousy at another's success.

pitun पितुन् । श्रान्तीभवनम् m. (sg. dat. **pitanas पितनस्**), the becoming weary in importunity or urging, unavailing urging on an unwilling worker or giver. Cf. **pīṭun.**

piṭun पिटुन् । परिदेवनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuṭ^{u} पिटु**; 2 p.p. **picyōv पिच्योव्**. This verb is impersonal, e.g. **pyuṭun पिटुन्**, it was lamented by him, i.e. he lamented), to lament, bewail. **piṭani bĕhun पिटनि ब्यहुन् । परिदेवनम्** m.inf. to sit for lamentation, to bewail.

pīṭun पीटुन् । समीचाखेदाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pīṭyōv पीट्योव्**), to be wearied by another's delay, wait wearily, to be wearied by a long enquiry into some urgent work; cf. **pitun. pīṭyō-mot^{u} पीट्यो-मंतु । प्रतीचया खिन्नः** perf. part. (f. **pīṭyē-müts^{ü} पीट्ये-मंच़ू**), wearied by waiting.

pūtanā पूतना f. N. of a female demon who attempted to kill Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), but who was killed by him (Śiv. 1321, 1371, 1381, 1387; K. 105 ff.). This person is also called **pūth,** q.v.

patang 1 पतंग् m. a moth (El.); a bird; a paper kite (Gr.M.). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । क्रीडाविशेषः** m.inf. to fly a kite.

patang 2 पतंग् । शीघ्रगतिः adj. e.g. swift as a bird, swift going, swift, speedy.

piṭanāwun पिटनावुन् । परितापापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piṭanôw^{u} पिटनोवु**), to cause (a person) to lament, to distress, to harrow, torment.

pīṭanāwun पीटनावुन् । खेदनम् (1 p.p. **pīṭanôw^{u} पीटनोवु**), to weary (a person) by causing him to wait, to keep a person dancing attendance. **pīṭanôw^{u}-mot^{u} पीटनोवु-मंतु । खेदितः** perf. part. (f. **pīṭanöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} पीटनांवू-मंच़ू**), wearied, as ab.

paṭiñ पटिञ् । कवरी f. a braid, or fillet, of hair, worn by women in a bow-shaped form on each side of the forehead, generally worn by prostitutes (El. *paṭyini*. According to El. it is worn by Paṇḍitānīs). **paṭ^{i}ñĕ thawañĕ पंटिञ थवंञ । कवरी प्रसाधनम्** f. pl. inf. to arrange hair in this fashion.

putüñ^{ü} पुतंञू, in **putañĕ ȧch^{i} gatshañĕ पुतञ अंछि गछ़ञ । चिरप्रतीचणाद्दृष्टिश्रमः** f. pl. inf. the eyes to become weary with looking for someone whose arrival is longed for.

pȧṭ^{i}ñĕl पंटिञल् । कवरीवेशशाली adj. e.g. one who habitually wears hair braided in a bow-shape on each side of the forehead (see **paṭiñ**). This method of wearing the hair is principally adopted by dancers and prostitutes.

pạt^{a}r 1 पंतर् । पत्रम् m. a leaf, i.q. **pạth^{a}r 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 1430, 1541).

pạt^{a}r 2 पंतर्, also written **pạt^{ü}r^{ü} पंतंरू । पत्रिका, लताविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **pạtri पंत्रि**), a leaf (of a plant) (not a large one) (cf. **gŏg^{a}ji-p°**, p. 279*a*, l. 23; **muji-p°**, p. 558*b*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 74); a leaf of a book; a leaf of paper (cf. **jaman-p°**, p. 374*a*, l. 36); esp. the leaf of the cinnamon shrub (El. *patra* m., but properly f.pl.) (*Cinnamomum albiflorum*). This is said to be eaten by musk-deer, and to be the cause of the production of musk. It is used in Hindū religious worship. Cf. **pạth^{a}r 1,** of which it is the fem. in a diminutive sense. Note that, while **pạth^{a}r** becomes **wạth^{a}r,** when the second member of a compound word, **pạt^{a}r,** in such a position, remains unchanged.

pạtri-kāṭh पंत्रि-काठ् । लताविशेषकाष्ठम् m. the wood of the cinnamon tree. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड् । लताविशेषक्षुपः** m. the cinnamon shrub.

patri, see **path^{ü}r^{ü}.**

paṭôr^{u} पटोरु or **pŏṭôr^{u} प्वटोरु । असंबद्धं(सनासायोगं वा)-जल्पनशीलः** adj. (f. **paṭör^{ü} पटांरू**), one who is in the habit of chattering nonsensical absurdities (e.g. to amuse or to cheat people); one who talks through his (or her) nose, one who speaks nasally (cf. **khū̃kha-p°**, p. 395*b*, l. 22).

paṭ^{ü}r^{ü} पटंरू । तरणोपायपट्टिका f. a plank over a water-channel (used like a bridge); a hanging shelf.

pạt^{ü}r^{ü} पंतंरू, see **pạt^{a}r 2.**

pẹt^{a}r प्यंतर्, see **pẹthar.**

pĕtur प्यतुर् or **pitur 1 पितुर् । पितृगणः** m. (pl. nom. **pĕt^{a}r प्यतर्** or (K. 1043) **pitar पितर्**), a deceased ancestor (to whom libations are made in obsequial rites), manes (cf. **diva-p°**, p. 261*b*, l. 30) (Śiv. 1163, 1430; Rām. 311; K. 1043).

pĕt^{a}ra-bög^{i} प्यतर-बांगि । पितृगणनिमित्तकः adv. for the sake of an ancestor (e.g. a libation), of, or connected with, an ancestor. **-bȧkt^{i} -बंक्ति । पितृभक्तः** m. one who is devoted to (offering libations to) the manes. **-dŏh -द्वह् । पितृदिनम्** m. the day on which libations are offered to the manes. **-pach -पछ् । पितृपक्षः** m. (sg. dat. **pachas पछस्**), the (dark) fortnight (of the month of Öshid, i.e. Skt. *Āśvina* = September–October) during which libations are offered to the manes. **-phāka -फाक । पितृगणव्रतम्** m. a fast in honour of, or on behalf of, the manes (such as that held on the anniversary of the death of an ancestor). **-shāph**

-शाफ् । **पितृशापः** m. (sg. dat. **-shāpas -शापस्**), the curse of the manes, i.e. the curse (and its consequences) incurred by a son who has neglected to offer the customary libations to the manes.

pĕt^{a}ri-kā̃g^{ü}r^{ü} प्यत॒रि-काँग॒रॗ । **श्राद्धाहगणनापत्त्रम्** f. the ancestor-brazier, a name given to the paper on which a family priest who conducts the libation-ceremonies keeps a record of the family ancestors. **-nĕmȧt^{i} -न्यमॅति** । **पितृगणनिमित्तम्** adv. for the sake of the manes (e.g. a libation).

pitru पितृ m. a deceased ancestor, i.q. **pĕtur,** q.v. in **pitrulūkh** deceased ancestors (Rām. 311).

piṭāra पिटार । **पिटकः** m. a large kind of covered basket, a portmanteau (K.Pr. 189).

pĩt^{a}r पीँत॒र् or **pīnt^{a}r पींत॒र्** or **पीन्त॒र्** । **अत्यल्पमात्त्रा** f. a very little of anything, a tiny piece (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small. Cf. **pĩth, pĩtur^{u}, pĩtsh, pyū̃t^{u}.**

pitur 2 पितुर् or **pitur^{u} 1 पितुरु** । **सपिण्डः** m. (pl. nom. **pitar पितर्** (Rām. 311); **pit^{ȧ}r^{i} पितॅ॒रि** (K. 541); f. **pitarĕ̃ñ^{ü} पितर्यँञ्ॗ**), a near kinsman by blood, a cousin (mutual hostility is considered usual between kinsfolk) (cf. **öshor^{u}-p°,** p. 49*b*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 144, wrongly translated 'father'; Rām. 1038, fem.; K.Pr. 119, 130, 171). **—gutur^{u} —गुतुरु** । **सपिण्डवर्ग्यः** m. belonging to the same (or to a certain) lineage (by blood-kinship).

pit^{ȧ}r^{i}-bŏḍ^{u} पितॅ॒रि-ब्वँडु । **सगोत्त्रकर्मव्यापारः** m. the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity, abuse, and quarrelling between relations over an inheritance or the like (Gr.Gr. 144, where it is wrongly translated 'fatherhood'); similar conduct between persons who are not related. **-hĕḍun -ह्यडुन्** । **सगोत्त्रोपहासः** m. family ridicule, i.e. when the members of the same kin ridicule one another for the slightest mistake. **-hasad -हसद्** । **सगोत्त्रविद्वेषः** m. quarrelling between kinsfolk, family quarrels, backbiting among relations. **-küṭ^{ü} -कॅटॗ** । **सगोत्त्रतनया** f. a daughter of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility). **-kaṭh -कठ्** । **सगोत्त्रपुत्त्रः** (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of one of one's kinsfolk (when spoken of with hostility). **-phash -फश्** । **सगोत्त्रकर्तृकबाधा** m. a storm of the kinsfolk, harassment caused (to a person) by his blood relations. **-r^{a}sh -र॒श्** । **सगोत्त्रद्वेषः** f. the natural mutual enmity between kinsfolk. **-tôn^{u} -तोनु** । **सगोत्त्रव्यापारः** m. the mutual conduct of kinsfolk, i.e. the enmity and hostility which naturally exists between them; so **pitarĕ̃ñi-tôn^{u} पितर्यँञि-तोनु**, with same meaning (Rām. 1778).

pitur^{u} 2 पितुरु adj. (f. **pit^{ü}r^{ü} पितॖरॗ** or **pit^{a}r पित॒र्**), of, belonging to, or related through a paternal uncle (**pẹ̆th^{a}r** or **pẹ̆t^{a}r**); a paternal cousin (K. 536). Used in the following, and similar, compounds expressing relationship:— **—bēma —बेम** । **पितृव्यजाधवः** m. the husband of the daughter of a paternal uncle, the husband of a cousin on the father's side. **—bāpath^{a}r —बापथ॒र्** । **पैतृव्यपुत्त्रः** m. the son of a cousin on the father's side, a first cousin once removed on that side. **—bôy^{u} —बोयु** । **पैतृव्यः** m. the brother on the side of a paternal uncle, i.e. a male first cousin on the father's side (El. *pitarboi*) (Gr.Gr. 133). **—dryuy^{u} —द्र्युयु** । **भर्तृपैतृव्यः** m. a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. **—dyārath^{a}r —द्यारथ॒र्** । **धवपैतृव्यपुत्त्रः** m. the son of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (male) on the father's side. **—zömiyĕ —ज़ॊमिय** । **भर्तृपितृव्यजामाता** m. the husband of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pit^{ü}r^{ü} bĕ̃ñĕ पितॖरॗ ब्यञ or **pit^{a}r bĕ̃ñĕ पित॒र् ब्यञ** । **पितृव्यसुता** f. a first cousin (female) on the father's side (El. *pitarbinyi*) (Gr.Gr. 133). **—bāw^{a}za —बाव॒ज़** । **पैतृव्यसुता** f. the daughter of a first cousin on the father's side. **—bȧy^{i}-(or böy^{i}-)kākañ —बॅयि-(बॊयि-)काकञ्** । **पैतृव्यपत्नी** f. the wife of a first cousin on the father's side (Gr.Gr. 133 *pit^{a}r böy^{i}-*). **—dr^{a}kākañ** or **—drikākañ —द्र॒(द्रि)काकञ्** । **भर्तृपैतृव्यपत्नी** f. the wife of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. **—dyār^{a}za —द्यार॒ज़** । **भर्तृपैतृव्यजा** f. the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin on the father's side. **—zām —ज़ाम्** । **भर्तृपितृव्यात्मजा** (sg. dat. **—zöm^{ü} —ज़ॊमॗ** or **—zōm^{ü} —ज़ोमॗ**), a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side. **—zöm^{i}za —ज़ॊमिज़** । **भर्तृपितृव्यजात्मजा** f. the daughter of a (woman's) husband's first cousin (female) on the father's side.

pĩtur^{u} पीँतुरु or **pīntur^{u} पींतुरु** or **पीन्तुरु** । **अत्यल्पमात्त्रः** m. (sg. dat. **pĩtaras पीँतरस्**), a very little of anything, a tiny bit (the size of a piece snipped off a finger-nail), anything very small (generally used —°, the first member of the compound being the article, a small piece of which is referred to). Cf. **pĩth, pĩt^{a}r, pĩtsh,** and **pyū̃t^{u}.**

pŏt^{a}r प्वत॒र्, see **प्वथ॒र्**.

pŏṭôr^{u} प्वटोरु, see **paṭôr^{u}.**

pŏtur प्वतुर् adj. (f. **pọ̆t^{ü}r^{ü} प्वँतॖरॗ**), one of the forms which **pọ̆th^{a}r** (q.v.) takes when used as an adj. at the end of a compound, as in **pöntsa-pŏtur,** possessing five sons, see p. 743*a*, l. 30. Cf. **pọ̆th^{o}r^{u}.**

pŏṭür^{ü} प्वटॖरॗ । **गुदान्तविशेषः** f. a certain part of the anus, described as above it, and ring-formed.

pôtur^{u} 1 पोतुरु । (तुलादेः) पात्रम् m. the pan of a pair of scales (cf. **hāyĕkh-p°**, p. 364*a*, l. 45).

pôtur^{u} 2 पोतुरु । अरित्रम, ह्रेषुकदण्डः (sg. dat. **pöt^{a}ris** पांतरिस्), an oar (for rowing) (it is paddle-shaped, with a round or heart-shaped blade); the wooden part of the Kāshmīrī spade (consisting of a long handle with wooden block at one end, on which the foot is pressed in the act of digging, and into the lower end of which the iron blade is fixed) (cf. **liwañĕ-p°**, p. 542*a*, l. 10). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । संचालनम् m.inf. to ply an oar, to row a boat; met. to keep a business vigorously going.

pöt^{a}ri-ṭŏngur^{u} पांतरि-ट्वंगुरु । खनित्रविशेषः m. a kind of spade with a wide blade (used for planting vegetables).

pöt^{a}r पांतर् । पात्रम m. (sg. dat. **pötras** पांत्रस्), a cup, platter (for eating) (of earthenware or metal) (cf. **gŏ̄ḍa-p°**, p. 277*a*, l. 50, and **pāth^{a}r** and **pöth^{a}r**).

pötra-mēl पांतर-मेल् । पात्रसंयोगः m. 'union in dishes', eating together from the same platter or similar platters (e.g. owing to relationship, friendship, or common office); met. living together, partnership in earnings. **—mēlun** —मेलुन् । सहपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. to unite in dishes, as ab. **—milawan** —मिलवन् । सग्धिः f. union in dishes, eating from the same dish or at the same feast; met. communion of business or employment. **-pūz** -पूज़् or **-pūzā** -पूज़ा । सम्यग्भोजनम् f. 'dish-worship'; to give a feast of many dishes filled with varied food. **-ʦāl** -त्साल् । उच्छिष्टपात्रोत्थापनम् f. (after the conclusion of a feast) the carrying away of the dirty dishes and cleaning them; the remains of an offering (Rām. 612).

pötür^{ü} पांतॖरॖ । शिलाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **pöt^{a}rĕ** पांतर्य), a kind of stone, described as occurring in large smooth slabs, used for paving temple sanctuaries and the like.

pöt^{a}rĕ-büṭh^{ü} पांतर्य-बंठू । शिलाविशेषकूलम् f. a mound (in the lowland below a mountain) which has an outcrop of this stone. **-kān** -कान् । शिलाविशेषखनिः f. (sg. dat. **-kōñ^{ü}** -कांञ्जू), a quarry of this stone. **-küñ^{ü}** -कंञ्जू । मृदुशिलाविशेषः f. a slab of this stone.

pöt^{a}ri-ā̆gun पांतरि-आँगुन् । आस्तृतविशालशिलचत्वरम m. (sg. dat. **-ā̆ganas** -आँगनस्), a courtyard paved with slabs of this stone.

putur^{u} पुतुरु । पौत्रः m. the son of a son, (a man or woman's) grandson in the male line (Rām. 611; K. 5, 763). So **par-putur^{u}**, a great grandson, p. 751*b*, l. 5.

put^{a}r^{i}-nŏsh पुतंरि-न्वश् । पौत्रस्त्री f. such a grandson's wife (K. 832). **-sọñ^{u}** -स्वंञु । पौत्र(पौत्री)श्वशुरः m. the father-in-law of a son's son or daughter, a grandson's or grand-daughter's father-in-law. **-sŏñĕñ** -स्वञ्ञ् । पौत्र(पौत्री)श्वश्रूः the mother-in-law of a son's son or daughter, a grandson's or grand-daughter's mother-in-law. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । पौत्रकुटुम्बयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has grandsons, a person who has descendants in the male line for at least two generations.

put^{ü}r^{ü} पुतंरॖ । पौत्री f. a son's daughter, a grand-daughter in the male line (a great-grand-daughter is **par-p°**, q.v., p. 751*b*, l. 6).

patraj m. leaves of the *Cinnamomum albiflorum* (El.). Cf. **paṭ^{a}r 2.**

paṭrakh पंत्रख् in **paṭrakh-wor^{u}** पंत्रख्-वंरु । पूपविशेषः m. a kind of thin round cake of wheat-flour cooked in clarified butter, esp. used in religious offerings.

pitrulūkh पितृलूख्, see **pitru.**

paṭran पंत्रन्, see **paṭh^{a}r 1.**

paṭa-rönī पट-रांनी, see **paṭa.**

pĕtaran प्यतरन् । पालना f. (sg. dat. **pĕtarüñ^{ü}** प्यतरंञ्जू), protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering (children, a family, a flock, something entrusted, and so on); maintaining, carrying on, keeping up (a business or occupation made over to one by someone else).

pĕtarun प्यतरुन् or **pĕtarāwun** प्यतरावुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕtor^{u}** प्यतंरु), to protect, guard, nourish, cherish, foster (children, a family, a herd of cattle, something entrusted, or the like) (Rām. 1589); to maintain, carry on, keep up (some business or occupation made over to one's charge), to undertake a responsibility (esp. of some difficult or impossible duty) (L.V. 61). **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । बलात्पालनविषयीभवनम् m.inf. a responsibility (for guarding (Rām. 981) or fostering, or for carrying on any duty) to fall upon, or be thrust upon, a person (H. ii, 5).

pĕtor^{u}-mot^{u} प्यतंरु-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. **pĕtür^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** प्यतंरॖ-मंचू), guarded, fostered, taken care of; (some difficult or impossible duty) for which (a person) is responsible, carried on.

pĕtaran-wôl^{u} प्यतरन्-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who protects, one who guards; one who carries on, or is responsible for, some duty.

piṭ^{a}ran पिट्रन् । परिदेवयनम् f. (sg. dat. **piṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü}** पिट्रंञ्जू), rendering a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.).

piṭ^{a}run पिट्रुन् । परिदेवयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piṭ^{o}r^{u}** पिटंरु), to render a person miserable (e.g. by causing loss, hindering, opposition, etc.). **piṭ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** पिटंरु-मंतु । परिदेवितः perf. part. (f. **piṭ^{ü}r^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** पिटंरॖ-मंचू), rendered miserable, as ab.

pīṭ^{a}run पीट्रुन् । विलम्बनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pīṭ^{o}r^{u} पीटंरु**), to worry (a person) by delay, to delay the performance of any urgent work. **pīṭ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} पीटंरु-मंतु । विलम्बिन खेदितः** perf. part. (f. **pīṭ^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} पीटंरू-मंच़ू**), worried by delay (caused by someone employed in some urgent work).

pitarĕñ^{ü} पितर्यंञ्जू, see **pitur 2**; **pitarĕñi-tôn^{u} पितर्यञ्जि-तोनु** (Rām. 1778), see **pit^{a}r^{i}-tôn^{u}** (p. 803*a*, l. 48).

pīṭarĕñ पीटर्यञ् । समीक्षया खेदकर्त्री, खेदाप्तिः f. one who harasses another by delay in the performance of some urgent work; the being harassed, as ab.

paṭras पंत्रस्, see **paṭh^{a}r 1.**

pitruth पित्रुथ् । सगोत्रता m. (sg. dat. **pitratas पित्रतस्**), blood kinship (usually characterized by mutual hostility felt by the members) (Gr.Gr. *pituruth*, wrongly translated 'fatherhood', 144); the hostility usually felt between such kinsfolk. Cf. **pitur 2.**

pĕtarawun^{u} प्यतरवुनु । पालयन् n.ag. (f. **pĕtaravüñ^{ü} प्यतरवंञ्जू**), one who protects, guards, cherishes; one on whom the responsibility for performing some difficult work lies.

pĕtarāwun प्यतरावुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕtarôw^{u} प्यतरोवु**), i.q. **pĕtarun,** q.v. —**pyon^{u}** —**प्यंनु । अनिच्छुत्वे पालनापातः** m.inf., i.q. **pĕtarun pyon^{u},** s.v. **pĕtarun,** q.v.

pĕtarôw^{u}-mot^{u} प्यतरोवु-मंतु । पालितः perf. part. (f. **pĕtaröv^{ü}-müts^{ü} प्यतरांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **pĕtor^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **pĕtarun,** q.v.

pĕtarāwan-wôl^{u} प्यतरावन्-वोलु । पालयिता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), i.q. **pĕtaran-wôl^{u},** s.v. **pĕtarun,** q.v.

piṭ^{a}rāwun पिट्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **piṭ^{a}rôw^{u} पिट्रोवु**), to cause to lament (cf. **piṭun**).

pĕtarāwawun^{u} प्यतराववुनु । पालनसमर्थः n.ag. (f. **pĕtarāwavüñ^{ü} प्यतराववंञ्जू**), i.q. **pĕtarawun^{u},** q.v.

paṭās पटास् । अनुकरणशब्दः m. onomat. the noise of something falling from a height into mud or water, splash, flop. Cf. **pŏṭās.**

patis (? spelling and gend.) *Aconitum heterophyllum*, i.q. **nar-māda,** p. 646*b*, l. 14, q.v. (L. 74).

paṭös^{i} पटांसि । तक्षोपकरणविशेषः f. a certain carpenter's tool used for carving patterns on a board. Cf. **paṭök^{i}, paṭākh,** and **pŏṭös^{i}.**

pāṭös^{i} पाटांसि in **pāṭös^{i} gatshun पाटांसि गछुन् । नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become gradually dissipated (of property, reputation, etc., which should be gradually amassed).

pĕtis प्यतिस्, see **pyot^{u}.**

pŏṭās प्वटास् । शब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. a flop, a slapping sound, e.g. caused by a flat object falling from a height on mud or soft ground, or by a slap on the naked shoulder. Cf. **paṭās.**

pŏṭös^{i} प्वटांसि । लेपाहननायुधम् f. a tool employed by plasterers for slapping and smoothing plaster which has been applied to a wall. Cf. **paṭök^{i}, paṭākh,** and **paṭös^{i}.**

pŏtus प्वतुस् or **potus पंतुस्** in **pŏtus** (or **potus**) **path प्वतुस् (पंतुस्) पथ् । अनुक्रमेण, अन्वेकैकम्, पुनःपुनः** adv. one after the other, in regular succession; again and again, repeatedly.

pātashāh पातशाह् or **pātashĕh पातशह्** (= پادشاه, پادشه) m. (the same as **pādshāh,** q.v.), a king (**pātashāh,** H. ii, 8, 10, 11; iii, 1–8; v, 7, 9, 11, etc.; **pātashĕh,** H. ii, 5, 8, 9; xii, 5, 10–14, etc.). **-bāy -बाय्** f. a king's wife, a queen (H. viii, 1–4, 6, 11–13). **-kūr^{ü} -कूरू** or **-kūḍ^{ü} -कूडू** f. a king's daughter, a princess (H. v, 2, 5, 8–10; xii, 1, 2). **-zāda -ज़ाद** m. a king's son, a prince (H. viii, 3–5, 11).

pātashĕham पातशहम् = پادشاهم interj. my king! your majesty! (H. ii, 4; v, 9; viii, 2, 6–8, 10, 13; x, 2, 6, 12; xii, 3, 19, 23).

pātashöhī पातशांही (= پادشاهي) f. (the same as **pādshöhī** and **pāth^{a}shöhī,** qq.v.), royalty, sovereignty, the state or condition of a king (H. x, 2, 4, 9); a kingdom (H. x, 11; xii, 19). —**karüñ^{ü}** —**करंञ्जू** f.inf. to exercise sovereignty, rule (H. viii, 12; x, 4; xii, 26).

paṭṭū m. (El.), i.q. **poṭ^{u} 2.**

patav पतव्, see **patau.**

paṭāv पटाव् । पलायनम् m. running away secretly, absconding, decamping.

paitav पैतव् or **pötav पांतव्** (= پاتابه) **। जङ्घावरणवासः** f. 'puttees', a bandage for the legs on a journey, worn by both Hindūs and Musalmāns (cf. **pula-p^{o},** p. 730*b*, l. 21) (El. *paitawa*, L. 458, *patawa*). **paitavi-** (or **pötav-**)**hor^{u} पैतवि-(पांतव्-)हरु । जङ्घावृतिवासोयुग्मम्** m. a pair of 'puttees' (one for each leg). **-khŏr -ख्वर्** or **-khōr -खोर् । एकमात्रजङ्घाबन्धनवासः** m. a single puttee (for one leg).

pitāwul पितावुल् m. the blood-stone (El.).

patav-lākan पतव्-लाकन्, see **patau.**

paṭawun^{u} पटवुनु । प्राप्यः n.ag. (f. **paṭavüñ^{ü} पटवंञ्जू**), that which can be achieved, feasible, easy.

paṭāwun पटावुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **paṭôw^{u} पटोवु**), to run away secretly, abscond, decamp (this verb is treated as transitive).

piṭawun^{u} पिटवुनु । परिदेवने प्रवृत्तः n.ag. (f. **piṭavüñ^{ü} पिटवंञ्जू**), one who laments, one who bewails.

paṭwörī पट्वांरी m. an official belonging to a village, whose duty it is to keep an account of the various crops reared by the villagers (El.; L. 400, 404, 426, 435). *Cf.* **paṭhwör^{i}**.

pativrath पतिव्रथ । पतिव्रता f. (sg. dat. **pativrati पतिव्रति**), a devoted, faithful, and loyal wife (Śiv. 668; K. 1080, 1168).

patyum^{u} पत्युम् । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **patim^{ü} पतिमू**), posterior, hindermost (cf. **ami-p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 152; Rām. 13, 570; K. 187); latter, last, last of all (El. also *patum*; Gr.M.; H. v, 8; K.Pr. 167); that which is past and done with, former, of olden time (Śiv. 425, 437, 1756; Rām. 1693). **—brūṭhyum^{u} —ब्रूँठ्युम् । पूर्वापरः** adj. (f. **patim^{ü} brūṭhim^{ü} पतिमू ब्रूँठिमू**), last and first, prior and subsequent, preceding and following; hence, met. the whole (from first to last). **—pahar —पहर । अपररात्रः** m. the last watch (of the night), the watch before dawn (Gr.Gr. 157; Śiv. 628, 1712; K.Pr. 176). **—sāth —साथ** m. the final moment, the last time, the hour of death.

patim paharuk^{u} पतिम पहरुकु । रात्र्यन्तिमयामसंबन्धी adj. (f. **—paharüc^{ü} —पहरुचू**), of, or belonging to, the last watch of the night. **—paharan —पहरन । रात्रिपश्चिमयामे** adv. at the time of the last watch of the night, at, in, or during the last watch of the night (Gr.Gr. 157). **—paharan bög^{i}** (or **bögin**) **—पहरन बांगि** (**बांगिन**) **। प्रायो रात्रिपश्चिमयामे** adv. at about the last watch of the night. **—paharas —पहरस । रात्र्यन्तिमयामे** adv. at, in, or during the last watch of the night (K. 969). **—paharas bög^{i}** (or **bögin**) **—पहरस बांगि** (**बांगिन**) **। प्रायो रात्र्यन्तिमयामकाले** adv. at or in about the last watch of the night.

patim^{i} dŏh yin^{i} पतिमि द्वह यिनि । अन्तकालावस्थाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the last days to come, the time of a person's death to approach (Śiv. 594, Rām. 1326). **—pör^{i} —पांरि** adv. in behind, from behind (Gr.Gr. 160). **-sond^{u} -संन्दु । पाश्चात्य-(आनन्तरिक-)संबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü} -संज़ू**), of, or belonging to, what is behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pát^{i}mĕn - hond^{u} पंतिम्यन - हंन्दु । आनन्तर्याणां (**पाश्चात्यानां**) **संबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, those things that are behind (whether animate or inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

pát^{i}myuk^{u} पंतिम्युकु । पाश्चात्यसंबन्धी adj. (f. **pát^{i}mic^{ü} पंतिमिचू**), of, or belonging to, what is behind (esp. when inanimate); of, or belonging to, what is subsequent (as ab.).

paṭyini, see **paṭiñ**.

pāṭyuw^{u} पाट्युवु । कौशेयमयः adj. (**pāṭiv^{ü} पाटिवू**), made of silk, silken. *Cf.* **pöṭ^{u}**.

pāts पाँत्स, see **pānts**.

pēts^{a} प्यत्सु । मारमतृणविशेषः f. a certain tall strong reed, or rush, growing in the Kashmir lakes, of which matting is made (El.), the reed-mace (*Typha* sp.). A sweetmeat is made of its pollen (see **dal-nābad**, p. 210*a*, l. 5). According to El. it is *Typha angustifolia* and *T. latifolia* (W. 139; L. 68, 72, 345; Śiv. 1806; K.Pr. 5, 7, 71).

pētsi-bȯd^{u} प्यत्सि-बुंडु । तृणविशेषसमुच्चयबन्धः m. a bundle of these reeds (as much as can be grasped at one time in the hand). **-bani hyon^{u} -बनि ह्योनु । तृणराशिदाहः** m.inf. (fire) to seize on a stack of reeds, a stack of reeds to take fire; met. to be parched with thirst. **-ḍal -डल । तृणविशेषप्रभवदेशम्** m. a reed lake, a lake in which this reed grows. **-kalam -कलम । तृणविशेषखण्डः** m. a stem of this reed. **-kán -कान । तृणभेदोद्भववाणविशेषः** m. an arrow-like stem of this reed (Śiv. 353). **-kön^{u} 1 -कोनु । तृणविशेषलता** m. a single plant or stem of this reed (**kön^{u} 2**). **-kön^{u} 2 -कोनु । तृणाच्छादनशिल्पी** m. a reed mat maker (**kön^{u} 3**). **-kȫn^{ü} -कांनू । मारमतृणभेदसमुदायः** f. a small bundle of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 163). **-késur^{u} -कसुरु । मारमतृणभेदपुष्पकोदविशेषः** m. the stamens (and, hence, the pollen) of the flower of this reed. **-laḍur -लड़ुर । तृणविशेषगुल्मिका** m. (sg. dat. **-laḍaras -लड़रस**), the edible soft inside portion of the root of this reed. **-lür^{ü} -लंरू । तृणविशेषमयी कुटी** f. a hut made of reed mats plastered with mud; a hut with a mat roof. **-lów^{u} -लोवु । ग्रथिततृणविशेषसमुदायः** m. a wisp of these reeds (ready for weaving). **-mönd^{ü} -मंडू । तृणविशेषमयोपधानम्** f. the root of this reed; a pillow or cushion woven of this reed. **-nambal -नंबल । तृणविशेषोद्भवसरोविशेषः** f. a marsh in which this reed grows. **-nār -नार । तृणविशेषाग्निः** m. a fire of these reeds. **-nör^{ü} -नांरू । तृणविशेषोत्पत्तिदीर्घसारमदेशम्** f. a long narrow canal-like lake, in which these reeds grow. **-pahör^{ü} -पहांरू । तृणाच्छादनकुटी** f. a mud hut with a reed-mat roof. **-patsh -पत्श । तृणमयपटलम्** m. a mat roof. **-posh^{u} -पंशु । तृणविशेषपटलः** adj. (f. **-püsh^{ü} -पंशू**), furnished with a reed-mat roof. **-raz -रज़ । मारमतृणमयी रज्जुः** f. a rope made of these reeds (useful as a well-rope). **-tul^{u} -तुलु । मारमतृणभेदैककाण्डम्, तृणसमूहः** m. a single stalk or piece of this reed (K.Pr. 125); a small amount of these reeds (cf. Gr.Gr. 164).

pots^{u} पंत्सु m. trust, confidence, i.q. **patsh**, q.v., used —* as in **māla-p°**, p. 565*a*, l. 29; **mana-p°**, p. 572*a*, l. 35.

pȫts पाँत्स, see **pānts**.

putsa पुच़ (cf. **pū̃tshī** and **putsanun**) in the following:—
putsa-pār पुच़-पार् । नखैः खण्डशो विधानम् m. tearing or plucking to pieces (esp. with the finger-nails) (e.g. a piece of cloth or paper, or a flower nipped to pieces, as when this is done for the purpose of collecting the nipped off leaves). **-putsa -पुच़ । नखैश्छेदनम्** m. tearing into tiny pieces, as ab.

pūts^{ü} 1 पूच़ू, see **pūt^{u}.**

pūts^{ü} 2 पूच़ू । स्त्रीणां शिरोवसनविशेषः f. a long piece of cotton cloth thrown over the head and allowed to fall down the back of Musalmān women, the ordinary veil worn by Kāshmīrī females (cf. **kōra-p°**, p. 466*b*, l. 27) (El. *púts*, K.Pr. 169); met. **prā̃ni pūtsi,** adv. in the ancient manner, see p. 762*a*, l. 12.

pūtsa-rād पूच़-राद् or **pūtsi-rād पूच़ि-राद् । स्त्रीशिरोवस्त्रयुग्मम्** m. a veil-length (the veil is made of two long strips sown together side by side). **-wôwur^{u} -वोवुरु । स्त्रीशिरःपटविक्रयी** m. a seller, or maker for sale, of these veils.

pūtsi-bod^{u} पूच़ि-बंदु । शिरःपटावृतिविशेषः m. 'a veil-bundle', a particular way of wearing this veil rolled up. **-püṭ^{ü} -पंटू । स्त्रीशिरःपटार्धभागः** f. one half of such a veil, one of the two strips that form it. **-rād -राद् । स्त्रीशिरःपटयुग्मम्** m. see **pūtsa-rād,** ab.

pū̃ts^{ü} पूँच़ू, see **pōth.**

patsh पछ़् । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **patshi पछ़ि** (see also **pọ̆tsh^{u} 1** and **2**) although the corresponding verb is **patsun,** q.v.; cf. **pots^{u}**), trust, confidence, faith, reliance, assurance, belief (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 61*b*, l. 38; **bōla-p°**, p. 105*a*, l. 21; **banda-p°**, p. 111*a*, l. 38; **māla-p°**, p. 565*a*, l. 23; **mana-p°**, p. 572*a*, l. 37) (Gr.Gr. 126; Gr.M.; Śiv. 309, 841, 1312; K. 10); commercial credit (L. 459); respect, credit (K.Pr. 13). **—anüñ^{ü} —अनंञू । विश्वासोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause belief, convince (Śiv. 795, 1226, 1307; Rām. 1599). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञू । विश्वासविधानम्** f.inf. to rely (on), trust (in), confide (in), believe, depend (on). **—niñ^{ü} —निञू** f.inf. to trust (El.). **—thavüñ^{ü} —थवंञू** or **—thāvüñ^{ü} —थावंञू । विश्वासधारणम्** f.inf. (rightly or wrongly) to believe in, have faith in the existence of (something not evident), to be assured, certain (Gr.M.); to rely (upon), have trust (in) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1873). **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञू** f.inf. trust to come (to a person, dat.), as in **kas yiyihē patsh,** who would believe? (K. 175, K.Pr. 85). **-yĕtsh -यछ़् । विश्वासातिशयः** f. trust and affection, i.e. complete trust (in), excessive trust in (cf. Śiv. 1071, **yitshi patshi sān**; so K. 10, **yĕtshi-patshi-sost^{u}**, full of affection and trust; K. 1002, 1036, 1044). **-yĕtsh anüñ^{ü} -यछ़् अनंञू । दृढविश्वासोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause complete trust (in). **—yiwawun^{u} —यिववुनु । सविश्वासोत्पत्ति** adv. in such a manner as to cause trust, persuasively.

patsha-dar पछ़-दर् । विश्वासाश्रयः m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest.

patshi-dar पछ़ि-दर् । विश्वासी m. (f. **-dariñ -दरिञ्**), one who is the object of trust, trustworthy, to be depended upon, honourable, honest; trustful, confiding, suspicionless. **patshi-wôl^{u} पछ़ि-वोलु । विश्वासी** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), trustful, confiding.

pā̃tsh पाँछ़्, pō̃tsh पाँछ़्, see **pānts.**

pitsh पिछ़् । संतापः(दाहः) f. (sg. dat. **pitshi पिछ़ि**), the pain of being scalded by boiling water, scalding; cf. **pyuth^{u}.** **—tshunüñ^{ü} —छुनंञू । दाहोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to scald (a person); met. to distress a person by disgraceful abuse, by vile conduct, or the like. **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यंञू । दाहोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. scalding to fall (on a person), to be scalded; met. to be distressed by another's disgraceful abuse, vile conduct, or the like.

pī̃tsh पीँछ़् or **pīntsh पींछ़् । अत्यल्पमात्रा** f. (sg. dat. **pī̃tsi पीँच़ि**), very little of anything (esp. food), a tiny piece, something very small. Cf. **pī̃th, pyū̃t^{u}, pī̃t^{a}r, pī̃tur^{u}.**

pī̃tsa-köñ^{ü} पीँच़-कांञू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small bird, described as flying very high, and with a long acute call (K.Pr. 42, translated 'a small-eyed man'). **-wād -वाद् । मात्रिकः** m. very little (of anything), a minute piece, mere trace.

pī̃tsi phaṭun पीँच़ि फटुन् । मात्राप्त्या मदाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to burst for a trifle, to be filled with pride on receiving something very small or trifling. **—pī̃tsi —पीँच़ि । अल्पाल्पशः** adv. tiny bit by tiny bit, scrap by scrap.

pọ̆tsh^{u} 1 प्वंछ़ु or **potsh^{u} 1 पंछ़ु** or **putsh^{u} पुछ़ु । पुच्छः, प्रान्तभागः** m. (sg. abl. **patshi पछ़ि**, see also **patsh**) the tail (of a beast or bird); the fringed edge or end of a shawl, turban, or the like (cf. **dastār-pọ̆tsh^{u},** p. 256*b*, l. 28; **lō̃gi-potsh^{u},** p. 512*a*, l. 6; **pöṭ^{i}-p°,** p. 790*a*, l. 12; **pŏtshur^{u}** and **pŏtsh^{ü}r^{ü}**); used —° as a kind of diminutive to indicate something short and stumpy. In this use it is sometimes spelt **puch^{u} पुछु** (cf. **shrāka-putsh^{u},** a penknife, compared with **shrākh** (q.v.), a large knife).

pọ̆tsh^{u} 2 प्वंछ़ु or **potsh^{u} 2 पंछ़ु । अतिथिः** m. (sg. abl. **patshi पछ़ि**, see also **patsh**), a guest (cf. **gör^{i}-pọ̆tsh^{u},** p. 298*a*, l. 43) (El. *pauts*; L. 460, *puts*; Śiv. 1837). **—lọ̆tsh^{u} —ल्वंछ़ु । अतिथ्यादिजनः** m. guests and the like, i.e. guests and other persons who deserve similar honour.

pȧtsh^{i}-bāy पंछ़ि-बाय् । अतिथिस्त्री f. a female guest, a lady guest. **pȧtsh^{i}-pūzā** पंछ़ि-पूज़ा । अतिथिसत्कारः f. the honour paid to a guest, the welcome given to a guest.

potsh^{u} 3 पंछ़ु । फेनः m. foam, froth (cf. **añema-p°**, p. 37*b*, l. 12).

pôtsh^{u} 1 पोछ़ु । कार्पासचोलम् m. the **phĕran** (q.v.), or long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs, when made of cotton cloth is called **pôtsh^{u}**. When made of woollen stuff, it is called **lôch^{u}**, q.v. Sometimes a **pôtsh^{u}** is worn, like a shift, next the skin, with a **lôch^{u}** over it (cf. **marda-p°**, p. 589*b*, l. 33) (K.Pr. 42, 180, 181).

pötsh^{i}-dĕlur पांछ़ि-द्यलुर् । जीर्णसूक्ष्मकार्पासवस्त्रम् m. 'a bit of bark of a shift', an old worn out **pôtsh^{u}**, too small for the wearer. **-züṭ^{ü}** -ज़ंटू । छिन्नकार्पासवस्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), a ragged **pôtsh^{u}**.

pôtsh^{u} 2 पोछ़ु adj. scared, easily frightened, used in the following:— **—bukur^{u}** —बुकुरु । मन्दशीलः adj. a scared face, one who owing to his laziness and stupidity in work is an object of frequent scolding, etc.; one who is full of timidity (e.g. one who is scared merely when addressed in a loud voice).

pötsh^{i}-bukur^{u} पांछ़ि-बुकुरु । मन्दमुखः m., i.q. **pôtsh^{u}-bukur^{u}**, ab. **-buth^{u}** -बुथु । मन्दस्वभावः m., id.

pö̃tsh पाँछ़्, see **pānts**.

putsh पुछ़् । (सूत्रादि-)गुच्छः m. (sg. dat. **putsas** पुच़स्), a ball of thread, or the like, as wound up on a spinning-wheel.

putsh^{i} पुछ़ि, see **putshy**.

pü̃tshī पूँछ़ी in **pü̃tshī karȧn^{i}** पूँछ़ी करंनि । क्षुद्रखण्डशो विधानम् m.pl.inf. to break or smash (some hard substance) into little pieces. Cf. **putsa**.

pūtshu, see **pūnts^{a}h**.

pü̃ts^{a}h पूँच़ह्, i.q. **pūnts^{a}h**, q.v. See also **ü̃ts^{a}h pü̃ts^{a}h**, p. 69*b*, l. 38, and **pawa-pü̃ts^{a}h pyon^{u}**, s.v. **pav**.

patshidār पछ़िदार । संभावितफलोद्भवः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **patshidārĕñ** पछ़िदार्यञ्), that in which one may have confidence, i.e. that which ultimately fulfils expectations (e.g. a cow bought when it is not in milk, but which in due course gives plentiful milk, or a piece of land in which seed is sown, and which ultimately bears a fine crop).

pȧtshil पंछ़िल् । आतिथ्यम् f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality.

pŏtsha-lôw^{u} प्वछ़-लोवु । श्वावित (मृगभेदः) m. a porcupine (so translated by Paṇḍits, equating it not only with Skt. *śvāvit*, but also with Hindī *sāhī*. It is believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its presence by a low growl); a fox (El. *potsalo*). Cf. **lōh** and **phĕ̃w**.

pȧtsh^{i}löz^{ü} पंछ़िलांज़ू । अतिथिवृत्तिः f. hospitable reception (of a guest), hospitality, entertainment (Gr.M.). **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू f.inf. to entertain, to show hospitality (Gr.M.). **pȧtsh^{i}lāzi** पंछ़िलाज़ि । आतिथ्यपूर्वकम् adv. hospitably.

pötsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} पांछ़ू-मंच़ू, see **pāthun**.

pĕtshur^{u} प्यछ़ुरु । पशुशफनखः m. the horny part of the hoof of a cow or the like; hence, the kick (of a cow) (K.Pr. 241).

pŏtshur^{u} प्वछ़ुरु । पुच्छः m. the stumpy tail of a sheep, goat, or the like. Cf. **pọtsh^{u} 1** and the next.

pŏtsh^{ü}r^{ü} प्वछ़ूरू । पुच्छः f. the long tail of a cow, horse, lion, or the like. Cf. **pọtsh^{u} 1,** and the preceding.

pötsh^{a}rāwun पांछ़रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pötsh^{a}rôw^{u}** पांछ़रोवु), to cause to come into existence (cf. **pāthanāwun,** which like **pötsh^{a}rāwun** is the causal of **pāthun,** q.v. The form **pötsh^{a}rāwun** is, however, unusual, Gr.Gr. 173).

patshta पछ़्त, see **patsun.**

pūtshuw^{u} पूँछ़ुवु, i.q. **pūntshuw^{u}.**

putshy पुछ़्य् or **putsh^{i}** पुछ़ि । कृते postpos. (governing abl., or the abl. of the gen.) for, for the sake of, on account of (according to IK. II, i, 63 it is not in frequent use) (cf. **ami-p°**, p. 55*a*, l. 8; **awa-p°**, p. 55*b*, l. 44; **kami-p°**, for what? why? Gr.M.; **kāmi-p°**, for (on) business, Gr.M.; **myāni-p°**, for me, Gr.M.; **shurĕn-murĕn-handi p°**, for (your) family, Gr.M.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 122, 584, 846, 1510, 1670; Rām. 2, 116, 765, 1073, 1361, 1458, 1649; K. 9, 642, 690, 775, 996). With the infinitive it indicates purpose, as in **karana-p°**, for the purpose of doing, in order to do; **wuchana-p°**, (desire) to see (Gr.M.).

pātsakh पाच़ख् । सुजरः m. (sg. dat. **pātsakas** पाच़कस्), (of food) easily digested, digestible; (of medicine) a digestive.

pö̃tsukh पाँच़ुख्, see **pöntsok^{u}.**

pī̃tsal पीँच़ल् । नस्तो बिन्दुप्रवहणविकृतियुक्तः adj. c.g. one who suffers from nasal catarrh, having a cold in the head. Cf. **pyū̃ts^{u}.**

potsalo, see **pŏtsha-lôw^{u}.**

pūtsal पूच़ल् । धृतशिरोवसनविशेषा adj. f. a woman who wears the kind of cloth called **pūtṣ^{ü}**, q.v.

pö̃tsam पाँच़म्, see **pöntsam.**

patsun पच़ुन् । विश्वसनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **pots^{u}** पंच़ु; 2 p.p. **patsōv** पच़ोव्; in K. 34 pol. impve. written **patsh-ta** पछ़्त), to trust, believe in, give credit to (e.g. trusting with a loan of money, or trusting a person by giving him authority, or by confiding to him a secret formula, or the like' (Gr.Gr. 204; L.V. 27, 104);

to believe in the existence of (anything, dat.), to believe that (anything, dat.) will come into existence, or happen (K. 34); to trust (a person), i.e. to trust that he will do no harm if allowed to live, to let a person live without danger to oneself (K. 559). —**prārun** —प्रारुन् । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to await the payment of a loan, to show patience or forbearance in such waiting; to wait patiently for the completion of some work; (in asking for a loan) to wait confidently for its being granted.

pots^{u}-mot^{u} पंच़ु-मंतु । विहितविश्वासः perf. part. (f. **püts$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** पंच़ू-मंच़ू), one who is trusted, as ab.

patsan-wôl^{u} पच़न्-वोलु । विश्वासविधाता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यञ्), one who trusts, as ab.; (when work to be done by another is delayed) one who is patient or forbearing in awaiting its accomplishment.

pātsun पाच़ुन् in **pātsun pyon^{u}** पाच़ुन् प्यंनु । हानिसंभवः m.inf. loss to be caused by insufficiency of materials (for any work). Cf. **pātsay.**

pētsān पेच़ान् (= پیچان) adj. c.g. twisting, winding, coiling. **mār-i-pētsān,** a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

pĕtsun प्यच़ुन् । निम्लोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **pĕtsyōv** प्यच़्योव्), (of fruit, vegetables, etc.), to become dried up, to become dry and sapless, to become desiccated (and unfit for eating, cooking, etc.). **pĕtsyō-mot^{u}** प्यच़्यो-मंतु । निम्लोचमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **pĕtsyē-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** प्यच़्ये-मंच़ू), become dried up, as ab.

putsan पुच़न् or (q.v.) **putsanan** पुच़नन् । खण्डशो भिन्नीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **putsün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$** पुच़ंञ्), the act of plucking or nipping a flower, or the like, to pieces (leaf by leaf, petal by petal, or the like; e.g. when collecting the leaves or petals).

putsanan पुच़नन् । खण्डशो भिन्नीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **putsanün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$** पुच़नंञ्), i.q. **putsan,** q.v.

putsanun पुच़नुन् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **putson^{u}** पुच़ंनु), to tear up, to pluck, or nip with the finger-nails, flowers (or anything similar) to pieces (e.g. when nipping off petals or leaves in order to collect them); cf. **putsa. putson^{u}-mot^{u}** पुच़ंनु-मंतु । खण्डशो विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **putsün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** पुच़ंञ्-मंच़ू), nipped to pieces, as ab.

putsanāwun पुच़नावुन् । खण्डशो विभेदनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **putsanôw^{u}** पुच़नोवु), i.q. **putsanun,** q.v. **putsanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** पुच़नोवु-मंतु । खण्डशो विभेदितः perf. part. (f. **putsanöv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** पुच़नांवू-मंच़ू), i.q. **putson^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **putsanun,** q.v.

patsath पच़थ् । विश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **patsüts$^{\ddot{u}}$** पच़ंचू), trust, confidence, belief (in a person, etc.).

pātsay पाच़य् । न्यूनता f. incompleteness, insufficiency, falling short of the desired result, or of the necessary quantity (for securing any result). Cf. **pātsun.**

pǖtsyum^{u} पूँच्युमु, i.q. **pūntsyum^{u},** q.v.

pav पव् । नदीमार्गः, अभ्यासः m. the navigable channel (marked or buoyed in a shallow lake or wide river) [cf. **hāra-pav,** a buoyed channel (required) in (the rainy month of) Hār (when ordinarily the lakes are full to overflowing and hence no marked channel is needed; hence, scarcity of water in that month, p. 344*a*, l. 8); **pot^{u}-pav,** p. 787*b*, l. 7; **sọ̆dra-p°,** s.v. **sọ̆d^{a}r**]; met. the practised or customary way of doing anything; practice, exercise, study, the making frequent use of anything, the acquirement of dexterity in using anything (cf. **ös-pav,** p. 46*b*, l. 16; **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 40; **khŏsh^{i}-p°,** p. 418*b*, l. 38; **khōw$^{\mathring{a}}$r^{i}-p°,** p. 425*b*, l. 12; **rōt-p°,** s.v. **rāth 1**; **röts$^{\ddot{u}}$-p°,** s.v. **rāth 2**); the frequent repetition of a thing, in order to fix it on the memory (cf. **kana-pav,** p. 448*a*, l. 29). —**pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । यथेष्टाप्तिः m.inf. the navigable channel to fall before one, i.e. to be found out and available; met. in some complicated or difficult operation, to succeed in one's intention.

pawa ḍalun पव डलुन् । अभ्यासान्निपातः m.inf. to be displaced from the navigable channel, to be compelled to leave the recognized channel (on account of some obstruction or the like, and to go by some other route); (in any action or occupation) to depart from one's familiar practice. **-nēr** -नेर् । नदीमार्गगतिः f. (of a boat) going along the (recognized) navigable channel. **-nör$^{\ddot{u}}$** -नांरू । महानद्यादिलघुपदवी f. a small narrow marked or buoyed navigable channel (as ab.). —**nērun** —नेरुन् । स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण गमनम् m.inf. to follow through and come out of such a recognized navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to achieve the result by following familiar practice. —**pakun** —पकुन् । स्वभ्यस्तमार्गेण प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to go along the established navigable channel; (in any action or occupation) to follow familiar and easy practice. **-pǖts^{a}h pyon^{u}** -पूँच़ह् प्यंनु । यथेष्टलब्धिः m.inf. the expected and intended (esp. when published beforehand) result to be achieved in any work.

pawuk^{u} पवुकु । स्वभ्यस्तः gen. adj. (f. **pavüc$^{\ddot{u}}$** पवंचू), of, or belonging to, a navigable channel, as ab.; (of any action or occupation) well practised, well learned; successfully carried out according to one's intention.

pāv 1 पाव् m. a foot, a leg, in **khara-pāv karān,** doing the legs of a centipede, i.e. in great haste (p. 407*b*, l. 8, q.v.).

pāv 2 पाव् m. a causing to fall, a felling, in **āv-pāv,** sudden death (p. 70*b*, l. 28).

pāv 3 पाव् । पादांशः, सेटकपादः, वितस्तिः, दारुकीलकविशेषः f. a quarter, the fourth part of anything (El. *páo*; W. 105, *pau*); a certain weight, a quarter of a *sēr*, i.e. about twenty tōlās or half a pound (a *sēr* being about two pounds) (Śiv. 1828; K.Pr. 28, 201, 224); a span, twelve finger-breadths, the length between the point of the extended thumb and the point of the extended little finger (cf. **atha-pāv,** p. 61*b*, l. 4); something (e.g. a piece of cloth or a piece of land) measuring a span; a kind of wooden peg used for fastening the wooden beams distributed through a brick wall in order to strengthen it. **pāv-nafrē** پاو نفری, a quarter unit of cultivators in Kāshmīrī revenue terminology, i.e. a bachelor entitled to one and a half acres of irrigated land (L. 402, *pao nafre*). See **naphar.**

pāwa-ganḍ पाव-गंड् । कीलकविशेषयोजना m. to fasten the pegs in the wooden beams, as ab. **—pāv karüñ^{ü} —पाव् करञू । कीलसंघातयोजना** f.inf. to fix peg upon peg, to fix a number of pegs, as ab.

pĕv 1 प्यव्, see **pyon^{u}.**

pĕv 2 प्यव् f. a falling, (as it were an avalanche) a great quantity, used —° as in **rana-pĕv,** an immense amount of cooking, s.v. **ran.**

pow^{u} पंवु । प्लीहा m. the spleen.

pôw^{u} 1 पोवु । सोपानम् m. a single step in a staircase, flight of steps, or the like (cf. **hēra-p°,** p. 345*b*, l. 8; **sām-p°,** s.v. **sām 1**) (Śiv. 61; K.Pr. 154).

pāvi पावि, sg. abl. used as adv., on or from a (high) step on a staircase; met. in a position relatively higher than someone or something else, exalted (cf. **bahali-p°,** p. 95*b*, l. 32). **—khasun —खसुन् । प्रोन्नतीभवनम्** m.inf. to climb on to a (high) step, to become exalted above one's fellows. **—pāvi wālun —पावि वालुन् । क्रमेणाधरीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring down (the staircase) step by step; to knock down (a house or the like) gradually from the top downwards; gradually to reduce a man (or something masculine) to misery, gradually to depress. **—pāvi wālüñ^{ü} —पावि वालञू । क्रमेणाधरीकरणम्** f.inf., id., but with a fem. object. **—wālun —वालुन् । अधस्पदीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring down a person from an exalted position. **—wasun —वसुन् । अधरीभवनम्** m.inf. to descend from (a high) step, to be brought down from an exalted position; to be reduced from prosperity or happiness to misery, to become depressed.

pöv^{i}-hēr पाॅवि-हेर् । निःश्रेणिविशेषः f. a step-ladder.

pôw^{u} 2 पोवु । शृङ्खलानिरोधकीलः m. the staple to which the last link of the chain of a door is applied before applying the padlock, a padlock-staple (cf. **hõkāli-p°,** p. 328*b*, l. 4); the eye (of a needle) (K.Pr. 190).

pôw^{u} 3 पोवु । पादसेटकमितः adj. (f. **pöv^{ü} पाॅवू**), measuring a quarter (of anything); weighing a quarter of a *sēr* (i.e. weighing half a pound) (cf. **ḍāy-p°,** p. 266*b*, l. 25; **pöntsa-p°,** p. 743*a*, l. 32); measuring a span (of twelve finger breadths) (cf. **ḍāy-p°,** p. 266*b*, l. 22); as subst., m. N. of a certain-sized jar (cf. **kānz-p°,** p. 460*a*, l. 3; **sọ̆dra-könz^{ü}-p°,** s.v. **sọ̆d^{a}r**) (K.Pr. 26). Cf. **pāv 3.**

pōw^{a}ca पोव्च । पार्श्वास्थिसमूहः f.pl. the ribs (of man or beast). **—kaḍañe —कडञ । अतिताडनम्** f.pl.inf. 'to tear out the ribs', to trounce or club a person unmercifully (esp. in the region of the ribs).

pōwal पोवल् । मुद्राविशेषः f. a small silver coin, worth two or four annas or thereabouts.

pawan पवन् । वायुः m. wind, moving air (Śiv. 983, 1825, 1869); the vital air, breath (L.V. 17, 25, 33, 37, 42; Śiv. 983, 1469, 1827, 1870; Rām. 9, 1659). **—sandyā —संद्या** f. N. of a sacred bathing place in Kashmīr, sacred to the goddess Saṁdhyā (Śiv. 1496).

pāwan पावन् । पवित्रकृत् m. purifying, purificatory, purifying from sin.

pāwun पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôw^{u} पोवु**), to cause to fall, to fell, to lay low, knock down (Gr.Gr. 23, 172; Śiv. 353, 1715; Rām. 340, 376, 707, 709, 1552; K. 693, 830; H. iii, 9; K.Pr. 201, 263); to cause to lie down, to cause to repose; to put down (on to or into anything) (cf. **atha p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 43) (Śiv. 1711, 1875); to cause to fall, to bring into existence, to cause to come into existence (cf. **bāj^{a}r pāv^{ü}ñ^{ü},** p. 98*a*, l. 24; **mal pāwun,** p. 564*a*, l. 16 (Śiv. 28, 1758; K. 552–3); **pushĕ p°,** p. 780*a*, l. 28; **shĕkh p°,** s.v. **shĕkh 2**); to let drop, let fall; **yād pāwun,** to cause memory to fall, to call to (a person's) memory (Śiv. 1002, 1822, 1909; Rām. 1630; H. vi, 11); **pathar p°,** to knock down to the ground, to fell (cf. p. 798*b*, l. 27) (Śiv. 1626). This verb is the causal form of **pyon^{u},** q.v.

pôw^{u}-mot^{u} पोवु-मतु । अधःपातितः perf. part. (f. **pöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} पाॅवू-मचू**), felled, knocked down.

pövith thawun पाॅविथ् थवुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to knock down and leave there, to bring low; to drop and abandon.

paivĕn पैव्यन् । पिण्डैक्यम् m. (a corruption of **paiwand,** q.v.), junction, connexion, intimate union, absolute oneness in bodily personality (Śiv. 643).

pĕwan प्यवन् f. (sg. dat. **pĕvüñü प्यवंञ्**), the act of falling, used —°, as in **rūda-p°**, s.v. **rūd**; **shīna-p°**, s.v. **shīn**.

pĕwān प्यवान्, see **pyonu**.

pĕwun प्यवुन् । भोजनपाकारम्भः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyowu प्यंवु**), to start preparations for cooking (lighting the stove and the like), to set the kitchen fire alight (K.Pr. 164).

pĕwan-vēla प्यवन्-वेल । पाकारम्भिकावसरः m. the time for beginning preparations for cooking, i.e. for lighting the cooking fire, etc., i.e. about an hour before sunset. **-wôlu -वोलु । अन्नपाकारम्भकृत्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), (m.) the man who lights the cooking fire, i.e. a cook; (f.) the eldest daughter-in-law or other female relative, who (for the sake of good luck) lights the cooking fire on festal occasions. **-vizü -विज़ू । पाकारम्भकालः** f., i.q. **-vēla**, ab. **-zang -ज़ंग् । पाकारम्भशाकुनिकम्** f. (at a wedding or similar festive occasions) the gift (of rice, money, etc.) made, for good luck, to the female member of the family who lights the cooking fire (e.g. given to the bride's father's sister or the like by the relations of the bridegroom).

piwun पिवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pyuwu पिवु**), to drink (noted only in L.V. 81).

paiwand पैवन्द् پیوند । वृक्षसंक्रमसंस्कारः m. junction, connexion (El.; Gr.M.); a joint, piece, patch; graft, grafting, budding (cf. **arra-p°**, p. 44*b*, l. 17; **barga-p°**, p. 120*a*, l. 44; **pirth-p°**, p. 770*a*, l. 1) (Śiv. 1573). Cf. **paivĕn**.

paiwand-dār पैवन्द्-दार् پیوند دار । क्षतसंकरसंस्कारः adj. c.g. (a stock to which a graft has been applied) grafted, budded.

paiwandi पैवंन्दि پیوندي । क्षतसंक्रान्तिवृक्षादिभवः adj. c.g. patched, pieced; grafted, engrafted (on to a stock); produced from, or borne by, a grafted tree.

pāwanāwun पावनावुन् । निपातनम् conj. 1 to cause to be felled (by a third party), to cause to be dropped (e.g. into a river or the like); to cause a loss (by a third party) in a business or the like (K.Pr. 87); to cause another to fall into prison or the like. **yād p°**, to cause memory to fall, to cause a person to remember, to call to another's memory (Śiv. 73, 1884).

pĕwanāwun प्यवनावुन् । पाकारम्भविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pĕwanôwu प्यवनोवु**), to cause preparations for food to be begun, to get the kitchen fire lighted.

pāwuru 1 पावुरु । लघुसद्म m. a small house, a (poor man's) cottage (cf. **lari-p°**, p. 531*b*, l. 11); an abode (K.Pr. 54, 111). **pāwari-han पावंरि-हन् । अतिक्षुद्रसद्म** f. a small cottage, a tiny cot.

pāwuru 2 पावुरु m. a sandal, a slipper (cf. **jūgi-p°**, p. 371*b*, l. 22).

pāvürü पावंरू or pāvürü पावंरू । आवरणम् f. surrounding on all sides, crowding (a person) in all directions (e.g. by a number of persons or, met., by calamities, etc.) (cf. **āwürü-p°**, p. 71*b*, l. 19); the being surrounded, as ab.

pivürü पिवंरू । पीतवर्णगैरिकभेदः f. a kind of yellow earth used for making colour-wash on walls, for painting, etc.

pavithar 1 पविथ्र् or pavithuru पविथुरु । पवित्रकम् m. a ring of the sacred grass called *darbha* (*Poa cynosuroides*) worn on the third, or ring-, finger by Hindūs at certain religious ceremonies.

pavithar 2 पविथ्र् । पूतः adj. c.g. pure, hallowed, holy (Gr.M. *pavitr*).

pĕwawunu 1 प्यववुनु । निपतन्, प्रथममुद्भवन् n.ag. (f. **pĕwawüñü प्यववंञ्**. This word is n.ag. of **pyonu**, q.v. (see Gr.Gr. 105), in all its senses, and esp. in the following:—) fallen down (from a high position to a lower one); that which falls (e.g. rain) (Śiv. 1309, K.Pr. 254); one who falls, i.e. who can be defeated in a combat; (a business or the like) which is calculated to have a satisfactory result; that which is coming into existence, that which is happening, occurring, being born. **pĕwawanis प्यववनिस् । वृष्टिकाले** adv. at the time (of rain) falling, during a fall of rain.

pĕwawunu 2 प्यववुनु । पाकारम्भं कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **pĕwawüñü प्यववंञ्**. This word is the n.ag. of **pĕwun**), one who sets about lighting a kitchen fire, a cook.

pyā प्या m. in the following:— **pyā pyā karun प्या प्या करुन् । अनुतापः** m.inf. (of a helpless baby) to show distress by continued wailing. **pyā-prahāray प्या-प्रहारय् । खेदरोदनम्** f. (of a sick man or a hungry child) wailing in distress (as a goat does when being led to slaughter).

pay 1 पय् । सेकेनोज्जीवनम् m. water or any drinkable liquid, esp. milk (L.V. 54); (in Kāshmīrī) reviving (a dried up plant) by watering it (Śiv. 1863). **—atsun —अछुन् । सेकादिनोज्जीवनापत्तिः** m.inf. (of a withered plant) revival by watering to enter, to be revived by watering; (of a person weakened by illness) to convalesce (owing to the application of appropriate remedies). **—phērun 1 —फेरुन् । बलोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. convalescence or revival to return, strength to come back (of a withered plant, a person weakened by illness, or the like). **—phirawun 1 —फिरवुन् । बलोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to revive (a withered plant by means of watering, a person weakened by illness by means of proper medical treatment, and so on).

—ʦānun —ज़ानुन् । उज्जीवनम् m.inf. to cause revival to enter, to revive (a withered plant) by watering it; to give strength (to a person weakened by illness) by means of appropriate treatment.

pay 2 पय् پي । संकेतः m. a foot, a foot-print (YZ. 40, 232, 407); a trace, mark, vestige, clue (cf. **raga-pay**, s.v. **rag**; **rata-p°**, s.v. **rath**) (Śiv. 1601, 1700–1, 1729, 1863, 1885; Rām. 521; H. iii, 3); a sign, gesture, hint, intimation (as to the whereabouts of something) (cf. **nāma-p°**, p. 636*b*, l. 19; a person's address, the place where he lives (Gr.M., Rām. 1487)). Cf. **pata 1**. **—anun** —अनुन् । संकेतान्वेषणम् m.inf. to bring a clue, search out a clue (to), get to the bottom (of a mystery or secret). **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु । वृत्तान्वेषणम् m.inf. to follow up a clue, to search out the entire truth (about something) (Śiv. 439). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । वृत्ताभिज्ञानयत्नः m.inf. to pull out a clue, to find out all the facts after much trouble (cf. **raga-pay kaḍun**, s.v. **rag**). **—phērun 2** —फेरुन् । संकेतसंदेशप्राप्तिः m.inf. a clue to be discovered, information to come (about something hidden). **—phirawun 2** —फिरवुन् । संकेतसंदेशदानम् m.inf. to give a person a clue, to give information about (some mystery or something hidden). **—thawun** —थवुन् । संकेतपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to watch, or attentively consider, a clue.

payā-pay पया-पय् । नैरन्तर्येण: adv. successively, one close upon another, close together (i.q. **payham**, q.v., s.v.).

payĕs wātun पयस् वातुन् । संकेताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. to arrive at the clue, to gain thorough knowledge (of something secret) (Śiv. 821, 937; Rām. 1478, causal). **—wötith** —वांतिथ् । अवाप्तवृत्ताभिज्ञानः conj. part. used as adj. c.g. one who has become thoroughly acquainted with (another's secret). **—wātawunᵘ** —वातवुनु । आ मूलतो ऽभिज्ञानी n.ag. (f. **—wātavüñü** —वातवंञू), id.

pay 3 पय् । वृतिः f. a fence, hedge, hedgerow (cf. **kånḍⁱ-p°**, p. 455*a*, l. 32, which, however, is reported as masc.) (K.Pr. 156). **—diñü** —दिञू । वृतिबन्धनम् f.inf. to put a fence (round a garden or field), to fence in.

payĕ-kāṭh पय-काठ् । वृतिकाष्ठम् m. the wood, small branches, or twigs, etc., used to form a fence. **-mūrü** -मूरू । वृतिबन्धनशाखा f. one of the twigs filling up the spaces between the main posts of a fence. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । वृतिकाष्ठसमूहः m. all the wood, twigs, etc., requisite for making a fence as collected together ready for use.

pāy 1 पाय् । उपायः m. a means, expedient, device, resource, plan, contrivance (for doing something successfully) (cf. **bacan-p°**, p. 80*b*, l. 44; **pakan p°**, p. 728*b*, l. 4; **pōshĕn-p°**, p. 781*b*, l. 34) (Rām. 934, 1045, 1232, 1477, 1580, 1674; K. 87, 361, 570, 651, 756, 775, 802, 882, 895, 980; H. ix, 11). **—karun** —करुन् । उपायविधानम् m.inf. to make a device (for something), to contrive an expedient, to take measures (Śiv. 519, 1137).

pāyĕ-boḍᵘ पाय-बंडु adj. (f. **-büḍü** -बंडू), possessing great resources, of great dignity, high and mighty (YZ. 25, 240, 543); cf. **baḍi pāyĕ**, p. 84*b*, l. 39. **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु । उपायहीनः adj. (f. **-rüʦhü** -रंछू), without expedient, without resource; (of some action or occupation) that for which the necessary means are wanting; (of a disease or the like) that for which no remedy is available. **-sostᵘ** -संस्तु । उपाययुक्तः adj. (f. **-süʦhü** -संछू), possessing many expedients, having many resources, helpers, or the like; (of a disease or the like) that for which many remedies are available.

pāy 2 पाय् پاي । दृढता m. strength, durability, (of a human being) healthy longevity (Śiv. 196). **pāyĕs pyonᵘ** पायस् प्यंनु । विवेकावेशः m.inf. to come to one's senses (i.e. to abandon unprofitable or unworthy conduct and take to respectable life) (Śiv. 94, 315, 1298, 1722, 1751; K. 32, 328, 365, 559).

pāy 3 पाय् پاي m. a foot (K. 988). **-āb** -आब् پاي آب m. foot-water, i.e. (in rice cultivation) the lower villages, as compared with **sir-āb** or the upper villages (L. 435, *paiáb*).

pĕy प्यय्, **pĕyĕ** प्यय, **pĕyi** प्ययि, see **pyonᵘ**.

piyĕ 1 पिय । निस्रावः m. the scum of boiling rice, rice-water (K.Pr. 171). **—kārun** —कारुन् । संतोषवृत्तिः m.inf. to cook the scum of boiled rice; hence, to live a perfectly contented life (as if he was contented even when all he had to eat was this scum).

piyĕ 2 पिय । प्रियः adj. c.g. beloved, dear; esp. best beloved, beloved more than others (e.g. a darling child, or (to a woman) her husband).

pŏyĕ प्वय । तण्डुलोत्थसूक्ष्मचूर्णाः f.pl. the powdered chaff and other refuse which remains when husking rice in a mortar. **-ôṭᵘ** -ओटु । तण्डुलसूक्ष्मकणपिष्टः m. a flour made of this refuse, this refuse used as flour. **—hĕñĕ** —ह्यञ । बुसनिःसारणम् f.pl.inf. to clear the husked rice from this refuse. **—khĕñĕ** —ख्यञ । कुण्ठितीभवनम् f.pl.inf. to eat such refuse; met. to become discouraged (by the prospect of some difficult work). **-pholᵘ** -फंलु । अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलकणसमूहः m. a quantity of this powdered refuse.

puy 1 पुय् । राङ्कवोर्णा f. the shawl-wool imported from Ladak, *pashmīna* wool; (according to El.) the thread spun from this wool (*púi*); cf. **pashmīna**.

-wāl -वाल् । **राङ्कवलोम** m. when *pashmīna* wool is imported it is sorted out, and the fine soft portion is taken out for spinning, while the coarser hairs are rejected. These coarser hairs are called by this name. **-wôn̄^{u} -वोञु** । **राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयी** m. (his wife is **-wān̄ĕn̄** **-वाञञ्** f. and the same word is also used for a woman who follows the profession), a seller of this *pashmīna* wool, or (El.) of the thread made from it. According to El. these men buy from the Kāshmīrī women the thread spun by them from this wool (El. *púi-wányi* or *-wŏin*). **-wön̄^{i}-kār -वांञि-कार्** । **राङ्कवोर्णाक्रयविक्रयव्यवहारः** m. the profession of a seller of this wool. **-wön̄^{i}-wān -वांञि-वान्** । **राङ्कवोर्णातन्तुक्रयविक्रयापणः** m. the shop of a seller of shawl-wool or of the thread made of it. **-wön̄ī -वांञी** । **राङ्कवोर्णातत्तन्तुव्यवहाराजीवनम्** f. the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread. **-wön̄il -वांञिल्** । **राङ्कवोर्णाविक्रयवृत्तिः** f. the trade of a seller of shawl-thread. **-wān̄uth -वाञुथ्** । **राङ्कवोर्णातत्तन्तुव्यवहाराजीवित्वम्** (sg. dat. **-wān̄ĕtas** **-वाञतस्**), the profession of a seller of shawl-wool thread.

puyĕ-üṭ^{ü} पुय-ॳंटू । **राङ्कवौर्णतन्तुगुच्छः** f. a skein or hank of shawl-wool thread as spun on the spinning machine. **-gaṇḍ -गंड्** । **राङ्कवौर्णतन्तुग्रन्थिः** m. a roll or bundle of so many hundred threads of shawl-wool as arranged for weaving, a recognized measure of such thread. **-tsöryun^{u} -च़ांरिनु** । **राङ्कवौर्णसंकरः** m. the refuse *pashmīna* wool, i.q. **puy-wāl,** ab.

puy 2 पुय् । **संततिः** f. offspring, sons and daughters (esp. when there are many). Cf. **kŏ-puy,** p. 464*b*, l. 47; **nüv^{ü} p°,** p. 667*b*, l. 17; **prön̄^{ü} p°,** p. 762*a*, l. 19.

pāyuch पायुछ् or **pāyyuch^{u} पायिछु** । **महाब्राह्मणः** m. (f. **pāyĕch-bāy पायछ्-बाय्** is his wife, see bel., while **pāyĕchĕn̄ पायछ्यञ्**, q.v., is either a woman belonging to this class of outcaste Brāhmaṇs, or else a woman who supports herself by acting as one), a man (esp. a Brāhmaṇ) who supports himself by accepting funeral offerings and similar gifts, and who is in consequence outcasted. In India he is called a Mahābrāhmaṇa (a sarcastic title). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **मृतैकादशाहे महाब्राह्मणाय द्रव्यदानम्** m. to make gifts to one of these men on the occasion of an obsequial ceremony (such as that held on the eleventh day after death). **—khyon^{u} —ख्यंनु** । **मृतैकादशाह्निकनवश्राद्धान्नभोजनम्** m.inf. (such a man) to eat the obsequial food on such an occasion.

pāyĕch-bāy पायछ्-बाय् । **महाब्राह्मणस्त्री** f. the wife of such an outcaste Brāhmaṇ. **-koṭ^{u} -कंटु** । **महाब्राह्मणपुत्रः** m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ. **-küṭ^{ü} -कंटू** । **महाब्राह्मणपुत्री** f. his daughter. **-kaṭh -कठ्** । **महाब्राह्मणपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of such a Brāhmaṇ (when contempt is indicated).

pāyĕch^{i}-pôn^{u} पायंछि-पोनु । **महाब्राह्मणव्यवहारः** m. the conduct or occupation of such an outcaste Brāhmaṇ; similar vile conduct performed by any other person. **-tôn^{u} -तोनु** । **महाब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** m. the occupation or livelihood of such a Brāhmaṇ; the conduct of such.

pāyĕchĕn̄ पायछ्यञ् । **महाब्राह्मणी** f. a woman of the class of outcaste Brāhmaṇs called **Pāyuch** (q.v.); a woman who supports herself by acting as one.

pyāda प्याद پیادہ । **पदातिः** m. one on foot, a footman (El. *piádah*; W. 141, *piyāda*); a foot-soldier (Rām. 1323, 1373, 1435); a peon, a messenger of government, an officer of a court, an apparitor. (These men have in Kashmīr a bad character for tyranny and extortion) (K.Pr. 26, 120). **-bukur^{u} -बुकुरु** । **पदातिधार्ष्ट्यम्** m. the gruffness, rudeness, tyranny, overbearing conduct of a peon. **-buth^{u} -बुथु** । **पदातिवद्भीषणः** m. 'peon-faced', one who is overbearing or tyrannical like a peon. **-buthör^{ü} -बुथांरू** । **पदातिधृष्टता** f. the overbearing conduct or tyranny of a peon; tyranny or rudeness like that exercised by a peon. **-bāy -बाय्** । **पदातिस्त्री** f. a peon's wife (considered to be usually as overbearing as her husband). **—pata lagun —पत लगुन्** । **पदात्यनुबाधनम्** m.inf. to follow on close behind the peon, i.e. to incite him to arrest or otherwise maltreat someone against whom a charge is made. **—thawån^{i} —थवंनि** । **दण्डदाननिरोधादिनिमित्तं पदातिनियोजनम** m. pl. inf. to set peons, to depute peons to arrest someone. **-wān -वान्** । **पदातिसमाजाश्रयः** m. the peons' quarters, i.e. the place where they collect and wait till they are deputed on some duty; the occupation or business of a peon. **-wānan lagun -वानन् लगुन्** । **पदात्याक्रान्तीभवनम्** m. to get into the peons' quarters, to be arrested under government orders and kept in custody.

pyāday प्यादय adv. on foot (Gr.M.); also (= **pyāda**), a messenger (H. ii, 12).

pyod^{u} प्यंदु । **वृत्तज्ञः** adj. (f. **pĕz^{ü} 2 प्यंज़ू**, for **1,** see **pĕd**), familiar with affairs (esp. with other people's affairs), knowing (cf. **atha-p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 47). Cf. **pĕdun.**

pyödil प्यांदिल् । **पदातिवृत्तिः** f. the profession or conduct of a peon; met. evil conduct, wickedness, oppression, lying, and cheating (K.Pr. 46).

pāydār पाय्दार् پای دار । **दृढः** m. strong, durable, healthy and long-lived. See **pāy 2.**

pāydörī पाय्दांरी پای دار । **दृढदीर्घजीविता** f. strength, durability.

pŏyĕdār प्वयदार् । **संकरसंसृष्टः** adj. e.g. mixed up with, or full of, pounded chaff, etc. (of rice, etc., pounded in a husking mortar). See **pŏyĕ.**

pyādaway प्यादवय् । पदातिदेयदण्ड: f. the wages of a peon, the fee or fine paid to, or extorted by, a peon. Cf. Gr.Gr. 143, suffix **way.**

paygām पय्गाम् پیغام m. a message; news, intelligence (Rām. 832, 859); a mission, embassy.

pyuh^{u} पिहु, see **pihun.**

payham पय्हम् پیہم निरन्तरम् adv. successively, one close upon another, close together. Cf. **payā-pay,** p. 812*a*, l. 26.

pyuh^{u}-mot^{u} पिहु-मंतु, see **pihun.**

pyuk, see **phyok^{u} 1.**

pyuk^{u} पिकु m. in the following:— **pik^{i}-dö̃n^{ü}** पिकि-दांञू। पटवासक: f. perfumed powder (used for scenting clothes, etc.). Cf. **phyok^{u}.**

pyāla प्याल پیالہ । पानपात्रम् m. a drinking vessel, a cup, a glass, a tea-cup (usually of metal) (cf. **cīn^{i}-p^{o},** p. 172*b*, l. 9) (Śiv. 179, 286, 1260, 1327, 1537; Rām. 676, 876, 1456; H. viii, 7; YZ. 343, 512); (esp. among Musulmāns) an earthenware deep circular eating dish. **-bardār** -बर्दार् پیالہ بردار । सेवकविशेष: m. a cupbearer, a table-servant, a *Khidmatgār.* **-bardör^{i}** -बर्दांरि پیالہ برداری । सेवा f. the occupation of a cupbearer. **—hĕth rōzun** —ह्यथ् रोज़ुन् । अतिसत्कारविधानम् m.inf. to remain holding a cup, to attend a guest like a table-servant, to show great hospitality to a guest.

pyol^{u} प्यंलु । अण्डकोश: m. (sg. dat. **pĕlis** प्यलिस्), a testicle (El. *pyúl*) (Gr.Gr. 25, 26).

pĕl^{i}-bār प्यंलि-बार् । मूर्धादौ अण्डकोशोद्वहनम् (शपथाय गालिदानम्) m. the burden of a testicle, used in cursing (*quasi,* when a person who has been cheated or deceived curses the offender and wishes that he may carry as a crest-ornament a human or equine testicle on his head). **-duka** -दुक । अण्डकोशयुग्मम् f.pl. a pair of testicles (cf. **dukh 2**). **-gaṇḍ** -गंड् । अण्डकोशबन्धनात्मदण्ड: m. binding the testicles (as a punishment done to man or beast). **-koḍ^{u}** -कंडु । वर्षवर: m. one who has his testicles torn off, a castrated animal, a eunuch. **—kaḍạn^{i}** —कडंनि । षण्डीकरणम् m. pl.inf. to castrate, capon. **-vĕchĕr** -व्यछ्यर् । अण्डकोशस्थौल्यम् m. large size of the testicles. **-vyoṭh^{u}** -व्यंठु । स्थूलाण्डकोश: m. one whose testicles are large (naturally), or enlarged (by disease or otherwise).

pyul^{u} 1 पिलु । पद्मरागमणि: m. (sg. dat. **pilis** पिलिस्), a ruby.

pil^{i}-krēkh पिलि-क्रेँख् । पद्मरागमणि: m. (sg. dat. **-krēkas** -क्रेँकस्), a ruby-jewel (e.g. as set in a ring, or unmounted). **-nyọ̆ṭh^{u}** -न्यंठु । पद्मरागमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम् m. a thumb-ring carrying a ruby. **-pil^{i}-wạth^{a}r** -पिलि-वंथर् । कर्णभूषाविशेष: m. a kind of ear-ornament adorned with ornamental imitation petals.

pyul^{u} 2 पिलु । प्राप्ता m. (sg. dat. **pilis** पिलिस्), one who is able to reach up to a height; one who is able to complete a difficult task or to fathom some complicated state of affairs. Cf. **pilun.**

pŏyĕl प्वयल्। अतिसूक्ष्मकणसंसृष्ट: adj. c.g. full of, or mixed up with, powdered chaff, etc. (cf. **pŏyĕ**).

pöyil 1 पांयिल् । स्तम्बविशेष: f. a bamboo ladder; the cross-beam supporting a roof.

pöyil 2 पांयिल्। पादकटक: f. an anklet of gold or silver.

pöyili-hor^{u} पांयिलि-हंरु । पादकटकयुग्मम् m. a pair of anklets. **-khōr** -खोर् । पादैककटक: m. a single anklet.

pyōm प्योम्, see **pyon^{u}.**

pyā-mot^{u} प्या-मंतु, **pyā-müts^{ü}** प्या-मंचू, see **prasun.**

pyō-mot^{u} प्यो-मंतु, see **pyon^{u}.**

pyon^{u} प्यंनु । पात:, इष्टानुकूलीभवनम्, उद्भव: conj. 3, irreg. [the causal of this verb is **pāwun** पावुन्, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. **pyon^{u}** प्यंनु (Gr.Gr. 112, 191; W. 87, *pėun*; L. 460, *piun*; Śiv. 1630; K. 798); dat. **pĕnas** प्यनस् (Śiv. 1384; K. 74, 162, 174); abl. **pĕna** प्यन (K. 163, 173); or **pĕni** प्यनि; gen. **pĕnuk^{u}** प्यनुकु; pl. nom. **pĕn^{i}** प्यंनि (K. 180); f. sg. nom. **pĕ̃n^{ü}** प्यंञू; pl. nom. **pĕ̃nĕ** प्यञ.

Pres. part. **pĕwān** प्यवान् (Gr.Gr. 103; Śiv. 325; H. vii, 20, 26; **pĕwan,** Rām. 199, 449, etc). Impers. fut. part. **pĕnī** प्यनी (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. **pĕth 1** प्यथ् (for **2,** see s.v.) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; Śiv. 1002, Rām. 1176, K. 1029). Neg. conj. part. **pĕnay** प्यनय् (Gr.Gr. 111). Freq. part, **pĕ pĕ** प्य प्य (Gr.Gr. 105, 198) or **pĕth pĕth** प्यथ् प्यथ् (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. **pĕwön^{i}** प्यवांनि (Gr.Gr. 196). N.ag. 1 **pĕwawun^{u}** प्यववुनु (Gr.Gr. 105). 2 **pĕnawôl^{u}** प्यनवोलु (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **pĕma** प्यम (Śiv. 94, YZ. 307; to ḥim, **pĕmas,** K. 68). 2 **pĕkh** प्यख्. 3 **pĕyi** प्ययि (L.V. 18, **pĕyē**; Śiv. 681; Rām. 504; K. 153, 797; YZ. 153; on me, **pĕyĕm,** Rām. 65; to thee, **pĕyiy,** L.V. 87, 88; Śiv. 1670; Rām. 658). Pl. 1 **pĕmav** प्यमव् (to him, **pĕmōs,** H. ix, 1) (Śiv. 1751). 2 **pĕyiv** प्ययिव्. 3 **pĕn** प्यन् (L.V. 47, Śiv. 1231; on me, **pĕnam,** Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **pĕmahö** प्यमहां. 2 **pĕhökh** प्यहांख्. 3 **pĕyihē** प्ययिहे (to him, **pĕyihēs,** Śiv. 1597, K. 430). Pl. 1 **pĕmahöv** प्यमहांव्. 2 **pĕy^{i}hīv** प्यंयिहीव्. 3 **pĕhön** प्यहांन्.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **pĕh** **प्यह्** (on him, **pĕs,** Rām. 494). 3 **pĕyin** **प्यियन्** (H. ix, 2). Pl. 2 **pĕyiv** **प्यियव्**. 3 **pĕyin** **प्यियन्** (to thee, **pĕyinay,** Śiv. 1745). Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **pĕta** **प्यत** (L.V. 28, **pĕtā**; K. 365). 3 **pĕyⁱtan** **प्यंयितन्**. Pl. 2 **pĕyⁱtav** **प्यंयितव्**. 3 **pĕyⁱtan** **प्यंयितन्**. Fut. **pĕzi** **प्यज़ि** (Gr.Gr. 250; L.V. 45, **pĕzē**). Past **pĕzihē** **प्यज़िहे** (Gr.Gr. 251).

2 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 235) m.sg. 1 **pyōs** **प्योस्** (Gr.Gr. 23) (usually written **pyaus** **प्यौस्**) (K. 850). 2 **pyōkh** **प्योख्** (of me, **pyōham,** Śiv. 440). 3 **pyōv** **प्योव्** (H. xii, 15; to me, **pyōm,** L.V. 84–5, 108; Śiv. 334; K. 585; H. vii, 12; xii, 10; on thee, **pyôwuy,** Rām. 700; on him, **pyōs,** Śiv. 158; Rām. 167, 316, etc.; K. 32, 336, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 11; x, 5; xii, 4; YZ. 386; of them, **pyōkh,** Śiv. 1665; Rām. 601, 1340; K. 284, 591; YZ. 175) or **pĕv** **प्यव्** (Śiv. 682; Rām. 8, 283, etc.; K. 55, 88, 122, etc.; H. ii, 3, 5, 6, 11; iii, 5, etc.; YZ. 174; on thee, **pyoyᵘ,** Śiv. 892, 934; Rām. 1143*f*; **pyọ̆y,** Gr.Gr. 236; **piyoi,** K.Pr. 128); pl. 1 **pyaiy** **प्यैय्** or **pyöy** **प्यांय्** (Śiv. 967) or **pĕy** **प्यय्** (Rām. 239, 399, etc.). 2 **pyēwa** **प्येव**. 3 **pyaiy** **प्यैय्** (of him, **pyēs,** K. 499) or **pĕy** **प्यय्** (K. 64, 79, 171, 175, 180–1, etc.; Rām. 1143*cd*; YZ. 262). f.sg. 1 **pĕyĕs** **प्ययस्** (Rām. 1242). 2 **pĕyĕkh** **प्ययख्**. 3 **pĕyĕ** **प्यय** (L.V. 32; Śiv. 1286; Rām. 322, 1111, etc.; K. 110, 449, 705, 763, 805, 1017; YZ. 32, 229; on me, **pĕyĕm,** Rām. 1212, 1613; H. vii, 19; to thee, **pĕyiy,** L.V. 67, 74; on him, **pĕyĕs,** Rām. 655; K. 166, 1062; H. v, 5; on them, **pĕyĕkh,** Rām. 1199; H. v, 7); pl. 1 **pĕyĕ** **प्यय**. 2 **pĕyĕwa** **प्ययव**. 3 **pĕyĕ** **प्यय** (K. 310, 1016; YZ. 377).

3 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pĕyōs** **प्ययोस्**. 2 **pĕyōkh** **प्ययोख्**. 3 **pĕyōv** **प्ययोव्** (on him, **pĕyōs,** Rām. 1390). pl. 1 **pĕyēy** **प्ययेय्**. 2 **pĕyēwa** **प्ययेव**. 3 **pĕyēy** **प्ययेय्**. f.sg. 1 **pĕyēyĕs** **प्ययेयस्**. 2 **pĕyēyĕkh** **प्ययेयख्**. 3 **pĕyēyĕ** **प्ययेय**. pl. 1 **pĕyēyĕ** **प्ययेय**. 2 **pĕyēyĕwa** **प्ययेयव**. 3 **pĕyēyĕ** **प्ययेय**.

4 Past (Gr.Gr. 231, 241) m.sg. 1 **pĕyās** **प्ययास्**. 2 **pĕyākh** **प्ययाख्**. 3 **pĕyāv** **प्ययाव्**. pl. 1 **pĕyāy** **प्ययाय्**. 2 **pĕyāwa** **प्ययाव**. 3 **pĕyāy** **प्ययाय**. The fem. is the same as in 3 past.

There are two forms of the perf. part. (1) m.sg. **pyōmotᵘ** **प्योमंतु** (Śiv. 533, Rām. 1443, K. 541, YZ. 181). pl. **pyēmȧtⁱ** **प्येमंति** (Śiv. 1298, Rām. 286). f.sg. **pyēmüʦᵘ̈** **प्येमंच़ू** (K. 112). pl. **pyēmaʦa** **प्येमच़** and (2) m.sg. **pĕmotᵘ** **प्यमंतु** (Rām. 441; H. viii, 9; x, 3; xii, 15). pl. **pĕmȧtⁱ** **प्यमंति**. f.sg. **pĕmüʦᵘ̈** **प्यमंच़ू** (Rām. 1176; H. vii, 30). pl. **pĕmaʦa** **प्यमच़**].

to fall, drop (cf. **atha p°,** p. 61*b*, l. 49; **dab p°,** p. 181*a*, l. 36; **dabas-pĕṭh dusᵘ pyonᵘ,** p. 181*b*, l. 44; **duba p°,** p. 183*a*, l. 27; **dŏdas drūrᵘ̈ pĕ̃ñᵘ̈,** p. 190*b*, l. 31; **mal p°,** p. 564*a*, l. 18; **manȧṭⁱ dab pyonᵘ,** p. 582*a*, l. 42; **nazar pĕ̃ñᵘ̈,** p. 676*a*, l. 24; **pĕṭhⁱ p°,** p. 796*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 25, 167, 172, 198, 231, 241; W. 87; L. 460; L.V. 18, 47; Śiv. 996, 1908; Rām. 199, 397, 478, 783, 1082, 1378; K. 174–5; H. vii, 19; x, 5; YZ. 32, 377); to fall down, drop down (cf. **buthi p°,** p. 143*b*, l. 7; **gȧnḍⁱ pĕnⁱ,** p. 290*a*, l. 19; **mahā pĕ̃ñĕ,** p. 553*a*, l. 10; **nyūrⁱ pĕ̃ñᵘ̈,** p. 673*a*, l. 49; **ponᵘ p°,** p. 737*b*, l. 9) (Rām. 415, 651, 1199, 1212; K. 163, 850, 873; K.Pr. 175); (esp.) to fall (as rain or the like) (cf. **bᵃsar pĕ̃ñᵘ̈,** p. 134*b*, l. 25; **jān p°,** p. 374*b*, l. 49; **khambarĕ pĕ̃ñĕ,** p. 400*b*, l. 11; **nūn p°,** p. 640*b*, l. 3; **rūd p°** and **rūda pĕ̃ñĕ,** s.v. **rūd**; **sᵃsar pĕ̃ñᵘ̈**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 325, 334, 929, 1243, 1248, 1284, 1778, 1848; Rām. 286, 1613; K. 55, 74, 325; YZ. 262); to fall (from the clouds), to drop (from the sky) (cf. **bāṭurᵘ p°,** p. 145*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 964; Rām. 399, 772, 1723); to fall, collapse (cf. **prākara p°,** p. 758*b*, l. 13); to alight (from a leap, flying, etc.) (Rām. 563–4, 746; K. 747); to become visible, present itself (cf. **nishāna p°,** p. 656*b*, l. 30; **pav p°,** p. 809*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 1068; H. v, 7);

to fall (into trouble, difficulties, a trap, amazement, or the like) (cf. **pulan p°,** p. 730*b*, l. 28; **pāyĕs p°,** p. 812*b*, l. 20; **rāshĕ p°**; **samay p°**) (Śiv. 94, 158, 315, 1298, 1722, 1734, 1751; Rām. 700, 1750; K. 32, 122, 328, 365, 559, 641, 678, 741); to fall down, fall prostrate (Śiv. 1286, 1634; Rām. 1443, 1455) (**buthⁱ-kinⁱ p°,** to fall on one's face, Rām. 1201, 1242; **pathar p°,** p. 798*b*, l. 35, and Rām. 713, 894, 926, 1176, 1385, 1411; K. 381, 797); to fall, prostrate oneself (in reverence) (cf. **pādan** or **pādas p°,** p. 681*a*, ll. 25 and 32) (Śiv. 178; Rām. 167, 316, 452, 494, 821, 829, etc.; K. 212, 310, 329, 336, 413, 462, etc.; H. ix, 1; YZ. 307);

to fall upon, attack, destroy (cf. **bᵃhᵘ̈rᵘ̈ pĕ̃ñᵘ̈,** p. 96*b*, l. 17; **dāra p°,** p. 236*a*, l. 40; **daza-nār p°,** p. 272*b*, l. 11; **mushᵉ̆rān p°,** p. 598*b*, l. 33) (Rām. 601, 906, 931, 1191, 1399 (an arrow), 1410; K. 68, 755, 757, 799; YZ. 229); to fall (upon, dat.), hit (upon), find suddenly (cf. **hōshĕs p°,** p. 353*b*, l. 41; **nēbas p°,** p. 619, l. 34; **sŏrani** or **sŏranas p°,** s.v. **sŏrun**; **sŏras p°,** s.v. **sŏr 2**; **swādas p°,** s.v. **swād 1**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 343, 437, 1170); to happen (upon), begin (upon) (cf. **nījĕ p°,** p. 626*b*, l. 40) (Gr.M.; K. 79, 88, 312, 326, etc.);

to fall (of information, sound, etc., on the ears) (cf. **phĕṭᵘ̈ pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 715*a*, l. 29) (H. xii, 15); to fall (to, dat.), apply oneself (to anything), to become engaged (in anything, dat.) (L.V. 28, 45; K. 32, 181, 365, 541 (with **pĕṭh**), 1162); to fall (to a person, dat.), to be recovered (of memory, consciousness, or the like), (Rām. 793, 936, 1138, 1390, 1392, 1555; K. 64, 180, 202, 209, 328, etc.);

to fall (in battle), to be defeated in a life and death struggle, to be conquered; to fall and be destroyed, to fall and be smashed (cf. **mal-katürᵘ̈ pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 563*b*, l. 44) (Rām. 891; K. 346, 450);

to lie, lie down, recline (cf. **daba-layĕ p°**, p. 181*b*, l. 24) (Rām. 441); to lie idle, useless, to become spoiled, (of the edge of a cutting tool) to be blunted (cf. **dāra pĕñĕ,** p. 235*b*, l. 10); to be laid up, prostrated, bedridden; to be laid (of the foundations of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.);

to fall (from a condition), to cease from being in a certain condition (cf. **darma p°**, p. 244*b*, l. 36; **nēma p°**, p. 637*a*, l. 17) (Śiv. 681, 1231); to fall to the lot (of, dat.) (cf. **azal pĕth,** fate having fallen; hence, as adj., that which is easily broken, p. 74*b*, l. 22; **hĕkᵃth pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 329*b*, l. 33; **lār pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 530*a*, l. 17; **muhim p°**, p. 555*a*, l. 5; **manzila p°**, p. 584*b*, l. 26; **nāv p°**, p. 665*b*, l. 6 (and Śiv. 892, 934, 1007, 1384, 1799; Rām. 1456); **pĕtarun p°**, p. 804*a*, l. 31; **pĕtarāwun p°**, p. 805*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 65, 283; K. 284, 440, 602, 705, 729); to be incumbent (on, dat.), as in **pĕyi mĕ karunᵘ**, doing will fall to me, I shall have to do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1305; Rām. 981, 1143*f*; K. 280, 506, 586, 591, 690, 823, 908);

to be or become (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. **pŏnd pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 739*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 533, 645; Rām. 637; K. 561; YZ. 386); to happen, arise, take place, present itself, occur (esp. with some suddenness) (cf. **bā̃bᵃr pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 78*a*, l. 50; **bājᵃr pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 98*a*, l. 20; **bam p°**, p. 106*b*, l. 39; **bōm p°**, p. 107*a*, l. 36; **bambar pĕnⁱ**, p. 108*a*, l. 10; **bandan p°**, p. 112*a*, l. 7; **brūrᵘ̈ pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 126*a*, l. 21; **buthi p°**, p. 143*b*, l. 7; **bözⁱ pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 153*b*, l. 46; **cōka p°**, p. 169*a*, l. 13; **dranga pĕñĕ,** p. 247*b*, l. 2; **gāṭa p°**, p. 310*b*, l. 9; **hām pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 333*a*, l. 31; **hō̃tsh p°**, p. 360*b*, l. 12; **khōla pĕñĕ,** p. 398*a*, l. 2; **langar p°**, p. 527*a*, l. 39; **mŏla-mŏla p°**, p. 566*a*, l. 28; **mātam p°**, p. 607*a*, l. 10; **nyāy p°**, p. 675*a*, l. 6; **phih p°**, p. 686*a*, l. 37; **phikiri p°**, to fall under consideration, p. 690*b*, l. 37; **phēra p°**, p. 701*a*, l. 47; **phūṭh p°**, p. 717*a*, l. 18; **para p°**, p. 751*b*, l. 43; **prāpath pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 765*b*, l. 23; **pās p°**, p. 776*b*, l. 32; **push p°**, p. 780*a*, l. 15; **pushĕ p°**, p. 780*a*, l. 29; **puṭha p°**, p. 797*a*, l. 37; **pitsh pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 807*b*, l. 18; **pāyir pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 818*a*, l. 5; **pĕti p°**, p. 818*a*, l. 47; **rākh p°**, s.v. **rākh**; **rasᵃr pĕñᵘ̈**, s.v. **rasᵃr**; **shĕkh p°**, s.v. **shĕkh 2**; **shē̃kh p°**, s.v. **shē̃kh 2**; **shĕlakh p°**; **shāway pĕñᵘ̈**) (Gr.M.; W. 87; L.V. 67, 74, 84–5, 87, 108; Śiv. 440, 600, 652, 682, 846, 917, 1002, 1127, 1212, 1230, etc.; Rām. 8, 120, 676, 1011, 1146; K. 135, 153, 162, 166, 345, 418, 430, 585, etc.; H. vii, 12, 30; YZ. 174–5); (esp.) (of a disease, sleep, grief, shame, or the like) to fall (on, dat.), attack (a person) (cf. **bād pĕnⁱ**, p. 82*a*, l. 6; **bagandar p°**, p. 91*b*, l. 24; **bukhār p°**, p. 100*b*, l. 40; **bĕmörⁱ pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 108*b*, l. 42; **dŏda-brakh p°**, p. 188*b*, l. 34; **dọdᵃsa p°**, p. 193*a*, l. 7; **danda-khāv p°**, p. 224*b*, l. 34; **hĕṭᵘ̈rᵘ̈ pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 359*a*, l. 36; **laṭa-krüṭᵘ̈ p°**, p. 537*a*, l. 27; **mal-sēs pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 564*a*, l. 24; **myondᵘ p°**, p. 613*b*, l. 38; **nẹndᵃr pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 642*a*, l. 42 (so H. v, 5, 7; YZ. 153; Rām. 872, 1175); **nĕsar pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 658*a*, l. 37; **phikir pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 690*b*, l. 22; **phulⁱ pĕnⁱ**, p. 695*a*, l. 9; **pamba-lŏkhᵃr pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 733*b*, l. 21; **pātun p°**, p. 802*a*, l. 3; **rāth pĕṭh pĕñᵘ̈**, s.v. **rāth 2**; **rōz pĕñᵘ̈**, s.v. **rōz**; **shūkh p°**; **shām p°**, s.v. **shām 1**; **sakāba p°**; **sȧrⁱpiñ pĕñᵘ̈**; **sŏth** and **sŏta-sövᵘ̈ pĕñᵘ̈**, s.v. **sŏth**; **talwās p°**, agitation, or grief, to be experienced, Rām. 937, 1340) (L.V. 32, 88; Śiv. 824, 1454, 1754; Rām. 402, 536; K. 449, 762, 873, 1062; H. vii, 30; YZ. 181); (of a curse, or the like) to fall (on, dat.) (cf. **dŏdas driyĕ pĕñĕ,** p. 190*b*, l. 35); (of memory, love, or the like) to fall, to occur (cf. **priwa pĕñĕ,** p. 772*a*, l. 22) (Rām. 431, 658, 771, 1536); (of a calamity) to fall as a blow, to befall (cf. **baba-dag pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 77*a*, l. 6; **bata-wāv p°**, p. 137*b*, l. 20; **dag pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 193*a*, l. 47; **datᵃrĕ pĕñĕ,** p. 259*a*, l. 27; **dĕv p°**, p. 261*a*, l. 16; **lĕka pĕñĕ,** p. 518*a*, l. 32; **pọtra-ponᵘ p°**, p. 799*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 334; Rām. 621, 655; K. 551; H. viii, 9; ix, 2; x, 3);

(of a punishment, expense, or the like) to be incurred (cf. **danḍ p°**, p. 225*b*, l. 9; **pĕyi sĕṭhāh kharᵃc,** great expense will be incurred, Gr.M.); (of an external medicament) to be applied (cf. **drᵃka pĕñĕ,** p. 242*b*, l. 50); to be suffered from, to be experienced (cf. **bĕdiwatī pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 89*a*, l. 50; **mandach pĕñᵘ̈**, p. 575*b*, l. 11; **nilyuwᵘ p°**, p. 635*a*, l. 18; **phanḍa p°**, p. 699*a*, l. 39) (Śiv. 1597);

(of dice) to fall, be thrown (esp. of a lucky throw) (cf. **bāz p°**, p. 152*a*, l. 38; **böz^{i} pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 153*b*, l. 46); to turn out (satisfactorily), to become accomplished (as wished or intended) (cf. **phalāwaṭh pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 697*b*, l. 12; **pūr^{i} pĕñ^{ü}**, p. 734*b*, l. 33; **pawa-pū̆ts^{a}h p°**, p. 809*b*, l. 40); to turn out (to be such-and-such), to be discovered (to be such-and-such) (cf. **bāra p°**, p. 117*b*, l. 1); to turn out (from something), result (from something, or according to something) (cf. **praṣh^{ĕ}na p°**, p. 767*b*, l. 3);

to interfere, intermeddle (in); to be concerned (about), have to do (with) (cf. **āyĕ p°**, p. 73*a*, l. 21).

Following the conjunctive participle of another verb, **pyon^{u}** gives an intensive force, as in **wasith pyon^{u}** (= Hindī *gir paṛnā*), to fall down (Śiv. 1630; Rām. 156, 239, etc.; K. 110, 698; YZ. 194); **dazith p°**, to blaze up, hence to become very prosperous, p. 273*a*, l. 15; **wötith p°**, to arrive suddenly (Śiv. 699, 1599; K. 648, 805, 832, 870); **yith p°**, to come suddenly or unexpectedly, to fall upon, attack (Śiv. 825, K. 799); **lūsith p°**, to become utterly weary (Śiv. 1637).

pĕna-hār **प्यन-हार्** । **पतन्** n.ag. c.g. one who, or that which, falls, a faller, falling, and so on, in all the meanings of **pyon^{u}**; esp., that which turns out according to one's wishes, satisfactory. **-kam karun 2** **-कम करुन्** (for **1**, see p. 736*b*, l. 47) । **माध्यस्थ्योपायप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to interfere in others work for one's own advantage. **-wôl^{u}** **-वोलु** । **पतनशील:** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), one who, or that which, falls, or habitually or frequently falls, or is on the point of falling; one who is fit to be, or who is easily felled (by a weapon), or defeated.

pyōmot^{u} **प्योमंतु** or **pĕmot^{u}** **प्यमंतु** । **निपतित:** perf.part. (f. **pyēmüts^{ü}** **प्येमंचू** or **pĕmüts^{ü}** **प्यमंचू**), fallen, etc., in all the meanings of **pyon^{u}** (cf. **daba-layĕ pyōmot^{u}**, p. 181*b*, l. 21; **dazith pyōmot^{u}**, p. 273*a*, l. 13; **nēma pyōmot^{u}**, p. 637*a*, l. 13) (Śiv. 533, 1068, 1248, 1298, 1637, 1799, 1908); lying (on the ground, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1634, Rām. 441, K. 112).

payun **पयुन्** । **परिपाक:** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **poy^{u}** **पंयु**), to heat (a metal) red hot, to purify, refine, melt, or smelt (a precious metal) by heat, to scorch, torrify (cf. **atha p°**, p. 62*a*, l. 1; **buth^{u} p°**, p. 142*a*, l. 8); to bake (earth), to make bricks, pottery, or the like. Cf. **payĕnun**.

poy^{u}-mot^{u} **पंयु-मंतु** । **परिपाचित:** perf. part. (f. **püy^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **पंयू-मंचू**), roasted, smelted, baked, etc., as ab.

payĕn-kōda **पयन्-कोँद** । **परिपाककन्दु:** f. a kiln (a potter's, a lime-kiln, and brick-kiln, or the like); a furnace (for smelting). **-thöj^{i}** **-थांजि** or **-thöj^{ü}** **-थांजू** । **परिपाक-(द्रावण-)मूषा** f. a crucible, a melting-pot. **-ts^{a}ñĕ** **-च़ञ** । **परिपाकोपयोगिशान्ताङ्गारसमूह:** f.pl. a special kind of charcoal (made from deodar and similar wood) used in smelting furnaces. **-wôl^{u}** **-वोलु** । **धात्वादिद्रावण-इष्टिकादिपरिपाकशिल्पी** m. a metal-smelter; a brick-baker. **-wān** **-वान्** । **द्रावणचुल्ली** m. a smelting furnace.

payith pākavith **पयिथ् पाकविथ्** । **संसाध्य** conj. part. having got someone completely to accomplish (something), having got a thing accomplished. **—sŏn** **—स्वन्** । **निर्मल:** m. gold which has been refined in a furnace; met. a person who has been cleansed ceremonially, undefiled.

pyūnuk^{u} **प्यूनुकु**, see **pīnuk^{u}**, s.v. **pīn**.

payĕnun **पयनुन्** । **द्रावणेन शोधनम्, सलज्जीभवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **payon^{u}** **पयंनु**), to scorch, torrify (cf. **buth^{u} p°**, p. 142*a*, l. 11); to refine (a metal) by smelting; (met.) (of some respected person) to become overwhelmed with shame (at some impudent request or the like); cf. **payun**. **payon^{u}-mot^{u}** **पयंनु-मंतु** । **विगालित:** perf. part. (f. **payĕñ^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **पयंञू-मंचू**), (of a precious metal) refined, smelted.

pyūnt^{u} **प्यूंतु**, see **pyū̆t^{u}**.

pyūnṭ^{u} **प्यूंटु**, see **pyū̆ṭ^{u}**.

pyūnts^{u} **च़ुप्यूं** or **प्यूंचु**, see **pyū̆ts^{u}**.

payĕnāwun **पयनावुन्** । **पक्कीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **payĕnôw^{u}** **पयनोवु**), to bake (bricks or the like); to heat (a metal in a forge or the like). **payĕnôw^{u}-mot^{u}** **पयनोवु-मंतु** । **परिपाकमापादित:** perf. part. (f. **payĕnöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** **पयनांवू-मंचू**), baked, as ab.; (of a metal) heated, as ab.

pyār **प्यार्** m. love, affection, fondness, attachment, friendship. **—karun** **—करुन्** । **स्नेहप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to love, to fondle, caress.

pyāra **प्यार** । **प्रिय:** adj. c.g. beloved, precious, dear, darling; pleasing, agreeable, charming, lovable, winning.

pyôr^{u} **प्योरु** । **प्रीत्याश्रय:** adj. (f. **pyör^{ü}** **प्यांरू**), beloved, precious, dear, darling (Gr.Gr. 12, 13; Śiv. 1370); agreeable, charming, lovable, winning; a love, darling, sweetheart, pet, favourite.

pyur^{u} **पिरु**, see **pirun**.

pyūr^{u} **प्यूरु** । **मेदुर:** adj. (f. **pīr^{ü} 2** **पीरू** for **1**, see s.v.), greasy, slimy, slippery (cf. **atha-p°**, p. 62*a*, l. 5) (Gr.Gr. 19); cf. **pīrun**.

pāyir 1 **पायिर्** or **pāyir^{ü} 1** **पायिरू** । **वाहास्तरणपादावलम्ब:** f. a stirrup (L.V. 14, *payir^{ü}*).

pāyiri-hor^{u} **पायिरि-हरु** । **पादावलम्बयुग्मम्** m. a pair of stirrups. **-khôr** -खोर् । एकपादावलम्बः m. a single stirrup.

pāyir 2 पायिर् or **pāyir^{ü} 2** पायिरू । पथिकसमाजः f. a troop, body, or band of pilgrims, foot-travellers, or the like. **—pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञू । पथिकजनानां पङ्क्तिक्रमसमवायः f.inf. such a body to assemble.

pyārĕr प्यार्यर् । प्रीतिव्यापारः m. lovingness, affectionate conduct, conduct or action intended to produce affection in another.

pyērĕr प्येर्यर् । मेदुरता m. greasiness, slipperiness, sliminess.

pyās प्यास् । पिपासा m. desire to drink, thirst; envious longing. **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । तृष्णोद्गमः m.inf. thirst to seize a person, to attack a person; envy, envious longing, to seize a person. **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । पिपासोद्भवः m.inf. thirst to arise; longing for food generally to arise.

pyōs प्योस्, see **pyon^{u}**.

piyis पियिस्, see **pyuy^{u}**.

pyush^{u} पिशु । क्षुद्रकीटविशेषः, अत्यल्पमात्रः (sg. dat. **pishis** पिशिस्), a flea (cf. **kana-p°**, p. 448*a*, l. 26) (El. *pish*, *pyush*; L. 156, *pish*; W. 141, *pish*; K.Pr. 171); a very small amount of anything, a tiny piece (cf. **nūna-p°**, p. 641*a*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 147).

pish^{i}-mūran gatshüñ^{ü} पिशि-मूरन् गछ्ंञू । तत्क्षणान्नाशापत्तिः f.inf. 'shelling (i.e. cracking), a flea to occur'; met. instantaneous or very quick destruction to occur (e.g. death from plague or cholera). **-mūran karüñ^{ü}** -मूरन् करंञू । तत्कालनाशनम् f.inf. to crack a flea; to cause instantaneous death or destruction. **-mŏṭh raṭüñ^{ü}** -म्वठ् रटंञू । दुःसंग्रहसंग्रहणम् f.inf. to grasp a handful of fleas; met. to collect and hold together a number of fickle people, to bring to discipline a number of insubordinate soldiers, to reduce an unruly family to order, to collect a number of things which are difficult to collect. **-ṭŏph** -ट्वफ् । क्षुद्रकीटविशेषदंशः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpi** -ट्वपि), a fleabite.

pyot^{u} प्यंतु । अग्रम् m. (sg. dat. **pĕtis** प्यतिस्), the point of a pointed instrument (e.g. the point of a needle) (cf. **s^{a}tsüñ^{ü}-p°**, s.v. **s^{a}tsan 2**) (El., *pyut*; Gr.M.); a sharp point or tip generally (cf. **kañi-p°**, p. 461*b*, l. 32). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । अत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to revile, threaten.

pĕt^{i}-āshĕkh प्यंति-आशख् । आसुखकामी m. 'a tip-lover', one who shows love in words only. **-dār** -दार् । तीक्ष्णाग्रः m. sharp-pointed.

pĕti pyon^{u} प्यति प्यंनु । साहसोत्पत्तिः m.inf. 'to fall by the point'; hence, a contingency necessitating recklessness, precipitance, or rashness to occur.

pĕtis pĕṭh wātun प्यतिस् प्यठ् वातुन् । समाप्त्यवलोकनात्संभ्रमोद्भवः m.inf. to arrive at the point i.e. to hurry when near the conclusion of any work.

pyut, see **pĕth 2** and **pyot^{u}**.

pyū̆t^{u} प्यूँतु । अल्पमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **pī̆tis** पितिस्), very little of anything, a tiny amount (so much as can be taken up on the paring of a finger nail). Cf. **pīnts**, **pī̆th**, **pī̆t^{a}r**, and **pī̆tur^{u}**.

pyū̆ṭ^{u} प्यूँटु । आस्यम् m. the mouth.

pyuth^{u} पियु । तप्तजलम् (sg. dat. **pithis** पिथिस्), hot water (esp. for making porridge or the like); cf. **pits**. **—karun** —करुन् । पिष्टस्य तप्तजलसंसर्गः m.inf. to prepare porridge with this hot water. **pith^{i}-tsŏṭ^{ü}** पिथि-च्वटू । अत्युष्णजलसंसृष्टपिष्टापूपः f. (sg. dat. **-tsŏcĕ** -च्वच्य), a loaf or cake made of flour mixed with this hot water.

pyuṭh^{u} पिठु । पृष्ठम्, पृष्ठभारः m. (sg. dat. **piṭhis** पिठिस्), the back (of the body); a kind of leathern (or of similar material) sack for grain carried on a man's back, and holding about a **khār** (q.v.) (cf. **dā̆-p°**, p. 230*b*, l. 45). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । पृष्ठदानम् m.inf. to offer the back, to offer to carry something for someone, to offer assistance generally. **—hĕna-wôl^{u}** —ह्यन-वोलु । अन्यदीयकार्योद्वहनशीलः n.ag. (f. **—hĕna-wājĕñ** —ह्यन-वाज्यञ्), one who undertakes the work, duties, or responsibilities (of another who is unable to perform it or them). **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । अन्यदीयकार्योद्वहनप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to undertake the duties or responsibilities (of another who is unable to carry them out), to undertake another's labour. **piṭh^{i}-sör^{ü}** पिठि-सांरू । पृष्ठभारैः संग्रहः f. to convey and collect grain or the like in these sacks; to touch the back with the palm of the hand.

pyūṭh^{u} प्यूठु m. (sg. dat. **pīṭhis** पीठिस्), a pedestal, a throne (L.V. 52). Cf. **pīṭh**.

piyuth, see **pyuyuth**.

pyūṭh°r^{u} प्यूठंरु, see पीठरुन्.

pyoṭhus pĕṭh प्यंठुस् प्यठ्, see p. 796*a*, l. 40.

piyĕtas पियतस्, see **pyuyuth**.

pyū̆ts^{u} प्यूँचु । नासिकाबिन्दुः, दीपदशाग्रम् m. running at the nose (caused by a cold in the head), a flow of liquid mucus from the nose, nasal catarrh, the catarrhal liquid itself; the burnt tip of the wick of a burning lamp (which has to be snuffed off and thrown away), the snuff of a wick. Cf. **pī̆tsal**.

pyāv 1 प्याव् (for **2**, see **prasun**) । प्रसवः, प्रसूतिसुदायः the act of bringing forth offspring, parturition, giving birth (to) (cf. **lāwa-p°**, p. 541*a*, l. 23; **nō̆ṭha-p°**, p. 661*b*, l. 18; **sada-p°**, s.v. **sada 2**); the present sent by her blood-relations to a bride's husband's people on the occasion of her having a child.

pyāwa-bôg^{u} प्याव-बोगु । प्रसवसुदायभागः m. the gift sent as above, on the occasion of a birth; the presents given by the husband's people to the family priest, servants, friends, relations, beggars on such an occasion. **-lāday -लादय् । प्रसवसुदायोपायना** f. the sending or presentation of this present by the wife's relations. **pyāwa-pyāv प्याव-प्याव् । बाहुल्येन प्रसवः** m. parturition upon parturition, several births (of human beings or animals) occurring nearly simultaneously in the same house; the having many children.

pyōv प्योव्, see **pyon^{u}.**

pyuw^{u} पिवु, see **piwun.**

pyāwal प्यावल् । तत्काले प्रसूता f. a woman who has just had a child, a lying-in woman (cf. **lāwa-p°,** p. 541*a*, l. 25; **pīna-p°,** p. 737*a*, l. 18) (H. xi, 7; K.Pr. 252); (among a number of women) anyone who has borne a child; met. (of the tongue) inventive, imaginative, lying (K.Pr. 175).

pyāway प्यावय् । प्रसवनिमित्तवेतनादि f. the fee paid to the doctor, midwife, nurse, etc., who attend a confinement; the festivities on the occasion of a child's birth (cf. **lāwa-p°,** p. 541*a*, l. 27).

pyāy प्याय् f. a woman who has borne a child, used —° as in **sada-pyāy** (s.v. **sada 2**; L. 258 *sadh piai*), a woman who has recently borne her first child. Cf. **prasun** and **pyāv 1.**

pyāyĕ प्याय, see **prasun.**

pyuy^{u} पियु । प्रेमाश्रयः m. (sg. dat. **piyis पियिस्**), an object of affection, e.g. a dearly loved child.

pĕyiy प्ययिय्, see **pyon^{u}.**

pyuyuth or **piyuth पियुथ् । प्रियता** m. (sg. dat. **piyĕtas पियतस्**), love, affection, fondness.

páz m. ham (?) (El.).

pĕzē प्यज़े, pĕzi प्यज़ि, see **pyon^{u}.**

pĕz$^{\ddot{u}}$ प्यंज़ू, see **pĕd** and **pyod^{u}.**

pǫz^{u} प्वंज़ु, see **poz^{u} 2.**

poz^{u} 1 पंज़ु । सत्यः adj. (f. **püz$^{\ddot{u}}$ पंज़ू**), true, truthful, veracious, honest (Gr.Gr. 141; Gr.M.; Rām. 827, 1629); true, not false (Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1211, 1907; Rām. 334, 428, 1108*a*; H. x, 6, 8); real, true, genuine, not imitation (Gr.M., Śiv. 923); true, correct (Gr.M.; Rām. 1063, 1238, 1687); as subst. truth, the true state of affairs (Gr.Gr. 135; Gr.M.; Śiv. 419, 765; Rām. 34, 51, 134, 238, 268, 364, etc.; K. 175; YZ. 136; K.Pr. 175, 257); as adv. of a truth, verily (Rām. 1243, 1318). **—apoz^{u} —अपंज़ु । सत्यासत्योभयात्मा** adj. (f. **püz$^{\ddot{u}}$ apüz$^{\ddot{u}}$ पंज़ू अपंज़ू**), true and false, a mixture of truth and falsehood; a romance founded on fact (cf. **apoz^{u}-p°,** p. 40*a*, l. 43) (Śiv. 419, 765). **—bāpār —बापार् । सत्यवृत्तिः** m. true conduct, honest conduct, truthfulness. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make true, to keep, fulfil, carry out (a promise or the like) (K. 37, 628, 722). **—mānun —मानुन्** m.inf. to accept as true, believe, credit (Gr.M.). **—poz^{u} —पंज़ु । सर्वथा सत्यः** adj. (f. **püz$^{\ddot{u}}$ püz$^{\ddot{u}}$ पंज़ू पंज़ू**), true in every particular (K. 1057).

páz^{i}-kin^{i} पंज़ि-किनि adv. of a truth verily, in truth (Rām. 843, 1149). **—pöṭh^{i} —पांठि** adv. truthfully, verily, in truth (El., YZ. 237); assuredly, certainly, without doubt (Gr.M.; H. x, 6, 10).

pazi apazi पज़ि अपज़ि । सत्यासत्येन adv. (with verbs of answering and the like), is a mixture of truth and falsehood; partly admitting and partly denying. **—pazi —पज़ि । सर्वथा सत्येन** adv. truthfully in every particular, exactly, really (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1818). **—poz^{u} —पंज़ु । साकल्येन सत्यः** adj. (f. **—püz$^{\ddot{u}}$ —पंज़ू**), entirely true, the whole truth.

poz^{u} 2 पंज़ु or **pǫz^{u} प्वंज़ु । परंतु** conjnct. but, nevertheless (cf. **amā poz^{u},** p. 27*a*, l. 2) (Gr.M.). **—akh cīzāh —अख् चीज़ाह । प्रकारान्तरेण** adv. 'but one thing', but, nevertheless, still, but on the other hand.

pöz पांज़् (= باز) or **pöz$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 पांज़ू । श्येनः** m. (sg. dat. **pöz$^{\ddot{u}}$s पांज़ूस्,** Rām. 93), a falcon, a hawk (W. 114, *pāz*; Rām. 93; K. 947; H. vi, 16; viii, 7; K.Pr. 65, 161, 167, 199). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । श्येनपालः** m. a falconer.

pöz$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 पांज़ू f. taking out, extraction, in **atha-pöz$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 62*a*, l. 7. Cf. **pāzun.**

puz, puz-wān (W. 114), see **puj^{u}.**

pūz पूज़् or **pūzā पूज़ा । पूजा** f. worship, honour, adoration, respect, homage (cf. **dāra-pūz,** p. 235*b*, l. 17; **dwāra-pūz** or **-pūzā,** p. 264*a*, l. 35; **dyāna-pūzā,** p. 268*b*, l. 15; **pādĕ-pūz,** p. 683*a*, l. 9; **pārthī-pūzā,** p. 769*b*, l. 43; **pōshĕ-pūz** or **-pūzā,** p. 779*a*, l. 15; **pāṭh-pūzā,** p. 794*a*, l. 4; **pīṭha-pūzā,** p. 796*b*, l. 1; **pötra-pūz** or **-pūzā,** p. 804*a*, l. 27; **páṭsh^{i} puzā,** p. 808*a*, l. 2; (L.V. 39, 40; Śiv. *pūz*, 1180, 1744; *pūzā*, 52, 112, 187, etc.; K. *pūz*, 484, 1017; *pūzā*, 1043–4, 1054, 1069; K.Pr. 29, *pūzā*). **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to do worship or homage (to, dat.), to worship (El.; L.V. 17, 21; Śiv. *pūz*, 51, 93, 526, 1161–3–5–7, 1175–6, 1181; *pūzā*, 21, 113, 163, 209, etc.; Rām. *pūz*, 580, 1640; *pūzā*, 612; K. *pūz*, 267, 340, 344, 391, 793, 1068; *pūzā*, 53, 322, 370, 524, 574, 651, 715, 990 (causal), 1042, 1046). **—pālüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —पालंञू** f.inf. to complete worship or homage, to do complete worship to (K. *pūzā*, 337, 1042).

pūzi bĕhanāwun पूज़ि ब्यहनावुन् । श्राद्धे भोजनम् m.inf. to seat (a person) at worship, to set food before a

Brāhmaṇ at an obsequial meal. **-bata** -बत। श्राद्धभोजनम् m. the food at an obsequial feast; an obsequial meal. **-khāv** -खाव्। श्राद्धभोजी m. a Brāhmaṇ who habitually eats at obsequial meals. **-khyon^{u}** -ख्यंनु। श्राद्धान्नभोजनम् m.inf. (of a Brāhmaṇ) to eat an obsequial meal. **-khyāwun** -ख्यावुन्। श्राद्धे भोजनप्रतिपादनम् m.inf. to set food before the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु। श्राद्धभोजी m. the Brāhmaṇ at such a meal.

pūzāyĕ bĕhun पूज़ाय ब्यहुन्। श्राद्धभोजनभुक्तिः, पूजारम्भणम् m.inf. to sit down to, i.e. to begin, religious worship; (of the officiating Brāhmaṇ) to sit down to eat the obsequial meal.

püz$^{\ddot{u}}$ पंज़ू, see **pad 3** and **poz^{u} 1.**

pā̃zēb पाँज़ेब् (=پازیب)। किङ्किणीविशेषः f. an ornament worn on the feet or ankles (consisting of a chain with small bells attached).

pūzakh पूज़ख्। पूजकः m. (sg. dat. **pūzakas** पूज़कस्), one who worships; one who is devoted to continual worship.

pazun 1 पज़ुन्। परम्परायातधर्मः m. (sg. dat. **pazanas** पज़नस्), the carrying out of hereditary family religious customs, family worship. **—pālun** —पालुन्। कुलधर्माचरणम् m.inf. to maintain and carry out such customs.

pazun 2 पज़ुन्। सत्यीभवनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 2 (reported as conj. 2, but Iśvara-kaula treats the verb as conj. 3), (1 p.p. **poz^{u}** पंज़ु; 2 p.p. **pazyōv** पज़्योव्, Gr.Gr. 226) to turn out to be true (e.g. an unfounded fear to turn out to be justified) (Gr.M.); **pazunuk^{u} wākh,** the word of truthfulness, a word of honour (Rām. 291); to be proper, be fit, be suitable (cf. **lazun pazun,** p. 545*b*, l. 28) (Śiv. 593, 971, 1752; Rām. 1182, 1639; K. 476, 484, 524, 536, 590, 651, 726, 924, 971, 1043, 1046, 1071, 1150, 1162; H. vi, 8; YZ. 304, K.Pr. 125). In the latter sense used in the future or conditional past with the fut. pass. part. of another verb to indicate propriety. In this case, when in the fut. it has the force of the pres., as in **pazĕ-m karun,** it is proper to be done for me, i.e. it should be done for me. So, in the cond. past, **ʦĕ pazihē suh mārun^{u},** he would have been proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst have beaten him (Gr.Gr. 113–4; Gr.M.; Śiv. 535, 744, 840, 870, 1252; Rām. 12, 808, 813, 843, 1238, 1435, 1439, 1575; K. 360, 365); or it may be used with the dative of the infinitive, as in **nāsh pazi-y bananas,** destruction is proper to become to thee (Śiv. 91; K. (**pazi**) 34, 37, 67, 81, 89, 133, etc.; YZ. 554). **poz^{u}-mot^{u}** पंज़ु-मंतु। योग्यीभूतः 1 perf. part. (f. **püz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** पंज़ू-मंचू), that which has turned out to be true; fitted, become suitable.

pazun^{u} पज़ुनु m. that which is proper, (a person's or thing's) proper duty or natural action; **panun^{u} pazun^{u} pôlun,** (the fire) did what was to be expected of it, it did its proper duty (Rām. 1601).

pāzun पाज़ुन्। निःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pôz^{u}** पोज़ु), to extract, bring out (from), draw out (e.g. the contents of a vessel or water from a well), empty out (K.Pr. 35). **pôz^{u}-mot^{u}** पोज़ु-मंतु। निःसारितमलादिः perf. part. (f. **pöz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** पांज़ू-मंचू), that from which the contents have been entirely drawn out or extracted, emptied out.

pūzan पूज़न् m. the performance of ceremonial worship, worship (cf. **shiva-p°**, s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 22; K. 269, 322, 494, 770, 779, 843, 974, 1053).

pūzun पूज़ुन्। अर्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pūz^{u}** पूज़ु), to worship, offer adoration to (cf. **ḍul^{i} p°**, p. 212*b*, l. 24) (Śiv. 11, 863, 1174, 1420; K. 321, 344, 370, 774, 1040–2). **pūz^{u}-mot^{u}** पूज़ु-मंतु। पूजितः perf. part. (f. **pūz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** पूज़ू-मंचू), worshipped, adored; one who is being worshipped or adored.

pazar पज़र्। सत्यता m. truthfulness, honesty, probity, truth (El. also *pazir*) (Gr.Gr. 141, Gr.M., Śiv. 1754); **sĕzara-pazara-kin^{i},** with straightness and truth, honestly (cf. **sĕzar-pazar,** s.v. **sĕzar**) (Gr.M.).

paizār पैज़ार् پیزار or **pözār** पांज़ार्। उपानत्, पादुकाविशेषः m. a slipper, a shoe (made of leather) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 56, 165, 248). **-dĕl** -द्यल्। क्षुद्रजीर्णोपानत् m. a mean little worn-out useless shoe. **-din^{i}** -दिनि। अतिताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give shoes, to drub with the shoe; met. to beat with abuse and disgrace (El. *paizār dyun^{u}*) (Rām. 1090). **-jūr^{i}** -जूरि f. a pair of slippers, etc. (Gr.M.). **-kör^{i} karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -कांरि करंञू। अतिभर्त्सनम् f.inf. to drub and abuse. **-pod^{u}** -पंदु। उपानत्तलम् m. the sole of a shoe. **-phrath** -फ्रथ् or **-phrith** -फ्रिथ्। छिन्नक्षुद्रोपानत् m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** -फ्रतस् or **-phritas** -फ्रितस्), an old worn-out ill-fitting shoe. **—páṭ^{i} karán^{i}** —पंटि करंनि। अतिपरिभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to do shoe-soles, i.e. to drub with shoes; hence, met. to abuse, threaten and abuse. **-shikh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** -शिखंरू। छिन्नभिन्नोपानत् f. a worn-out shoe. **-züṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ज़ंटू। जीर्णपादुका f. a rag of a shoe, a worn-out shoe.

pūzör^{i} पूज़ांरि। पूजानियुक्तः m. a worshipper; a paid priest who officiates at a shrine.

paẓ^{a}ran पंज़्रन्। सत्याविष्करणम् f. (sg. dat. **paẓ^{a}rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** पंज़्रंञू), the showing or proving to be true, showing the true facts.

paẓ^{a}run पंज़्रुन्। सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (**paẓ°r^{u}** पंज़ंरु), to show or prove to be true, to show the entire truth of a matter, to prove by showing the truth, to decide the truth (Gr.Gr. 7). **paẓ°r^{u}-mot^{u}** पंज़ंरु-मंतु। सत्येन प्राकाश्यं नीतः perf. part. (**paẓ$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** पंज़ंरू-मंचू), proved by truthful means.

pẹ̆z^{a}run प्यंज़्रुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pẹ̆z^{o}r^{u} प्यंज़्रु**), to instigate (a person) to the commission of some evil deed by divulging secret particulars (as to the means of its accomplishment, etc.) (e.g. instigating theft by divulging the locality of the property to be stolen, or how it is hidden). Cf. **pĕdun** and **pyod^{u}.**

pūz^{a}ran पूज़्रन् । परिपूजना f. (sg. dat. **pūz^{a}rün̄^{ü} पूज़्रंञू**), the causing to be worshipped by another.

paẓ^{a}rāwun पंज़्रावुन् । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (**paẓ^{a}rôw^{u} पंज़्रोवु**), i.q. **paẓ^{a}run,** q.v. **paẓ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} पंज़्रोवु-मंतु । सत्यतया सिद्धान्तितः** perf. part. (**paẓ^{a}röv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} पंज़्रांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **paẓ^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **paẓ^{a}run.**

pẹ̆z^{a}rāwun प्यंज़्रावुन् । वृत्तज्ञापनेन प्रोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **pẹ̆z^{a}rôw^{u} प्यंज़्रोवु**), i.q. **pẹ̆z^{a}run,** q.v.

pā̃zashun^{u} पाँज़शुनु, i.q. **pānzashun^{u}**, q.v.

pāzath पाज़थ् । निःसारणा f. (sg. dat. **pāzüʦ^{ü} पाज़ंच़ू**), extracting, draining out, drawing out (e.g. water from a well), emptying; met. gradual total expenditure of amassed wealth. Cf. **pāzun.**

pazuth पज़ुथ् । सत्यत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **pazatas पज़तस्**), truthfulness, honesty, rectitude of conduct. Cf. **poz^{u} 1.**

pazōv पज़ोव्, see **padun.**

pā̃zuw^{u} पाँज़ुवु, i.q. **pānzuw^{u},** q.v.

pāzay पाज़य् । अपनिःसारणम् f., i.q. **pāzath,** q.v.

pȧz^{i}yôr^{u} पंज़ियोरु । सत्यशीलः adj. (f. **pȧz^{i}yör^{ü} पंजियांरू**, or, as subst., **pȧz^{i}yārĕn̄ पंज़ियार्यञ्**), (of a person) truthful, honest, veracious, sincere, true (Gr.Gr. 135, 142, Gr.M.); upright (of a judge, etc.) (Gr.M.).

pȧz^{i}yār^{a}z पंज़ियारज़् । सत्यमैत्री f. truthfulness, sincerity (Gr.Gr. 142); true, sincere, and trusting mutual friendship.

R र ر

r र ر. The fifteenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch**, **kh**, and **ph** as separate letters, the eighteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-seventh (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the thirtieth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the fifteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character.

In the language of educated persons of the City, this letter is sounded much as in India, but is more dental than in the central portion of the Ganges Valley, where the sound is classed as cerebral. In Kāshmīr, on the contrary, the sound is dental, and in village talk and in old poetry is not unfrequently interchangeable with that of a dental **l**. This fact is recognized by the Paṇḍits of the City, who have a stock phrase, *ra-layōr aikyatā*, signifying that **r** and **l** are identical in nature. In the modern speech of the educated, the two letters are nevertheless distinguished both in sound and in writing. On the other hand, in the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. 74, we find **chōr**, a torrent, where the modern language has **chūl**; and, similarly, in H. viii, 13, we find the literary word **môl**^{u}, a father, pronounced **mōr** by Hātim, the rustic narrator of the story. Cf. also such pairs as **lubr** and **rudr**, both names of the god Śiva.

In the village dialect **r** is often sounded something like the cerebral **ṛ** of India. This latter sound is not formally recognized in the literary language by the use of any special character, so that, e.g. from the spelling of the word कूरु it is impossible to say whether a villager would say **kūr**^{ü} or **kūṛ**^{ü}. Paṇḍits do, however, implicitly admit the existence of this cerebral **ṛ**-sound by writing in certain words the letter **ḍ**, while, in attempting to illustrate the village pronunciation of the same word, they write **r**, the **r** in this case representing the cerebral sound. Thus, for their own dialect, they write **kaḍun**, to drag out, while, for the village dialect, they write **karun**, meaning thereby **kaṛun**. Similarly they write the literary **tshāḍun**, to seek, but for the village dialect they write **tshārun**. Again, in the literary language, they have both **garun** and **gaḍun**, to make, in which the **r** of **garun** represents the **ṛ** of the village **gaṛun**. This cerebralization of **r** is not uniform even in the village dialect, the sound varying from place to place, and sometimes, even in villages, we hear **ḍ**, not **ṛ**, where the literary dialect has **r**. Thus, the literary word **kūr**^{ü}, a girl, is pronounced **kūḍ**^{ü} in the country near Bārāmūla, where, according to El., s.v. *kúḍ*, 'there is a great tendency to change *r* into *ḍ*.' In the present work, which deals only with the literary, or standard, form of the language, the spelling of the Paṇḍits is followed, but, when their spelling of the village sounds is known, it is also given. Many instances of the interchange between **ḍ** and **ṛ** will be found in H., pp. lxxix ff.

It is well known that, unlike the Indo-Aryan languages, but like the other Dardic languages, Kāshmīrī has no hesitation in preserving unchanged an original conjunct consonant of which the second member is **r**. Thus, we have **brōt**^{u}, error, compared with the Skt. *bhrānti-*; **grôn**^{u}, an eclipse, for Skt. *grahaṇa-*; **phryūst**^{u}, excellent, for Skt. *praśasta-*; **trih**, three, for Skt. *tri-*, and many others. Similarly, even when there was no original conjunct, we find such words as **drölid**, Skt. *daridra-*, poor; **drôt**^{u}, Skt. *dātra-*, a sickle; **dryuy**^{u}, Skt. *dēvara-*, a brother-in-law; **kronḍ**^{u}, Skt. *karaṇḍa-*, a basket; **krāl**, Skt. *kulāla-*, a potter; **krĕhon**^{u}, Skt *kr̥ṣṇa-*, black; **trēsh**, Skt. *tr̥ṣṇa-*, thirst; **shrān**, Skt. *snāna-*, bathing; **shrūkh**, Skt. *ślōka*, a verse; **shrōtsun**, to become pure, Skt. √*śudh-*, and so on. There are several words in which the insertion of such a conjunct **r** is optional, the form with **r** being chiefly used by Hindūs, and that without **r** being chiefly used by Musalmāns. Such are **brōṭh** or **bōṭh**, in front; **shrāṭh** or **shāṭh**, a river shoal; and **zrôḍ**^{u} or **zôḍ**^{u}, a water-hole.

In schools, this letter, in the Śāradā character, whether standing by itself or the first member of a conjunct consonant is called **raka rö** रक रां. If it is the final member of a conjunct, as in the syllable **kra** क्र, it is called **dutarikh** दुतरिख्.

The Sanskrit vowel **r̥** ऋ sometimes appears in Kāshmīrī writing, in borrowed words. It is said to be pronounced as **ru** रु, as in **krupun**^{u}, niggardly, written कृपुनु, in imitation of the Skt. *kr̥paṇaḥ* कृपणः;

but, especially at the beginning of a word, or in the case of words in common use, the character signifies the sound of **rĕ** **यॅ**, and is used optionally as a method of indicating that sound. In such cases it is written **ऋ॑**, as in **rĕth** **ऋ॑थ्**, a month; **krĕhon**^{u} **क्ऋ॑हॊनु**, black; **rĕy**, written **ऋ॑य** or **यॅय**, an ant. This **rĕ** is liable to the ordinary rules of epenthesis, so that when followed by **u**-mātrā, it is liable to be sounded as **ryo** or **ryu**. Thus, **ऋ॑शु**, a saint, is pronounced **ryosh**^{u}, **ryush**^{u}, or even as **rĕsh**^{u}. The sg. dat. is, however, always **rĕshis** **ऋ॑शिस्**, because here there is no epenthesis. So **क्ऋ॑मू**, a tortoise, is pronounced **krüm**^{ü}, while the same word, with another spelling (**क्ऋम्**), is pronounced **krum.**

Whether initial or non-initial, in schools, the Skt. letter **ऋ** is called **rĕnav rĕ** **ऋ॑नव् ऋ॑**, and the corresponding long vowel-sign **ॠ** is called **r**^{a}**khav r**^{ü} **रखव् ॠ** or **rūkhav rū** **ॠखव् ॠ**.

The Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī **ru** **रु** is called **rukharī rō** **रुखरी रो**, and that corresponding to the Nāgarī **ॠ** **rū** is called **rā ar kharā̃ rū̆** **रा अर् खराँ ॠ॑**.

rā **रा** in **rā ar kharā̃ rū̆** **रा अर् खराँ ॠ॑** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī **rū** **ॠ**. Cf. **rukharī rō.**

ráe, see **rāy**.

rai, see **ray 2**.

re, riai, see **rĕy.**

rē **रे** interj. O! Hulloa! Used pleonastically (L.V. 3).

róe, rōī روي, see **rŏy.**

rū **ॠ** in **rū-wā̃gan** **ॠ-वाँगन्** । **फलविशेषसमूहः** m.pl. tomatos (El. *rú wángún*, m.sg. *rúwángín*, sg.f.; L. 346 *ruángan*). Cf. **bŏṭa-wā̃gun**, p. 138*b*, l. 41.

rab 1 رب, m. a lord, possessor, owner, master; governor, disposer, orderer (YZ. 105); God.

rab 2 **रब** । **पङ्कः** f. mud, mire, slush (cf. **gurüṭ**^{ü} **r°**, p. 305*a*, l. 20) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 456, 462; Rām. 277; K.Pr. 43, 118, 181); met. mean, low people (cf. **sab r° mēlun**, s.v. **sab**). —**gatshüñ**^{ü} —**गछ़ॖञ्** । **अतितिरस्काराधिगमः** f.inf. to become mud; (of a fruit) to become bad, i.e. to go bad and become in a mash; to become publicly disgraced by gross abuse. —**karüñ**^{ü} —**कर॑ञ्** । **भर्त्सनतिरस्कारः** f.inf. to apply mud, to smear mud (on something) (cf. **gŏḍa rab karüñ**^{ü}, p. 277*a*, l. 36); to let fruit go bad (by keeping it); publicly to disgrace a person by gross abuse.

rabi-cahāl **रबि-चहाल्** । **संहतपङ्ककूटः** m.pl. piled or accumulated mud, quagmire. **-dŏb** **-द्वब्** । **पङ्कश्वभ्रम** m. a pit, or hole in the ground, full of mud. **-gurun** **-गुरुन्** । **पङ्कशफरी, पङ्कलिप्तसर्वाङ्गः** m. (sg. dat. **-guranas** **-गुरनस्**), a kind of small fish (see **gurun 1**) found in muddy water; a man who works in mud, and whose body is consequently covered with mud. **-tagāra** **-तगार** । **कर्दमसंघातः** m. a mud-trough (تغار); a supply of mud prepared for use as mortar in building; mud mixed with chaff employed as plaster on walls or in levelling ground. **-thaph** **-थफ्** । **पङ्कमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-thapi** **-थपि**), a mass of mud in the open hand (for plastering or the like). **-zang** **-ज़ंग्** । **पङ्कव्याप्तजङ्घा** f. a mud-leg, a leg smeared with mud (e.g. from walking in a quagmire).

rọ̆b^{u} **वॅबु** or **rob**^{u} **र॑बु** or **rub**^{u} **रुबु** । **श्वभ्रम्** m. a round depression or basin or pit made in a mass, for receiving liquid (cf. **hili-rob**^{u}, p. 331*a*, l. 6).

rōb **रोब्** । **अन्यसंमुखीनलज्जा** m. (when engaged in any work) diffidence, timidity, nervousness, due to another's presence, and resulting in clumsiness, slowness, and the like. —**bĕhun** —**ब्यहुन्** । **लज्जादिना माग्द्याधिगमः** m.inf. such clumsiness or slowness, due to such nervousness, to attack a person.

rabāb **रबाब्** رباب, m. a kind of musical instrument not unlike a banjo (El.), a rebeck, a guitar (L. 460, *rabab*).

rōbalad **रोबलद्** । **लज्जादिना मन्दप्रवृत्तिः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rōbaladiñ** **रोबलदिञ्**), one who is slow or clumsy in his work, owing to diffidence or nervousness due to another's presence.

rĕban **यॅबन्** or **ऋ॑बन्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **rĕbüñ**^{ü} **यॅब॑ञ्**), N. of a certain kind of rice, with a small grain and red husk. L. 463 describes as a good white rice.

rāb^{ü}**r**^{ü} **राब॑ॠ** । **कूर्चिकाविशेषः** f. a kind of porridge like pap, meal mixed with buttermilk (the *rabṛī* of India).

ribās **रिबास्** (= ريباس) m. Rhubarb, *Rheum moorcroftianum* (El.), i.q. **rēwand**, q.v.

rab^{a}**th** **रब्थ्** ربط, m. (sg. dat. **rabtas** **रब्तस्**), familiarity, habit, practice, use. **lēkhanuk**^{u} **r°** **karun**, to accustom oneself to writing (Gr.M.).

racĕ **रच्य**, see **raṭun.**

rē̆cĕ **रेँच्य** । **लघुखण्डकाः** f.pl. long narrow strips of cloth, malting, or the like; cf. **ricĕ**. —**gatshañĕ** —**गछ़ञ** । **जीर्णीभूय छिन्नीभवनम्** f. pl. inf. (of a garment, cloth, or the like) to become worn to rags.

ricĕ **रिच्य** । **सूक्ष्मखण्डानि** f.pl. long very narrow rags of cloth or the like; long very thin shavings of wood or the like; cf. **rē̆cĕ.** —**kaḍañĕ** —**कडञ** । **सूक्ष्मखण्डशो विच्छेदनम्** f. pl. inf. to wear out cloth or the like into thin rags; minutely and to the utmost detail to study a book on a subject.

rachā **रक्षा** f. protection. **-kör**^{i} **karüñ**^{ü} **-कॉरि कर॑ञ्**

f. inf. to do protection; to protect, guard (Rām. 1, **-körī,** m.c.).

rich^{i} रिछि, see **ryuch^{u}.**

rōchĕ रोछ्य, see **rūṭh^{ü}**

rôch^{u} रोछु । रक्षकः m. (sg. ag. **röch^{i} 1 रा॑छि**), a watchman, guardian, protector (cf. **atha-röch^{i}**, p. 62*a*, l. 11; **dana-rôch^{u}**, p. 222*a*, l. 6; **dranga-r°**, p. 247*b*, l. 5; **gabi-r°**, p. 275*a*, l. 15; **gupan-r°**, p. 294*b*, l. 43; **hūn^{i}-r°**, p. 337*a*, l. 8; **hur^{i}-r°**, p. 347*a*, l. 13; **khal-r°**, p. 397*a*, l. 3; **khana-r°**, p. 401*a*, l. 18; **khĕl^{i}-r°**, p. 426*b*, l. 5; **maĩshĕ-r°**, p. 597*a*, l. 14; **pingi-r°**, p. 740*a*, l. 18; **rāta-r°**, s.v. **rāth 1**). (El. *róchh*; K. 36, 65, 79, 382); a guard, warder off (in the sense of one who obstructs from approach) (Śiv. 1672).

röch^{i} 2 रा॑छि । रक्षकः m. a watchman, guardian, keeper, protector, custodian (cf. **dana-r°**, p. 222*a*, l. 3; **pāna-r° 2,** p. 736*a*, l. 7) (Rām. 374, K.Pr. 176).

röch^{i} bĕhun रा॑छि ब्यहुन् । समाधानेन रक्षणम् m.inf. to sit as a guard, to guard carefully. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । आसत्या रक्षणम्** m.inf. to remain on guard, to guard faithfully.

röch^{i} 3 रा॑छि or **röch^{ü} रा॑छू । रक्षा** f. protection, preservation, guardianship (cf. **dana-r°**, p. 222*a*, l. 5; **darma-r°**, p. 244*b*, l. 38; **dayĕ-r°**, p. 266*a*, l. 24; **hūn^{i}-r°**, p. 337*a*, l. 12; **khĕl^{i}-r°**, p. 427*b*, l. 3; **pāna-r° 1,** p. 736*a*, l. 6; **pīra-r°**, p. 752*b*, l. 50; **pot^{u}-r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 14; **rāta-r°**, s.v. **rāth 1**) (Gr.M.). **—gatshün̄^{ü} —ग॑छ़्ञू । आकस्मिकरक्षापत्तिः** f.inf. guardianship to occur, divine protection to be accorded (e.g. in some calamity). **—karün̄^{ü} —क॑रञू** f.inf. to preserve, protect, save from harm (so-and-so, dat.) (El. *rāchh karun*; Gr.M.; K. 104, 106, 181, 246).

röch^{i}-rāwȧch^{i} रा॑छि-राव॑छि । रक्षणसमीक्षणादिः f. watch and ward, guarding, safeguarding, protection, shielding. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । रक्षानियोज्यः** m. a paid guard or watchman.

rāchi-dar राछि-दर् । रक्षकः m. (f. **-darĩn -दरिञ्**), one who keeps guard, a keeper, guardian, custodian. **-dĕv -द्यव् । रक्षकराक्षसभूतः** m. (f. **-dĕvĩn -द्यविञ्**), a guardian demon, a Jinn or the like who guards any particular spot from intruders.

rüch^{ü} र॑छू । रक्षायन्त्रम्, गोपनीयवस्तु, भूषणविशेषः f. protection (Gr.Gr. 121); a written charm worn on the neck, arm, or other part of the body, as protection against demoniacal possession (Rām. 1575); a book or document, the contents of which are secret (e.g. mysteries); a written charm or amulet carried by Musalmāns inside the **ḍōl^{a}na** (q.v., p. 214*a*, l. 41). According to El. (s.v. *rach*) it consists of the names of God, or the name of Muḥammad, or the Musalmān creed, or the names of the greatest Muslim Saints, or passages from the Qur'ān. The name may also be used for the **ḍōl^{a}na** together with its contents.

rachĕ karañĕ रछ्य करञ । अत्यन्तगोपनम् f. pl. inf. to do guardings, to guard with great care and precautions. **—karith thawun —करिथ् थवुन् । सुगूढरक्षणम्** m.inf. to put in some safe place and guard securely and carefully.

rachi-troṭ^{u} रछि-त्रंटु । हारविशेषः m. a kind of necklace.

rīchöbī kīlmic (? spelling) *Viburnum cotinifolium* (El. *richhábi kílmich*). Cf. **gūc.**

rōchĕ-matsĕ रोछ्य-मच़्, see **rōshun.**

rachun रछुन् । पालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **roch^{u} र॑छु**), to protect (cf. **panun^{u} pān r°**, p. 741*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 5, 121; Gr.M.; Śiv. 93, 122, 425, 1179, 1299; Rām. 19, 154, 501, 505–6, 988, 1219; K. 113, 173, 326–7, 585, 763, 1097–8); to maintain (cf. **parda r°**, p. 756*b*, l. 1; **shīl r°**); to herd (cattle, etc.) (K. 185, 203, 217); to cherish, nourish, rear, support, provide subsistence for (Gr.M.; Śiv. 435, 437, 478; Rām. 73, 191, 306, 427, 510, 628, 773, 1227, 1297, 1523, 1533, 1622, 1632; K. 483; YZ. 76, 141); to keep, guard (cf. **hada r°**, p. 322*a*, l. 34; **kath rachün̄^{ü}**, p. 486*a*, l. 42; **nēm r°**, p. 637*a*, l. 4) (Śiv. 22, 360, 378, 1388; Rām. 324, 326, 423); to keep back (what is over), retain the surplus. **—tshunun —छ़ुनुन् । पालनाय समर्पणम्** m.inf. to make over charge of, make over for nourishing or maintenance.

roch^{u}-mot^{u} र॑छु-म॑तु । पालितः perf. part. (f. **rüch^{ü}-müts^{ü} र॑छू-म॑च़ू**), guarded, protected; kept over, kept back.

rachan-dôd^{u} रछन्-दोदु । पालनप्रेम m. the love or sympathy felt by a guardian or cherisher for the cared for object. **-dag -दग् । पालनप्रेम** f., id. **-hār -हार् । पालनार्हः** c.g. deserving of being guarded or cherished; one who is fond of, or accustomed to, guarding, cherishing, etc. **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । रक्षणशीलः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a guardian, protector, cherisher.

rachana yun^{u} रछन यिनु । सर्वथा पालनविषयीभवनम् pass. m.inf. to be the object of protection, to be protected under all circumstances, to be taken great care of, to be continually cherished (Śiv. 437).

rachani (or **rachini**) **tshunun रछनि (रछिनि) छ़ुनुन् । रक्षणायार्पणम्** m.inf. to entrust to (somebody's) care.

richis रिछिस्, see **ryuch^{u}.**

rachith रछिथ् f. maintenance (El. *rachhit*, where only it is noted).

rachawun^{u} रछवुनु n.ag. (f. **rachavüñ^{ü} रछवंञू**), a guardian, protector, saviour (Śiv. 181, 1354); a guard, watcher, (cattle- or shep-) herd (K. 185, 383).

rachawañ रछवञ् । पालनवेतनम् f. payment made for guarding, a guardian's or caretaker's wages.

rōchyōv रोछ्योव्, see **rōshun.**

racyōv रच्योव्, see **raṭun.**

rōcyōv रोच्योव्, see **rōṭun.**

rad रद् رد, adj. c.g. rejected, waste (e.g. waste paper) (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to reject, make of no use, resist or oppose (an order) (Gr.M.); to make useless (Rām. 783).

raḍ रड् । प्रपातः f. a mountain torrent swollen by a heavy fall of rain. Cf. **raḍa.**

rād 1 राद् । पौरुषगर्वः m. pride in one's bodily strength.

rād 2 राद् । दैर्घ्यम् m. length (e.g. of a garment, a pillar, or a rope) (cf. **nāwa-r°**, p. 666*b*, l. 20; **pūtsa-** or **pūtsi-r°**, p. 807*a*, l. 15); the long strip of cloth forming the back or front of a garment, as in the next (Śiv. 1597). Cf. **rāzar.**

rāda-püṭ^{ü} राद्-पंटू । आच्छादनमध्यभागः f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ -पच्य**), the middle strip forming the back or front (from the neck to the lowest edge) of the *phĕran* or long night-gown-like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs. **rāda-rād राद्-राद् । परिव्यापी** adj. c.g. long every way; i.e. (of a garment, shawl, blanket, or the like) covering, or sufficient to cover, the entire body; (of leprosy or other external disease) covering the entire body. **rāda-zyūṭh^{u} राद्-ज़्यूठु । अतिदीर्घः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh^{ü} -ज़ीठू**), very long, longer than necessary (e.g. a garment, cloth, pillar, or the like).

rād 3 राद् । कटः, जलाधारकृत्रिमभूभागविशेषः m. a woven mat (of grass, reeds, or the like); a floating island (supported on a mat-like raft), such as those which exist on the Ḍal lake and elsewhere in Kashmīr. Root-crops and the like are grown upon them (cf. **ḍēmba-r°**, p. 217*b*, l. 35) (L. 344–5 *rádh*, Śiv. 1836).

rāda-wagow^{u} राद्-वगंवु । कटविशेषः m. a long narrow kind of mat, usually made of reeds.

rād 4 राद् m. in **nāga-rād**, p. 624*a*, l. 39, q.v.

r^{a}ḍa रड । उद्वेजकः m. one who distresses or causes worry to another, following him, persecuting him, and interfering in his work.

raḍa रड । प्रपातः m. a mass or pile of dirt (mud, water, sand, or the like) fallen from a height, or carried down by a mountain torrent in flood. Cf. **raḍ.**

raḍa wālun रड वालुन् । मलराशिप्रपातनम् m.inf. to let fall a mass of such dirt (e.g. of ink, when engaged in writing, or paint, when painting, or plaster, when plastering). **—wasun —वसुन् । मलराशिनिपातः** m.inf. a mass of earth, stones, and wood, etc., to be carried down by a swollen mountain torrent (cf. **raḍ**); dirt to be dropped as in the preceding.

rādā or (as usually spelt) **rādhā राधा** f. N. of a celebrated herd-maiden, the favourite consort of Krushn or Krishna (*Kṛṣṇa*), during his residence in Brindāban (*Bṛndāvana*) among the cowherds. She was also called Rādhikā (see **rādikā**). She is worshipped as the *Śakti*, or energic power, of Krishna, and, by some is even, as such, identified with him (Śiv. 701, 1141, 1437, 1441, 1493, 1623, 1668). **-krushn -कृष्ण्** m. N. of Krishna looked upon as one with Rādhā, Krishna together with his energic power (Śiv. 989, 1323, 1366, 1434, 1460, 1667).

rā̃ḍa राँड । धूर्तः (दुष्टाचारः) m. a rascal, a blackguard, violent scoundrel (cf. **mūla-r°**, p. 567*a*, l. 44); as adj. c.g. vile (El.); cf. **rỗḍ^{u}. rā̃ḍa-nĕcyuw^{u} राँड-न्यचिवु । दुराचारबालकः** m. a rascal's son; a boy scoundrel, a young scapegrace.

rȧd^{i} रंदि (=ردی) adj. c.g. rejected, thrown away, worthless, trashy; in the following:— **rȧd^{i} gatshun रंदि गछुन् । तिरस्कारविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to become rejected, thrown away, worthless, no longer of any use. **—karun —करुन् । तिरस्करणम्** m.inf. to render worthless, make waste of, deprive of all usefulness.

rĕda र्यद् or **र्ह्यंद् । हृदयम्** m. the heart. **rĕda-dôd^{u} र्यद-दोदु । स्नेहहेतुकपीडा** m. pain of the heart, pain in the heart; the pain caused by love or affection.

rĕduk^{u} र्यदुकु । औरसः m. (f. **rĕdüc^{ü} र्यदंचू**), of, or belonging to, the heart; a legitimate son or daughter.

rōda रोद f. bowels (El.).

rôd^{u} रोदु । दीर्घाकारः adj. (f. **röz^{ü} रांज़ू**), long, not short, lengthy in comparison to width (cf. **lȧṭ^{i}-r°**, p. 535*b*, l. 38) (K.Pr. 261). Cf. **rād 2.**

rỗḍ^{u} रोँडु । धूर्तः m., i.q. **rā̃ḍa,** q.v.

rūd रूद् رود । वृष्टिः m. (pl. dat. **rūdan रूदन्** not ***rōdan रोदन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), a river, stream; (in Kāshmīrī) rain, rainfall, a shower (Gr.Gr. 18, 51, 252, 257; Gr.M.; W. 115 *rud*; L. 463 *rud*; Śiv. 713, 1391; Rām. 472, 863, 1545; K. 318–20, 325, 1087, 1137; K.Pr. 59, 181, 245, 248). **—darun —दरुन् । वृष्टिनिरोधः** m.inf. rain to stop. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to pour forth rain, to give rain (K. 317). **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु** m.inf. rain to fall, to rain (El.; Gr.M.; K. 75, 325; K.Pr. 181).

rūda-obur रूद-अंबुर् । घनाघनः m. (sg. dat. **oburas अंबुरस्** or **abras अब्रस्**), a rain-cloud. **-bubur -बुबुर् । वृष्टिबुद्बुदः** m. (sg. dat. **-bubaras**

-बुबरस्; pl. nom. also **-babar** -बबर्), a rain-bubble, a single bubble formed on the surface of water or the like by rain falling on it; (in the pl.) a mass or quantity of such bubbles formed in this way, rain-froth. **-bubarāy** -बुबराय्। वृष्ट्योद्गच्छद्बिन्दुजालकम् f. a clot or network of bubbles formed as ab. **-barut^u** -बरुतु or **-borut^u** -बंरुतु। वृष्टिजलक्लिन्नः adj. (f. **-barüʦ^{ü}** -बरंचू), full of rain, wet through with rain, covered with drops of rain. **-barith** -बरिथ्। वृष्टिजलव्याप्तः adj. c.g., id. **-chŏkh** -छ़ुख्। क्वाचित्क आसारः m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छ़ुकस), a rain-blow, a short violent torrent of rain (local in character). **-chol^u** -छंलु। वृष्ट्या चालितः, धारासंपातः adj. (f. **-chȧj^i** -छंजि or **-chüj^{ü}** -छंजू), washed or cleaned by rain; as subst. m. a heavy fall of rain (lasting a considerable time). **-chyuk^u** -छ्युकु। अत्यल्पवृष्टिः m. a rain-squirt, a slight shower of rain, a light gentle fall. **-ḍaliñ** -डलिञ्। वृष्ट्यपवारणाश्रयः f. a rain-slope, a sloping gutter or similar arrangement at the back of a house-roof for carrying off rain. **-dāra** -दार। वृष्टिधारा f. a steady stream of rain. **-dor^u** -दंरु। निवृत्तवृष्टिकावसरः m. a break in rain, a period of fine weather between rainfalls, or after long rain. **-darĕr** -दर्यर्। निवृत्तवृष्टिपातावसरः m., id. **-gaṭa** -गट। वृष्टितामिस्रम् f. darkness accompanying, or caused by, rain; a dark night with rain. **-jȧr^i** -जंरि। धारासंपातः f. a continued downfall of rain, a long rainfall. **-k^{o}t^u** -कंतु। वृष्टिक्लिन्नः adj. (f. **-k^{ü}ʦ^{ü}** -कंचू), wet with rain, soaked with rain (e.g. clothes), covered (e.g. a lotus-leaf) with rain drops. **-k^{a}ʦar** -कत्सर्। वृष्टिक्लिन्नता m. the condition of being soaked or covered with rain, as ab. **-lawa** -लव। वृष्ट्यासेकः f. a light shower of rain, consisting in the sprinkling of only a few sparse drops. **-nôr^u** -नोरु। वृष्टिप्रणालिका m. a drain for carrying off rain from a roof or the like to an outside cistern or the like. **-nör^{ü}** -नांरू। वृष्टिनालिका f. a rain-pipe or gutter (on a house or the like). **-palav** -पलव्। वृष्ट्युपयोगिवस्त्रम्, वृष्ट्याक्तवस्त्रम् m. a rain-coat, a waterproof cloak, or the like; a garment wet through with rain. **—pĕñĕ** —प्यञ। वृष्टिपातावसरः f.pl. rain fallings, a time or occasion in which rain is falling heavily. **-pashpay** -पश्पय्। निपतितवृष्टिबिन्दुस्रुतिः f. the trickling of rain-drops (e.g. from a roof, or the like, after a heavy fall). **-pĕwan** -प्यवन्। वृष्टिनिपातकालः f. (sg. dat. **pĕvüñ^{ü}** प्यवंञू), the time during which rain falls, a rainy season. **-rūd** -रूद्। अतिवृष्टिः f. rain upon rain, incessant rain (lasting several days). **-rāṭh** -राठ्। धारासंपातः f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), a short heavy fall of rain. **-r^{a}y** -रय। क्षुद्रपक्षिविशेषः f. a certain small bird. It foretells rain by continuous wailing; met. a baby that wails continuously. **-r^{a}y ganḍüñ^{ü}** -रय् गंडंञू। पाञ्चालिकाविशेषनिष्ठापनादिकृत्यविशेषः f.inf. 'to set up the rain-witch'. In times of excessive rain, a doll made of old rags is fastened to a stake and set up in the ground. Offerings are made at its foot, and it is then beaten on the head with shoes. This is believed to cause the rain to cease, and is indicated by this phrase. **-tūr^{ü}** -तूंरू। वृष्टिशीतम् f. the coolth of rain, esp. the coolness after rain in the hot weather. **-traṭh** -त्रठ्। वृष्टिभिदुरम् f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -त्रटि), a thunderbolt accompanying violent rain. (The thunderbolt or lightning is looked upon as itself fiery rain.) **-ṭās** -टास्। क्वाचित्की क्षणिकमहावृष्टिः m. a short violent, but local, burst of rain (esp. in the rainy season). **-ʦhĕviñ** -छ़्यविञ्। वृष्टिनिरोधः f. cessation of long continued rain. **-ʦhĕviñĕn** -छ़्यविञन् or **-ʦhĕwawaṇĕn** -छ़्यववंञन्। वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv. at the time of such cessation of rain, (going, doing, etc.) when the rain has stopped. **-ʦhĕwawun^u** -छ़्यववुनु। वृष्टिनिरोधावसरः m. the time of the cessation of such continued rain. **-ʦhĕwawaṇĕn** -छ़्यववंञन्। वृष्टिनिरोधावसरे adv., see **-ʦhĕviñĕn**, ab. **-ʦhĕway** -छ़्यवय्। वृष्टिबन्धः f. cessation of rain. **-vēla** -वेल। वर्षावसरः m. the time of rain, the season when rain falls, the rainy season, the rains. **-wālay** -वालय्। निपतद्वृष्टिकालः f. the descent of rain, the time during which rain is actually falling. **-wôñ^u** -वोञु। वृष्टिजलम् m. rain-water (Gr.Gr. 73, W. 115).

rūd^u रूदु, see **rōzun.**

rōdād रोदाद् روداد, m. an occurrence, incident (Rām. 289); an account of circumstances, a statement of a case (Rām. 1696).

rā̃ḍagī राँडगी। दुःशीलता f. rascally conduct, the conduct of a blackguard or scoundrel. Cf. **rā̃ḍa.**

rādhā राधा, see **rādā.**

rādikā or (as usually spelt) **rādhikā** राधिका f., i.q. **rādhā**, see **rādā.**

radōla रद़ोल (? cf. رذول)। दुष्टाचरणः adj. c.g. rascally, a cheat, swindler, bully, or similar evil doer.

radōlī रद़ोली। दुष्टाचरणम् f. the actions of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rō̃ḍil रोँडिल्। दुष्टाचरणम् f. rascally conduct (esp. of a boy's naughtiness).

radōlagī रद़ोलगी। दुष्टाचरणवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

radōlil रद़ोलिल्। दुष्टाचरणम् f. the conduct or nature of a bullying or swindling evil doer.

rūd^u-mot^u रूदु-मंतु, see **rōzun.**

rādan रादन् m., see **rām.**

rᵃḍun रडुन् । रूढीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rᵃḍyōv रड्योव्**), (of some incurable disease, calamity, or the like) to beset a person and become thoroughly established; to become subject to abuse, cursing, reviling. The causal of this verb is **rᵃḍanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

rᵃḍith gaʦhun रडिथ् गछुन् । रूढतयासक्तीभवनम m.inf. (of defilement, disgrace, calamity, disease, or the like) to beset (a person) and become thoroughly established.

rᵃḍyō-motᵘ रड्यो-मंतु । रूढीभूतः perf. part. (f. **rᵃḍyē-müʦü रड्ये-मंच़ू**), (of a calamity, incurable disease, or the like) thoroughly established; beset by abuse, etc.

rōdang रोदंग् m. madder (El.).

rᵃḍanāwun रडनावुन् । रूढीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rᵃḍanôwᵘ रडनोवु**), to cause trouble, calamities, disease, or the like, to beset a person and become thoroughly established (Gr.Gr. 175).

rudr 1 रुद्र, rudᵃr रुदर्, or **rudar रुदर्** m. (sg. dat. **rudras रुद्रस**), the same as **ludr,** q.v. a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 2, 39, 57, 1423, 1466; K. 579, 619, 620, 625, 790, 823); N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior to Śiva, who is said to be its head (Śiv. 522); Śiva, as present in fire (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1174).

rudra-manthᵃr रुद्र-मंथर् or **-mantᵃr -मंतर्** m. N. of a certain formula or mystical verse sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 126). **-sandyā -सन्द्या** or **-सन्ध्या** f. N. of a certain sacred place (*tīrtha*) sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 1496).

rudr 2 रुद्र or **rudᵃr रुदर्** m., i.q. **lǫ̆dᵃr,** q.v., coral (Śiv. 1310, 1871).

rafāgar رفاگر m. a mender (of garments); (in Ksh.) a hand shawl-maker, a shawl-mender, shawl-repairer (El. *rafugur, rụfúgar*). According to El. these men work with the needle, and are generally Musalmāns.

rafīq رفيق, see **raphīkh.**

rafāqat رفاقت, see **raphākath.**

raftār رفتار, going, motion, gait, used —° as adj. e.g. Cf. **kaj-raftār,** p. 430*b*, l. 5.

rāfiz, see **röphiz.**

rag रग् رگ । सूक्ष्मनाडी, संयुक्तरेखादिः, सापिण्ड्यसंबन्धः f. an artery, vein (according to El. s.v., *kefál rag* is the cephalic vein and *basilik rag* is the basilic vein) (Gr.M. masc. by error; Śiv. 197, 1863; Rām. 1350; K.Pr. 203); a tendon, nerve, sinew; a thin line in something (e.g. in white cloth a thin black line woven in and forming a defect, a flaw in a precious stone, a mineral vein in a hill, etc., a line of different coloured water occurring in the main stream of a river, marks of impurity in precious metals or of dirt in good grain, and so on); consanguinity, blood-relationship (within the prohibited degrees of marriage) (cf. **mamatüṛü rag,** p. 571*b*, l. 9; **mātāmāl-rag,** p. 607*a*, l. 28). **—kaḍüñü —कडंञू । भेदभाषणम्** f.inf. to drag out a vein or kinship; hence, met. to divulge secrets with the object of sowing dissension among friends. **—marüñü —मरंञू । दृष्टलक्ष्यभेदः** f.inf. the vein to be hit; hence, to hit the very minute mark, i.e. in some apparently impossible task, or, with some apparently unobtainable object, finally to succeed to one's heart's content (esp. when this occurs secretly). **—muʦarüñü —मुच़रंञू । नाडीवेधः (सिरामोक्षः)** f.inf. to bleed, let blood, phlebotomize (Gr.M.). **—nērüñü —नेरंञू । कलङ्करेखाभागप्रकटीभवनम्, सापिण्ड्याभिज्ञानम्** f.inf. a thin line to appear in something (e.g. a dirty mark or stain to appear in cloth after it is washed, a flaw to appear in a precious stone after it has been polished, a mineral vein to be discovered as the result of prospecting, and so on); (in the negotiations for a marriage) the existence of a relationship which is a bar to marriage to be discovered. **—wŏthüñü —व्वथंञू । अन्तारोषेण प्रोत्सहनम्** f.inf. a vein to rise, i.e. to feel desire for revenge (through another). **-zāl -ज़ाल् । दुर्वृत्तिः** adj. e.g. an ill-conditioned person, malevolent, malicious.

raga रग । सूक्ष्मनाडीसमूहः f.pl. veins, arteries, a mass, or network, of veins or arteries. **-dodᵘ -दंदु । रूक्षास्फुटभाषी** adj. (f. **-düzü -दंज़ू**), 'having the arteries burnt,' i.e. (owing to inflammation of the throat) hoarse. **—khĕñĕ —ख्यञ । नाडीक्षतविधानम्** f. pl. inf. 'to eat the veins', i.e. (in a fight) to scratch an opponent's throat with the finger-nails. **—maga —मग । कण्ठनाडीसमुदायः** f.pl. (a jingle of **raga**) the fine veins (or sinews) of the throat; the blood-vessels of the throat windpipe and gullet as a whole. **-pāshĕ -पाश । संबन्धसंयोगः** f.pl. the mutual criticism common among blood-relations; the concord or mutual good understanding between blood-relations. **-pāshĕ kaḍañĕ -पाश कडञ । संबन्धिदोषख्यापनम्** f. pl. inf. criticizing details or finding fault with one's blood-relations. **-pāṣhĕ nērañĕ -पाश नेरञ । सूक्ष्मदोषप्रकाशः** f. pl. inf. (in any undertaking) criticism of details or blood-relations or qualities to become manifest. **-pay -पय् । नाडीसंयोगः** m. the clue of the veins; hence, the union or junction of veins, nerves, or sinews. **-pay kaḍun -पय् कडुन् । सूक्ष्मेक्षिकयान्वेषणम्** m.inf. 'to pull out the clue of the nerves', i.e. to inquire minutely into some hidden circumstance or for some hidden thing. **-pay nērun -पय् नेरुन् । सूक्ष्मेक्षिकया तत्त्वाभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. 'the clue of the nerves to become visible', i.e. to ascertain by minute investigation the facts of any hidden circumstance or thing.

rāg 1 राग् । रागः m. love, affection (Śiv. 587, 735, 1048, 1110, 1164, 1172, 1268, 1312, 1355, 1382, 1448, 1493, 1558, 1573, 1755, 1821); loving desire, intense longing for something loved (Śiv. 1031); love for the things of this world (as opposed to the love directed to God) (Śiv. 1691, 1749, 1797). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । अतिस्नेहोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. love or affection to be produced (by something or some occurrence, etc.); intense loving longing to be experienced (Śiv. 708).

rāga-sost^{u} राग-स॑स्तु । प्रेमसंयुक्तः, सप्रीतिः adj. (f. **-süʦh^{ü} -स॑छू**), full of love, affectionate; causing or producing affection. **-vyot^{u} -व्य॑तु । रागपूर्णचित्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕʦ^{ü} -व्य॑चू**), full of love, affectionate.

rāg 2 राग् । अश्वपृष्ठम्, अश्वजातिः f. the backbone of a horse (cf. **nañi rāgi**, p. 640*a*, l. 28); N. of a certain race or class of horses, said to be specially docile and of high quality. **rāgi-hond^{u} रागि-ह॑न्दु । विशिष्टजातिजः(अश्वः)** adj. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -ह॑ज़ू**), (a horse) of this special class.

rāg 3 राग् । काकलीगीतम् f. a song in a sweet and low tone (Śiv. 1455, 1803).

ragu or (as usually spelt) **raghu रघु** m. N. of a celebrated king of India of the solar dynasty, the son of Dilīpa, and ancestor of Rāma-candra. **-nandan -नंदन्** m. the son (i.e. descendant) of Raghu, a title of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421). **-nāth -नाथ्** m. the Lord (descended from) Raghu, a title of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421).

rīg^{i} रीगि, see **ryūg^{u}.**

rī̃g^{i} रीँगि, see **ryū̃g^{u}.**

rōgi रोगि in **rōgi wuchun रोगि वुछुन् । छिद्रान्वेषणम्** m.inf. to look out for faults or flaws (in a person), to seek out (his) weak points, pick holes in him. Cf. **rug^{u}** and **rōgun.**

rögī 1 र॑गी । रागयुक्तः adj. c.g. full of love, full of affection, impassioned.

rögī 2 र॑गी । गीतविद्याज्ञः adj. c.g. skilled in singing sweet low music.

rūg रूग् or **rōg रोग् । रोगः** m. a disease, sickness, malady, distemper (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1541, 1572, 1855).

rūga-hot^{u} रूग-ह॑तु । रोगाकुलः adj. (f. **-hüʦ^{ü} -ह॑चू**), stricken by disease. **-rost^{u} -र॑स्तु । नीरोगः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh^{ü} -र॑छू**), free from disease, healthy. **-raʦhar -रछ़र् । आरोग्यम्** m. freedom from disease, good health, healthiness (often, but not only, used in blessings or the like expressions of approval). **-vyot^{u} -व्य॑तु । रोगोपतप्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕʦ^{ü} -व्य॑चू**), suffering from disease or from an illness; suffering from the subsequent consequences of an illness (thinness, weakness, and so forth).

rūgī रूगी । रोगयुतः adj. c.g. an invalid, one who suffers from a long continued or chronic illness; miserable (El. *rógí*).

rug^{u} रुगु in **rug^{u} wuchun रुगु वुछुन् । अप्रसन्नतया प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to bear a grudge against (a person), to act malevolently towards. Cf. **rōgi.**

ragidār रगिदार् । इतरवर्णरेखाद्युपेतः adj. c.g. marked with a line of alien colour (and thereby flawed) (e.g. a flaw in a precious stone, or a black line on white cloth, and so on) (see **rag**).

raghu रघु, see **ragu.**

rāghav राघव, see **rāgav.**

ragal रगल् । वर्णान्तरोपेतकलङ्कात्मरेखोपेतः adj. c.g., i.q. **ragidār,** q.v.

rugöl^{i} रुगा॑लि in **rugöl^{i}-ʦādar रुगा॑लि-ज़ादर् । और्णप्रच्छदपटविशेषः** f. a kind of blanket woven of woollen threads of varied colours. Said to be not strong.

rūgalad रूगलद् । अनुभूयमानरोगः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rūgaladiñ रूगलदिञ्**), an invalid, one who suffers from a chronic or long illness.

rōgan रोगन् روغن, m. grease, varnish, polish (Gr.M.); clarified butter, *ghī* (W. 155 *roghan*, L. 359, K.Pr. 180).

rōgun रोगुन् । गूढविरोधनम् m. secret opposition (esp. to a subordinate or weak person).

rögiñ र॑गिञ् f. a certain musical mode (in Skt. *rāgiṇī*); N. of a certain kind of goddess (Rām. 586 *rāgiñā*, with suff. of indef. art.).

rā̃gar राँगर् m. N. of a certain village of good repute for its wool-weaving.

rā̃gȧr^{i} राँग॑रि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in the village of Rā̃gar. **-poṭ^{u} -प॑टु । और्णपटविशेषः** m. a kind of woollen cloth woven in Rā̃gar, or of the same kind; described as strongly woven of fine threads and white in colour.

rīgis रीगिस्, see **ryūg^{u}.**

rāgav or (as generally spelt) **rāghav राघव्** m. a descendant of Raghu (see **ragu**), esp. Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1421).

rāh 1 राह् । अपराधः m. a fault, sin, crime (K.Pr. 81, 117); fruitless exertion (cf. **padi-r°**, p. 681*b*, l. 45). **—khārun —खारुन् । अपराधारोपणम्** m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse. **—khasun —खसुन् ।**

अपराधारोपः m.inf. a charge of a fault to be brought. —**ladun** —लदुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to bring a charge of a fault, to accuse (Rām. 1230, H. v, 9); to destroy (K.Pr. 121).

rāh 2 राह् । राहुः m. N. of a Daitya, or demon, who is supposed to seize the sun and moon and thus cause eclipses (L.V. 22, Śiv. 1125); (in astronomy) the ascending node (K. 130); a falling star (El.).

rāh 3 राह् راه f. a road, way, path; a course of conduct (**bad-rāh** بد راه adj. c.g. one who follows an evil course, bad, wicked); **az rāh-ĕ-jangal** از راهِ جنگل on the road to the forest (Rām. 201).

rĕh र्यह् or रॆह् f. flame, burning (cf. **nāra-r°**, p. 648*a*, l. 29; **nawa-r°**, p. 664*b*, l. 46) (El. *rih*; W. 124; Śiv. 66, 92, 1033, 1563, 1610, 1650, 1758, 1843; Rām. 9, 776, 1079–80, 1613, 1623, 1696, 1784; K.Pr. 31, 135, 180, 254, 262); burning heat (lit. and met.) (Rām. 391, 1172–3).

rih रिह् (= ريح) । वातव्याधिः m. wind, air, flatus; rheumatism, rheumatic gout.

roh^{u} रॊहु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. N. of a certain dance performed by women at the spring festival, the New Year, and similar occasions. They dance in two lines facing each other, advancing and retreating, and singing (Śiv. 1044).

ruh रुह् m. in **bumi-ruh**, a quick movement of the eyebrows (**bumb**). See p. 108*a*, l. 6.

rūha रूह (= روح) । भूतावेशः m. (see W. 18) the spirit, soul, life (W. 18 *ruḥ*); possession by a demon (epilepsy or the like), or by a spirit (as in prophecy); a spirit of the dead, (in pl.) the dead (K.Pr. 181).

ruh^{u} रुहु । ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant said to have long leaves and a root shaped like ginger, and to grow in the highlands. It is given to cattle as a tonic.

rahdör^{i} रह्दॉरि (= راهداري) f. a pass or permit for use on a journey or for transporting goods, a passport (Gr.M.); esp. permission (formerly necessary) to leave Kashmīr (L. 215, 434).

rihal 1 रिहल् (= رَحْل) । पीठविशेषः f. a stand or rest on which a book is placed for reading, a reading desk (formed by two boards crossing each other like the letter X).

rihal 2 रिहल् । वातव्याधियुक्तः, वातव्याधिजनकः adj. c.g. (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout; (food, etc.) which induces this disease.

ruhil (? spelling and gender) a certain plant used in dyeing. Mixed with other dyes it furnishes a *khākī* and black colour (*sic*) (L. 68).

rāhalad राहलद् । उद्भूतापराधः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rāhaladiñ** राहलदिञ्), the person (out of many) found guilty of a fault or crime.

rihalad रिहलद् । वातव्याध्याक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rihaladiñ** रिहलदिञ्), (a person, or any particular limb) suffering from rheumatism or rheumatic gout.

rūhalad रूहलद् । भूताविष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rūhaladiñ** रूहलदिञ्), possessed by a demon, under the influence of demoniacal possession (i.e. epileptic or the like).

ruhalĕḍ रुहल्यड् । अतिमन्दधैर्यः adj. c.g. easily discomposed, easily perturbed, panicky.

rah^{a}m रह्म or **rahm** رحم m. mercy, pity, compassion, humanity (cf. **bē-r°**, p. 121*b*, l. 5) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 133). **-dil** رحم دل adj. c.g. tender-hearted, humane, gentle (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to show compassion (Gr.M.).

rahma-rost^{u} रह्म-रॆस्तु adj. (f. **-rütsh^{ü}** -र्छू), cruel, pitiless (El. *rahmrust*).

rahīm रहीम رحيم adj. c.g. merciful (W. 6).

rahmat رحمت, **rah^{a}math** रह्मथ् m. (sg. dat. **rahmatas** रह्मतस्), mercy, compassion, pity.

raihān रैहान् ريحان m. the sweet basil (*Ocymum pilosum*, El.). (Cf. **ban-r°**, p. 114*a*, l. 41.)

rahun रहुन् or (L.V.) **ruhun** रुहुन् । लशुनम् m. (sg. dat. **rahanas** रहनस् or **rahnas** रह्नस्), garlic, *Allium sativum* (according to El., s.v. *ruhun*, in Kashmīr eaten by Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs) (L.V. 89, 90; K.Pr. 26, 80).

rahna-onguj^{i} रह्न-ऒंगुजि । दुर्वृत्त्युत्साहनम् 'a garlic-finger', encouraging in bad conduct, esp. encouraging a child in naughtiness. **-dĕl** -द्यल् । लशुनमूलत्वक् m. the skin of the garlic-root; a very closely woven cloth (so close that the threads can hardly be seen). **-gŏgàj^{i}** -ग्वगॅजि । लशुनमूलगुलिका f. a clove of garlic. **-kuj^{i}** -कुजि । लशुनलता f. the garlic plant. **-mŏnḍ^{ü}** -म्वंडू । लशुनमूलकम्, लशुनपिष्टकम् f. the root of the garlic plant; a cake of pounded garlic cooked in oil. **-phakh** -फख् । लशुनदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), the stink of garlic.

rōhin रोहिन् or **rūhin** रूहिन् or **rōhinī** रोहिनी f. N. of a wife of Vasudēva and mother of Balarāma, the step-brother of Krishna (in Skt. *Rōhiṇī*) (K. 42 ff.); N. of the fourth lunar mansion or asterism (Śiv. 475; Rām. 124, 1108*g*; K. 57).

rāhath राहथ् راحت m. (sg. dat. **rāhatas** राहतस्), rest, peace, quiet (El.; L. 462; H. ix, 4; YZ. 8; K.Pr. 218); happiness, comfort (Rām. 1507, K.Pr. 86); **rāhat-ĕ-jān** راحتِ جان m. comfort of the soul, balm of life (K.Pr. 50, 153). —**sān** —सान् adv. quietly (El.).

rahzun **रह्ज़ुन्** (cf. رهزن) । **दुराचारः** m. (f. **rahzüñ**^{ü} **रह्ज़ंञ्जू**), a highwayman, footpad, robber (YZ. 11 *rahzan*; K.Pr. 30, 212); (in Ksh.) a scoundrel, blackguard, malevolent fellow (Rām. 87 *rahazun*).

raj **रज्** f. a halter (for hanging with) (El.). The same as **raz,** q.v.

rāj **राज्**, see **rājy.**

rāja **राज** । **राजा** m. a king, sovereign (Rām. 213, 874, 1125, 1534, 1588; K. 133, 569; H. x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 2); cf. **rāza 1.** **-bāy** **-बाय्** f. a king's wife, a queen-consort (K. 1166). **-koṭ**^{u} **-कॊटु** । **राजपुत्रः** m. a king's son, a prince. **-zāda** **-ज़ाद** راجزاده, m. a king's son, a prince (Rām. 1128, 1493; H. xi, 7).

rȧj^{i} **रॖजि** or **rüj**^{ü} **1** **रॖजू**, see **rol**^{u}**.**

rī̃j **रीँज्** । **छलम्** f. roguery, knavery, cheating.

rüj^{ü} **2** **रॖजू** (for **1,** see **rol**^{u}) । **निरन्तरजनसंकुलगतिः** (**संकुलतया गच्छतां दीर्घपङ्क्तिः**) f. a long procession of many people. —**lagüñ**^{ü} —**लगॖञ्जू** । **जनसंकुलगतियोगः** f.inf. such a procession to be formed.

röjñī **रॉञ्जी** f., i.q. **röñ**^{ü} q.v. (sg. dat. **röjñiyĕ** **रॉञ्जिय** (Śiv. 1175) or (m.c. in Śiv. 1135) **rājñāyĕ** **राज्ञाय**), a queen (Śiv. 1135, 1175, 1518).

rajĕr **रज्यर्** । **मालिन्यसंसर्गः** m. a black or dirty mark in cloth or the like. Cf. **rag, rol**^{u}**.**

rājarĕñ **राजर्यञ्** or (q.v.) **röñ**^{ü} **रॉञ्जू** । **राजमहिषी** f. a king's wife, a queen-consort (Gr.Gr. 39; Śiv. 472, 1175).

rājuth **राजुथ्** । **राजवृत्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **rājatas** **राजतस्**), the business of a king, kinghood, kingship (Rām. 174, 364, 1002).

rājy **राज्य्** or **rāj** **राज्** । **राज्यम** m. royalty, sovereignty, rule, reign (cf. **aṭala-r°**, p. 67*b*, l. 38) (L.V. 12, 62; Śiv. 677, 680, 704, 1012, 1483, 1715; Rām. 5, 92, 100, 174, 275, 306, 365, 1143*c*; K. 540, 550, 552, 623, 625; K.Pr. 9, 105, 134); a kingdom, dominions (Rām. 91, 170, 830; K. 22, 466, 590, 764, 1027, 1029, 1036). —**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. to do sovereignty, to rule (K. 539, 543, 633, 754, 791, 794; H. x, 14). **-tāj** **-ताज्** । **राज्यैश्वर्यम्** m. royalty, sovereignty; power, great wealth, affluence, dominion.

rājĕs āsun **राज्यस आसुन्** m.inf. to be for ruling, to rule, be a king (K. 622, 635).

rik^{a}**b** **रिकब्** (cf. رکابي) f. a certain kind of eating bowl, made of brass, circular in shape, and deep (Gr.M.).

rikāb رکاب, ? f. a stirrup (YZ. 535).

r^{a}**kh** **रख्** or **rikh** **रिख्** । **रेखा** f. (sg. dat. **r**^{a}**khi** **रखि** or **rikhi** **रिखि**), a line, a stripe, a stroke (cf. **ḍū̃ga-r°**, p. 195*a*, l. 17; **karma-r°**, p. 471*b*, l. 37; **mardi-r°** or **marēdi-r°**, p. 590*a*, l. 2; **nasti-r°**, p. 658*b*, l. 28; **nāvi-r°**, p. 666*b*, l. 49; **pā̃-r°**, p. 748*a*, l. 3; **pādi-r°**, **padĕ-r°**, p. 681*a*, l. 17; p. 683*a*, l. 11) (El. *rik*, Gr.M. *r*^{a}*kha*, L.V. 107); an unmeaning line, a scrawl (in writing) (Gr.M.).

r^{a}**kha-** (or **rikha-**) **kalam** **रख-** (**रिख-**) **कलम्** । **रेखालेखनी** m. a fine pointed pen suitable for drawing fine lines, an etching pen. **-ponz**^{u} **-पॊंज़ु** । **क्लिष्टलिपिः, भ्रामिका लिपिः** m. illegible, indistinct, undecipherable, or ambiguous writing. **-püṭ**^{ü} **-पॖटू** । **रेखापट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ** **-पच्य**), a board on which paper is placed for being ruled, a drawing-board.

rakh 1 **रख्** । **सविलासवेशः** m. (i.q. **rakh**^{a}**th 1,** q.v.), fine clothes and ornaments, adornment of the body with fine clothes, jewelry, etc., festival garments and array.

rakh 2 **रख्** adj. c.g. red (i.q. **rakh**^{a}**th 2,** q.v.), in the following:— **-ʦandun** **-च़ंदुन्** । **रक्तचन्दनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ʦandanas** **-च़ंदनस्**), red sandal. **-ʦandan-hüṭ**^{ü} **-च़ंदन्-हॖटू** । **रक्तचन्दनकाष्ठखण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** **-हच्य**), a block or piece of red sandal wood. **-ʦandan-mỗkun** **-च़ंदन्-मोँकुन्** । **रक्तचन्दनखण्डविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-mỗkanas** **-मोँकनस्**), a small round piece of red sandal wood kept for rubbing down into sandal powder; see **mỗkun.** **-ʦandan-ṭyok**^{u} **-च़ंदन्-ट्यॊकु** । **रक्तचन्दनतिलकम्, रक्तचन्दनतिलकः** m. a *tilak*, or sectarial mark, worn on the forehead and made of red sandal wood; one whose forehead is so marked.

rakh 3 **रख्** । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** f. grazing land reserved for the king's cattle (Śiv. 1013; H. x, 5, 12).

rākh **राख्** (? cf. راخ) । **विरोधः** m. secret opposition or points of difference (among friends, partners, or the like). —**bōzüñ**^{ü} —**बोज़ॖञ्जू** । **भेदबुद्ध्यावलोकनम्** f.inf. to ascertain the secret points of difference, as ab.; hence, to distinguish between apparent equals. —**pĕñ**^{ü} —**प्यॖञ्जू** । **विरोधोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. opposition to arise between closely connected persons.

rĕkh **र्यख्** or **ऋॖख्** (? cf. ريخ) । **पक्षिविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **rĕki** **र्यकि** or **ऋॖकि**), bird's ordure (El., Gr.Gr. 25, K.Pr. 125); —° used to indicate something small and worthless (cf. **dūra-hȧr**^{i} **rĕkh,** p. 238*b*, l. 45). —**raṭüñ**^{ü} —**रटॖञ्जू** । **परिभाषणादौ उत्साहनम्** f.inf. to grasp bird's ordure; met. (in wordy warfare) to encourage (one of the combatants). —**vĕṭhüñ**^{ü} —**व्यठॖञ्जू** । **(गौरव)मदोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. bird's dung to swell; met. a feeling of self-importance to be felt (when a request is made to one), to give oneself airs.

rĕka-aḍij^{ü} **र्यक-** (**ऋॖक-**) **अडिजू** । **अपानास्थि** f. the bone behind the anus, the *os coccyx*. **-palav** **-पलव् कौपीनम्** f. a strip of cloth worn over the privities; a rag for wiping the privities clean.

-pat^{ü}j^{ü} -पतॖजू । स्यन्दानमार्जनपटः, गुह्यनाडी f. a filth-mat, a rag for receiving the ordure dropped by a caged bird; met. a rag for wiping away nose-mucus (serving as a pocket handkerchief); the anus.

rĕki thawun **र्येकि थवुन् । गूढपलायनम्, अपयानम्** m.inf. to abscond, run away secretly; to propel (a boat on a river) so that it is distant from the bank. **rĕki rĕki** **र्येकि र्येकि** or **ऋकि ऋकि । तटमनु** adv. along the river bank (a term used only by boatmen, with reference to bringing a boat to the bank of a river). On these senses, cf. **r^{a}kh.**

rekh (? spelling and gender) a system of advanced payment (which renders the receiver practically the slave of the advancer) (L. 360).

rēkhā **रेखा** or **rīkhā** **रीखा** f., i.q. **r^{a}kh,** q.v. (cf. **pādī-r°,** p. 681*a*, l. 27; **pādĕ-r°,** p. 683*a*, l. 11).

rīkh **रीख् । मुखच्छविः** m. the expression of the face, the look on a person's face. **—alun** **—अलुन् । मुखच्छविपरिवर्तः** m.inf. the expression of the face to change.

rŏkh 1 **र्वख्** m. (sg. dat. **rŏkas** **र्वकस्**), hindering (El. *rŏk*).

rŏkh 2 **र्वख्** رخ, m. (sg. dat. **rŏkhas** **र्वखस्**), the cheek (El.).

rōkh **रोख् । धृष्टता** m. (sg. dat. **rōkas** **रोकस्**), boldness, impudence, audacity (exhibited by one who is not accustomed to do so). **—gaʦhun** **—गछुन् । विहतीभवनम्** m.inf. such audacity to occur; met. to become impeded (by fear, anxiety, or the like), to be brought to a halt (in this way). **—karun** **—करुन् । भर्त्सनम्, विघातः** m.inf. to do audacity, to abuse a person without cause; to impede another (in speaking, enjoying, going, or other occupation in which he is engaged).

rō̃kh **रोँख् । वङ्क्षणः** m. (sg. dat. **rō̃khas** **रोँखस्**), the groin, the joint of the thigh, hip, haunch-bone, ileum (El.).

rō̃kha-hol^{u} **रोँख-हॊलु । वक्रवङ्क्षणः** adj. (f. **-hüj^{ü}** **-हॊजू**), crooked-hipped. **rō̃kha-rō̃kh** **रोँख-रोँख् । वाक्कलहः** f. a verbal quarrel (when two or more persons abuse each other).

rukh **रुख्** (= رقعه) m. a letter, an epistle (El.).

r^{a}khadār **रखदार् । रेखाङ्कितः** adj. c.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally, not artificially).

r^{a}khal **रखल् । रेखोपेतः** adj. c.g. lined, marked with lines (naturally).

r^{a}khalad **रखलद् । अनुचितरेखाङ्कितः** adj. c.g. lined, marked with lines (esp. when these are a disfigurement).

rakhipāl **रखिपाल्,** **rakhĕpāl** **रख्यपाल्,** or **rakshĕpāl** **रक्षपाल्** m. protection, protecting, guarding (**rakhi°,** Śiv. 315, 354; **rakhĕ°,** Rām. 1769; **rakshĕ°,** Śiv. 202, 391, 664).

rukharī rō **रुखरी रो । रुकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī **रु** *ru*. Cf. **rā ar kharā̆ rū̆,** p. 823*a*, ll. 21, 23.

rākhĕs **राख्यस्,** see **rākhyus^{u}.**

rākhĕsī **राख्यसी** or **rākhĕsgī** **राख्यस्गी** f. the condition, or conduct, of a demon. See **rākhyus^{u}** (cf. **brahma-r°,** p. 120*b*, l. 50, and p. 121*a*, l. 2).

rakhshun **रख्शुन्** conj. 3, to shine (El.).

rākhĕsañ **राख्यसञ्** f. of **rākhyus^{u},** q.v.

rŏkhsār **र्वख्सार्** رخسار, m. the cheek (YZ. 63, 66, 71).

rukhsath **रुख्सथ्** رخصت, m. (sg. dat. **rukhsatas** **रुख्सतस्**), permission (El.); leave of absence; permission to depart (Gr.M., K.Pr. 217). **—dyun^{u}** **—दिनु** m.inf. to give leave to depart, to allow to go, bid good-bye to (a person going) (Gr.M.; Rām. 168; H. xii, 25). **—hyon^{u}** **—ह्यॊनु** m.inf. to take leave, go on leave, take furlough (Gr.M.); to receive permission to depart, take leave (of a person, dat.) (Śiv. 56, 83, 694, 1167; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678; H. xii, 10, 13). **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to send (a person or persons) away, to dismiss (a court) (Gr.M., Rām. 1757).

rakh^{a}th 1 **रख्थ्** (cf. رخت) **। वेशविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **rakhtas** **रख्तस्**), fine clothes and ornaments, festal array (of the person) (i.q. **rakh 1**). **—karun** **—करुन् । विशिष्टवेशधारणम्** m.inf. to make fine clothes, to dress (oneself or another) in fine apparel. **-rēz** **-रेज़् । प्रत्यङ्गविशिष्टवेशः** m. covered with fine clothes and ornaments on every limb.

rakh^{a}th 2 **रख्थ्** adj. c.g. red, (i.q. **rakh 2**) in the following:— **-bīz** **-बीज़्** m. N. of a demon killed by Dēvī (in Skt. *Raktabīja*) (Śiv. 112). **rakta-ʦandun** **रक्त-च़ंदुन् । लोहितचन्दनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ʦandanas** **-च़ंदनस्**), red sandal (i.q. **rakh-ʦ°,** s.v. **rakh 2**).

r^{a}khav r^{ü} **रखव् रू** or **rūkhav rū** **ऋखव् ॠ । ॠकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial **ॠ** *ṝ*. The short form of this letter is called **rĕnav rĕ,** q.v.

rakhyā **रख्या । रक्षा** f. protection, preservation, guarding.

rākhyus **राख्युस्** or **rākhyus^{u}** **राखिसु** m. (sg. dat. **rākhĕsas** **राख्यसस्** or (wrongly) **rākhisis** **राखिसिस्;** pl. nom. **rākhĕs** **राख्यस्** (Śiv. 214)) m. (f. **rākhĕsañ** **राख्यसञ्**. This word is the true Ksh. form of **rākshĕs,** q.v., the latter being the Skt. form), a demon, evil spirit, goblin (cf. **brahma-r°,** p. 121*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 214, 323; Rām. 30, 60, 62, 101, 103, 108, 376, 380, 457, 906, etc.; K. 13, 55, 68–9, 82, 194, 224, 226, 558, 760, 999, etc.).

rākhĕs-bāy राख्यस्-बाय् f. a *rākṣasa* lady, a female demon (Rām. 620). **-prakrĕth -प्रक्रथ्** f. a demon's nature (Rām. 366). **-vāsanā -वासना** f. a demon's wish, a demon's intention (Rām. 847).

rākhĕsañ राख्यसञ् f. a female demon (Rām. 628).

rakākát^{i} रकाकति । परछिद्रपरिभाषी adj. c.g. one who habitually looks out for faults in others and then publishes them abroad, censorious, backbiting, a detractor.

rakākath रकाकथ् (cf. رکاکت, an accusation) । **परदोषपरिभाषणम्** f. calumny, detraction, backbiting, as in the preceding.

rukm रुक्म् m. N. of the eldest son of King Bhīṣmaka, and brother of Rukmiṇī, in Skt. *rukmin* (K. 640–1, 652, 662–3). See **rukman.**

rukman रुक्मन् or **रुक्मण्**, **rukmin रुक्मिन्**, or **rukminī रुक्मिणी** f. N. of the daughter of Bhīṣmaka king of Vidarbha, and sister of Rukmin (see **rukm**). She was betrothed to Śiśupāla, but she secretly loved Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa carried her off before she could be married to Śiśupāla. She became Kṛṣṇa's wife and mother of Pradyumna (Śiv. 703, 1370, 1437, 1441, 1669; K. 639, 641–2, 647–8, 655 ff., 734–5 ff., 832, 920, 928–9, 1051, 1062, 1128, 1130, 1145 ff.).

r^{a}kan रकन्, rikan रिकन् or **rĕkan र्यकन् । स्खलना, निपातः, भ्रंशः, मार्गपिच्छलता** f. (sg. dat. **r^{a}küñ^{ü} रकंञ्** etc.), (on a slippery surface) a slip and fall, a slither (cf. **pot^{u} r^{o},** p. 787*b*, l. 16); a slip or fall from one's business (cf. **pot^{u} r^{o},** as ab.); loss of one's employment; slipperiness (of a road or the like); cf. **rikiñ.** **—gatshüñ^{ü} —गछ़ंञ् । कार्याद्भ्रंशनम्, मध्यतो निपातादिः** f.inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to fall from one's business, to be deprived of one's employment, to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess or the like). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ् । कार्यविघातः** f.inf. to cause such slipperiness, (of a road) to become slippery; to cause a person to give up his work, to spoil a person's efforts. **—tsalüñ^{ü} —च़लंञ् । भ्रंशयोगः, निपातः** f.inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

rikiñ रिकिञ् or **rĕkiñ र्यकिञ् । स्खलना, मार्गपिच्छिलता** f. slipperiness (on a road or the like, causing slips and falling) (cf. **pot^{u} r^{o},** p. 787*b*, l. 18); a slip and fall (on such a road), a slither (cf. **pot^{u} r^{o},** as ab.); cf. **r^{a}kan.** **—gatshüñ^{ü} —गछ़ंञ् । अन्तरा भ्रंशापातः** f.inf. a slip (while walking) to occur; to have to give up one's work (owing to obstacles, unsuccess, or the like). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ् । मार्गे पिच्छिलतोद्भवः** f.inf. slipperiness to come (on a road, owing to rain or the like); to spoil a person's efforts. **—tsalüñ^{ü} —च़लंञ् । गच्छतो निपातः** f.inf. a slip to occur, to slip and fall down.

raka rö रक रां । रकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī र *ra*.

rakshĕpāl रक्षपाल्, see **rakhipāl.**

rākshĕs राक्षस् m., i.q. **rākhyus^{u}**, q.v. (Śiv. 12, 625, 851, 861, 1392, 1425, 1595).

rakta रक्त, see **rakh^{a}th 2.**

rikiv रिकिव् (cf. رکابی) । **पात्रविशेषः** f. a kind of small round deep bell-metal or copper dish (esp. used for feeding children) (El. *rikib*). Cf. **rik^{a}b.**

r^{a}kawan रकवन् । भूसंगेन संचालनम् f. (sg. dat. **r^{a}kaviüñ^{ü} रकवंञ्**), the dragging (a person or thing) sliding along the ground.

r^{a}kawun रकवुन् or **rikawun रिकवुन् । भूसंगेन संचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r^{a}(ri)kow^{u} र(रि)कंवु**), to drag (a person or thing) sliding along the ground, to drag along the ground; to carry stolen property away slowly and secretly. **r^{a}kow^{u}-mot^{u} रकंवु-मंतु** or **rikow^{u}-mot^{u} रिकंवु-मंतु । भूसंयोगेन संचालितः** perf. part. (f. **r^{a}(ri)küv^{ü}-müts^{ü} र(रि)कंवू-मंच़ू**), dragged along the ground; (of stolen property) carried away secretly and slowly.

rikawun^{u} रिकवुनु । भूयोगेनैव संचलन् n.ag. (f. **rikaviüñ^{ü} रिकवंञ्**), one who, or that which, slides along the ground; one who carries stolen property away slowly and secretly.

rala रल । संसृष्टः adj. c.g. commingled, mixed or united together. **-mila -मिल । संसृष्टः** adj. c.g. mixed up together (of a number of small things, such as different kinds of grain, different earths, different threads, different kinds of cotton, and so on); (of a work) done jointly, done in co-operation, done in collusion.

rál, riaul (El.), *Mimosa rubicaulis.* Cf. **ruyil.**

rĕl र्यल् or **र्यल् । दीर्घखण्डः (अल्पपरिणाहातिदीर्घः)** f. a very long narrow strip (e.g. of cloth, or of land) (cf. **dajĕ-z^{o},** p. 203*a*, l. 41; **kapar-r^{o},** p. 463*b*, l. 33; **pot^{u} rĕl,** p. 787*b*, l. 19); a strip of ground (K.Pr. 187).

rĕla-bāgay र्यल-बागय् or **र्यल-बागय् । दीर्घखण्डशो विभागः** f. division into very long narrow strips (of cloth, land, etc.); the act of dividing or being divided as ab. **-milawan -मिलवन् । खण्डशः संयोजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **milaviüñ^{ü} मिलवंञ्**), putting together a number of such strips, piece by piece. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । खण्डशः संधापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), joining together such strips.

rol^{u} रलु । भिन्नवर्णसंसृष्टः adj. (f. **ráj^{i} रंजि** or **rüj^{ü} 1 रंजू**), mixed up, commingled; esp. (of something of metal, or cloth, or the like) of mixed colour (i.e. not pure), mixed with dirt or dross of the same nature as the principal ingredients (e.g. cloth which should be white, but which is spoilt by dark threads); (as subst. m.), dark-grey coloured wool, or woollen cloth (El. *rúl*).

ralun रलुन् । संयोगाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ralyōv रल्योव्**), to be mixed intimately (with something), to be commingled, to get mixed up (with); (of persons) to be associated (with), be on close intimate terms (with) (by friendship, love, relationship, propinquity, partnership, confederacy, collusion, or the like) (Śiv. 1570).

ralan-hār रलन्-हार् । संयोगार्हः c.g. suitable for being mixed up (with something) (i.e. so like the other that, when mixed, they cannot be distinguished). **-sār -सार् । संयुक्तः** adj. c.g. mixed up (with) or being mixed up (with), or suitable for being mixed up (with), etc., as under **ralun. ralan-wôlᵘ रलन्-वोलु । संगच्छन्, संयुक्तः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), that which is becoming intimately commingled, as ab.; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy, as ab.; that which is being suitably commingled, or is suitable for being commingled.

ralawunᵘ रलवुनु । संयुज्यमानः n.ag. (f. **ralavüñᵘ̈ रलवंञू**), that which is being intimately commingled; one who is becoming on close terms of intimacy; that which is suitable for being mixed (with something).

rūlya (? spelling) m. *Mallotus Philippinensis* (El. who calls it *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name not now used. Cf. **kamīla**).

rām राम् m. N.P.; esp. the name of three celebrated heroes of Hindū story, viz. (1) Paraśu-rāma or Bhārgava-rāma, the sixth incarnation of Viṣṇu. See **bārgava-r°,** p. 120*b*, l. 10. (2) Rāma-candra also (see bel.) called Rāma-bhadra. He was the seventh incarnation of Viṣṇu, was the husband of Sītā and the hero of the great Skt. epic, the Rāmâyaṇa. His story is told in the Kāshmīrī language in the *Śrī-Rāmávatāra-carita* of the poet Divākara-prakāśa Bhaṭṭa, quoted in this dictionary as 'Rām.' (3) Bala-rāma, who, according to some, was an incarnation of the serpent-god Śēṣa, and according to others the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was the seventh son of Vasudēva and Dēvakī, but before birth was transferred to the womb of Rōhiṇī in order to save him from the cruelty of Kaṁsa. He was the elder brother of Kṛṣṇa, who was himself the eighth incarnation of Viṣṇu. He was also called Haladhara, or the plough-bearer, see **hal 1,** p. 330*a*, l. 8, and K. 46 ff.

(1) For Paraśu-rāma, see Śiv. 860; Rām. 140. (2) For Rāma-candra, see Śiv. 540–1, 701, 860, 863, 701, 734, 737, 852, 863, etc.; Rām. 1, 66, 36, 56, 87, 92, 103, 390, 501, 874, *et passim*; K. 27, 81. (3) For Bala-rāma, see K. 46, 127, 225, 234, 255, 310, 399, 406, 445, 463, 477, *et passim*. **rām-bạdᵃr राम्-बंद्र्** m. Rāma-bhadra, another name of Rāma-candra (see ab.). **-bạdᵃrüñᵘ̈ dūñᵘ̈ -बंद्रंञू दूञू । शक्रधनुः** f. the bow of Rāma-bhadra, i.e. Rāma-candra, i.e. a rainbow, also called **rāma-rām-bạdᵃrüñᵘ̈ dūñᵘ̈.** (L. 463, *Rám Rám badrin dún*) in Skt. literature, it is called '*Indra-dhanu*', or the bow of Indra.

rāma-autār राम-औतार् m. Rāma, the incarnation (of Viṣṇu), i.e. Rāma-candra (Rām. 48, 125, 341, 500, etc.). **-goḍᵘ -गंडु । कुम्भविशेषः** m. a kind of jar filled with walnuts and other fruit, offered on the festival of the Śiva-rātri. **-göḍᵘ̈ -गांडू । मत्स्यविशेषः** f. a certain kind of fish found in springs, said to have a red snout and a long thin body. It is caught in the Jehlam. When the water becomes cold, it retires to the lakes and morasses (L. 158, *ramah-gad*). **-gurun -गुरुन् । लघुमत्स्यविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-guranas -गुरनस्**), another kind of fish. **-hūnᵘ -हूनु । वृकः (शरभः)** m. (f. **-hūñᵘ̈ -हूञू**), a wolf (*Canis Lupus*) (L. 110; W. 21; YZ. 92, 129, 416; K. Pr. 63); the wild dog (*Cyon rutilans, Cyon dukhunensis*) (L. 110); the snow leopard (L. 461, *rámahun*). **-rādan -रादन्** m. N. of a sacred place in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr, from which the ascent on the Haramukha pilgrimage is made. See R.T. Tr. iii, 467 (Śiv. 1176, 1409, 1595, 1618, 1890; Rām. 243). **rāma-rām bạdᵃrüñᵘ̈ dūñᵘ̈ राम-राम बंद्रंञू दूञू । इन्द्रधनुः** f., see **rām-bạdᵃrüñᵘ̈ dūñᵘ̈**, ab. **-ʦakul -च़कुल् । वृत्तखण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **-ʦakalas -च़कलस्**), a circular piece (esp. of leather). **-ʦandr -च़ंद्र्** m. Rāma-candra, see ab. (Śiv. 740, 1490, 1758; Rām. 111, 135, 153, 337, 1119, 1390, 1483, *et passim*).

rama रम, see **ramb 1.**

rĕma र्यम or **ऱ्हंम । मनःखेदः, भयजा चिन्ता** f.pl. anxiety caused by fear (cf. **potᵘ r°,** p. 787*b*, l. 24). **—karaňĕ —करञ । पीडोद्भवः, पीडोद्भावनम्** f. pl. inf. such fear to arise; to cause such fear to arise.

rum रुम् । लोम, दीर्घसूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम्, निमेषमात्रकालः m. the hair (or a hair) on the body of man or beast, down, wool (Rām. 635, 1722); a crack (in an earthenware or metal dish, in a wooden board, or the like); met. an instant, a moment, the twinkling of an eye (L.V. 104; Rām. 408, 887, 1193, 1196); (as adj. c.g. **निमेषकालव्यापी**) lasting only for an instant, taking only an instant for performance. **rum rum shĕrmanda thawánⁱ रुम् रुम् शर्मन्द थवंनि । अत्युपकृत्यातिकृतार्थीकरणम्** to make every hair ashamed, to overwhelm a person with benefits. **rum-rāṭh रुम-राठ् । मूलभूमिः** f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi -राठि**), 'the seed bed of the hairs,' i.e. the original place from which any person, family, animal, or plant has sprung, the original birthplace, cradle of a race or family. **-rāṭh gālüñᵘ̈ -राठ् गालंञू** f.inf. to destroy a person (and his entire family, root and branch) (Rām. 727, 1387).

-rāṭh zālüñ^{ü} -राठ् ज़ालंञू । आ मूलोत्पत्तिकारणमुद्दिश्य परिभाषणम् f.inf. to set on fire the cradle of a family, i.e. to abuse a person and his ancestors back to the foundation of his family.

ruma-dāh रुम-दाह् । स्पर्शमात्रदाहः m. (of a corpse on the funeral pyre) a very slight burning (just sufficient to burn the down on the body); met. (of anything else) a mere touch of burning. **ruma-jath रुम-जथ् । कुत्सितोर्णा** f. (sg. dat. **-jüʦ^{ü} -जंचू**), (of a fleece) the short wool on the legs of the animal, useless for spinning, refuse wool. **—ruma —रुम** adv. in every hair, down to the last hair, entirely, utterly (Rām. 1775; K. 475, 509). **ruma-ryosh^{u} रुम-र्‍यंशु** m. in Hindū legend, N. of a celebrated saint, in Skt. *Lōmaśa-ṛṣi*, who accompanied the Pāṇḍava heroes of the Mahābhārata on their journey to sacred places; N. of another saint, in Skt. *Lōmaśa* or *Lōmaharṣaṇa*, who was famous for his long life (Rām. 1465). **ruma-rĕshyun^{u} āy रुम-र्‍यंश्युनु आय् । चिरजीवित्वम्** m. the long life of *Lōmaharṣaṇa*, an expression employed in wishing blessings to a servant or child. **ruma-raz रुम-रज़् । बालरज्जुः** f. a wool-rope, a rope made of wool or goats' hair. **ruma-ʦhor^{u} रुम-छ़ंरु । बालहीनः** adj. (f. **-ʦhür^{ü} 1 -छ़ंरू**), (of a man, or one of his limbs) wanting, or deprived of, the down or hair properly grown there. **-ʦhür^{ü} 2 -छ़ंरू । रोममयकण्डोलशिरस्त्रविशेषः** f. a kind of basket-shaped hat made of Ladakhī woollen cord, worn by the inhabitants of that country. Cf. **ʦhür^{ü}**.

rumāh रुमाह् m. a single hair; as adv. for a moment, but for a moment, in (or during) an instant.

rūm 1 रूम् । रोम m. the down of the human body or beast, wool; cf. **rum. rūma-dāh रूम-दाह् । ईषद्दाहः** m. slight burning, i.q. **ruma-dāh,** l. 5, ab., q.v. **-sôw^{u} -सोवु । घनरोमा** adj. (f. **-söv^{ü} -सांवू**), (of man, beast, tree, or the like) covered thickly with down.

rūm 2 रूम् روم m. the Turkish Empire (El.).

ramb 1 रंब् or **rama रम । अश्वदुष्टप्रक्रमः** m. (of a horse) a buck, a rear, a sudden jib (in order to throw its rider) (cf. **pot^{u} r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 22). **—karun —करुन् अश्वकर्तृकगतिरोधात्मदोषाविष्कारः** m.inf. to buck, jib (in order to throw the rider).

ramb 2 रंब् । शोभा f. (of a person) fine array, handsome clothes, elegance, beauty (Gr.Gr. 127); (in a work or business) deftness, skilfulness (cf. **atha-r°**, p. 62*a*, l. 13). **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञू । विशिष्टशोभोद्भवः** f.inf. elegance to come (to a person), to become elegant, to find oneself in fine array; to become deft, skilled (in any action).

ramba 1 रंब (? gender), a flock or (?) flocks (L. 363).

ramba 2 रंब । विचारः m. consideration, thought, meditation (on what should be done). **—karun —करुन् । गौरवावलम्बः** m.inf. to do considering, as ab.; (when engaged on any course of conduct, good or bad, and unexpectedly finding oneself in the presence of a superior) out of respect to refrain from one's object.

ramb^{i} रंबि । दर्वीभिदः f. a metal ladle (for serving food, or the like).

romb^{u} रंबु । सच्छिद्रदर्वीविशेषः m. a straining ladle, i.e. a ladle pierced with holes (for lifting food out of the oil or other liquid in which it has been cooked), a ladle and strainer in one.

rambal रंबल (= رمل) **। पासकविशेषः** m. geomancy, divination.

rambal^{i} रंबलि । रमलशास्त्रवेत्ता m. a geomancer.

rambun रंबुन् or **ramun रमुन् । शोभनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rambyōv रंब्योव्**), (of a person) to be adorned (both by fine garments and by fine virtues), to be dignified and perfectly conducted (Gr.Gr. 127, 175); (of a thing or action) to be perfectly made or performed; to be charmingly excellent. The causal of this verb is **rambanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambanāwun रंबनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rambanôw^{u} रंबनोवु**), to cause to be beautiful, etc. Causal of **rambun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

rambarĕñ रंबर्यञ् । अतिशोभोपेता f. a woman in charming array; a woman charming by her conduct, speech, or actions.

rambawun^{u} रंबवुनु or **ramawun^{u} रमवुनु । शोभमानः** n.ag. (f. **rambavüñ^{ü} रंबवंञू**), (a person) who is charming by being at once finely dressed and virtuous, one who is dignified and perfectly conducted; (of a thing or action) that which is beauteous, or perfectly made, that which is dexterously performed (Rām. 187, 1188, 1346; K. 423).

rumach (? spelling and gender), a certain vegetable, equal to the finest English rhubarb, but not so acid (L. 72).

rumahā रुमहा । सस्यविशेषः f. N. of the produce of a certain food plant, described as drum-shaped, of a slight dark red colour, two or three times as large as a bean, and ripening in the autumn.

rumaj^{i} रुमंजि, see **rumal.**

rumal रुमल् । रोमोपलक्षितः adj. (f. **rumaj^{i} रुमंजि**), hairy downy (esp. on parts where such should not be). Cf. **rūmal.**

rumāl रुमाल् (= رومال) **। परिमार्जनपटः** f. a handkerchief, a towel, a napkin (*rumāli-kĕth*, in a kerchief, H. iii, 2).

rūmal रूमल् । घनरोमा adj. c.g. heavily and thickly covered with hair or down (e.g. an animal's body, a tree, or a root). Cf. **rumal.**

rumilad रुमिलद् । दीर्घभङ्गरन्ध्रयुतः adj. c.g. (of a metal, earthenware, or wooden vessel, or the like) showing a crack, cracked.

ramun रमुन्, i.q. **rambun,** q.v.; also, to be pleased, delighted; to play, sport, amuse oneself; to remain, stay, abide (K. 509).

rēmph रेंफ् । अल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi** -रेंपि), a little (of anything) (Gr.Gr. 66); used —° to form a diminutive or to indicate pity (cf. **gur**^{i}**-r°,** p. 299*a*, l. 5; **mahaniv**^{i}**-r°,** p. 555*b*, l. 39; **shur**^{i}**-r°,** s.v. **shur**^{u}; **ʦūṭh**^{i}**-r°,** s.v. **ʦūṭh**^{u}) (Gr.Gr. 163).

rāmēshvar रामेश्वर् m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 863, 933, 1158).

rumuw^{u} रुमुवु । बालमयी adj. (f. **rumüv**$^{\ddot{u}}$ रुमंवू), (a rope, or the like) made of hair or wool.

ramawun^{u} रमवुनु n.ag. (f. **ramavüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ रमवंञू), one who is adorned, one who is glorious, beautiful, charming (K. 59). Cf. **rambun, ramun,** and **rambawun**^{u}**.**

ramazān रमज़ान् رمضان, m. N. of the ninth of the Arabian months, the Muslim Lent, during which Musalmāns fast in the day time (K.Pr. 204).

ran रन् cookery, cooking, in **rana-pĕv** रन-प्यव् । बहुलपाकवृत्तिः f. a falling (*quasi*, a torrent or avalanche) of cooking, a great cooking (of many articles and varieties of food by many persons).

rān रान् ران । जङ्घोर्ध्वभागः f. (sg. dat. **rāni** रानि, or, according to some, **röñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ रांञू), the thigh (cf. **māz-r°,** p. 614*b*, l. 50; **pot**^{u}**-r°,** p. 787*b*, l. 27; **sin**^{i}**-rān,** s.v. **syun**^{u}) (Gr.Gr. 10). **rāni-hond**^{u} रानि-हंन्दु । जङ्घोर्ध्वाङ्गसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, the thigh (e.g. the thigh-bone, flesh of the thigh, disease of the thigh, and so on).

rani, see **rüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **1.**

rāni, see **röñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$**.**

rain रैन् or **rön** रांन् m. the name of a caste (Gr.Gr. 22).

raini रैनि, see **rūn**^{u}**.**

rainī रैनी, i.q. **rönī,** q.v.

rĕn ऋंन् । ऋणम् m. debt, a debt owed (Śiv. 1004). —**kāsun** —कासुन् m.inf. to repay a debt (K. 473). —**wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. a debt to be repaid (K. 460).

rŏna र्वन or **runa** रुन in **rŏna-**(or **runa-**)**zŏna** र्वन-(रुन-)ज़्वन । कार्यविनोदः m. doing some work for the sake of amusement, doing something merely to pass the time.

rini रिनि رِنِ, in **rini rini** रिनि रिनि رِنِ رِنِ adv. little by little, gradually (YZ. 261, 432, 478). Cf. **ring.**

ron^{u} **1** रंनु (for **2,** see **ranun**) । कुणिः, कुकरः (f. **rüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **2** रंञू), one who has a deformed, maimed, crooked, or withered arm or hand (cf. **atha-r°,** p. 62*a*, l. 15) (Śiv. 746, 1214, 1634, 1736, 1755); footless, handless (El. *raun*); —° deformed in some other limb (cf. **kana-r°,** p. 448*a*, l. 32). —**kāha-nēth**^{a}**r** —काह्-नेथ्र् । मृतबालकसंस्कारविशेषः m. the maimed performance of the *kāha-nēth*^{a}*r* ceremony on behalf of a boy who has died before it could be performed on the 11th day after birth. See **kāha-nēth**^{a}**r,** p. 387*b*, l. 11. **ron**^{u} **kôn**^{u} रंनु कोनु । कुकरः काणश्च adj. (f. **rüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **köñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ रंञू कांञू), having a deformed hand (or arm) and one-eyed; met. one who has a thieving hand and the evil eye.

rön रांन्, see **rain.**

röni रांनि, see **rūn**^{u}**.**

rönī रांनी । राज्ञी f. a queen, a king's wife (cf. **paṭa-r°,** p. 785*a*, l. 5) (Śiv. 1521; K. 730, 785, 919, 939, 942, 980, 1132). Voc. sg. (in polite address) **rainyā,** O Lady! (L.V. 10). i.q. **röñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$**,** q.v.

rūn^{u} रूनु । भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **rūnis** रूनिस्, abl. **röni** रांनि or **raini** रैनि), a husband (from the point of view of the wife), a woman's husband (Gr.Gr. 20; W. 6, 18 *run*; K.Pr. 70, 95, 131, 134, 145, 182 (voc. written *ryno*), 201). Cf. **rüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **1.**

röni-süʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$ रांनि-संछू । पतिवत्नी f. a virtuous wife whose husband is alive.

rūn^{i}**-büḍ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ रूनि-बंडू । महाभर्तृका f. a very lovely, well-educated, fortunate married woman whose husband is alive. **-dôd**^{u} -दोदु । भर्तृप्रेप्सा m. husband-love, the intense love shown to her husband by a wife. **-gurus** -गुरुस् । सारभूतः m. (sg. dat. **-gurasas** -गुरसस्), 'husband's milk,' hence (out of a collection of a variety of food) a tit-bit reserved for, or offered to, a particular person. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ् । पतिवत्नी f. a woman who owns a husband, i.e. a woman whose husband is alive. **-müʦ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -मंच़ू । भर्तृकामुकी f. 'husband-mad', a woman who is infatuated with her husband. **-söv**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -सांवू । भर्तृसौख्यवती f. a woman who is happily married to a rich, prosperous, and exemplary husband. **-sāway** -सावय् । भर्तृसौख्यम् f. the condition of such a woman as the preceding, the state of a happy wife. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ् । पतिवत्नी f. a woman whose husband is alive. **-wôr**^{u} -वोरु m. or **-wör**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वांरू f. । प्रदेशविशेषः N. of a tract to the north-east of Śrīnagar, said to have been a residence of King Raṇâditya (see RT. Tr., p. 86) and hence said by popular tradition to have been called in Skt. *Raṇâditya-vāta* or *-vāṭikā*, although really (RT. Tr. II, 451) the ancient name was *Rājāna-vāṭikā*; cf. **ranga-wör**$^{\ddot{u}}$**,** p. 837*a*, l. 49. **-warg** -वर्ग् । भर्तृवृत्तिः m. a husband's duties or necessary conduct (in regard to his wife). **-vĕʦ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -व्यंच़ू । भर्तृविशिष्टा f. a woman whose husband is alive, a woman who has been legally married.

rand रंद् m. in **band-rand,** p. 111*a*, l. 32. Apparently a jingle.

rand̤ रंड् । विधवा f. a woman whose husband is dead, a widow (esp. one who is rendered destitute by her condition).

randa 1 रंद رندہ । तक्षणोपकरणम् m. a carpenter's plane (El. *randah*, Gr.M.). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । तक्षणेन स्पष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to plane (a board), to make smooth; to repeat something heard, or a story, over and over again (as a plane goes backwards and forwards). **—kad̤un** —कडुन् । तक्षणेन स्पष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to plane (a board), make smooth; to bring (a person) to order (by abuse, entreaty, punishment, etc.); to clean (cotton of its seeds), to card cotton. **—kod̤^{u}-mot^{u}** —कं॑डु-मं॑तु । अतिदूराध्वोल्लङ्घनेनान्विष्टः perf. part. (f. **—küd̤^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —कं॑डू-मं॑ज़ू), planed smooth; brought to order; (of cotton) carded; sought for in every direction, and by going over long and difficult ways.

randa 2 रंद । दीर्घखण्डम् f. a narrow strip or slip of cloth. **—wālañě** —वालञ । छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to tear into long narrow strips.

rānd̤a रांड, see **rā̃d̤a.**

rind रिंद् رند m. a reprobate, drunkard, profligate, rake; a knave, a rogue (Rām. 1581, 1775; YZ. 270, 308). **rinda-pöṭh^{i}** रिंद-पा॑ठि adv. impudently, resolutely (Śiv. 156).

randukh 1 रंदुख् । दीर्घचर्मखण्डः m. a long strip of leather, a long leather strap or rope (cf. **randa 2**).

randukh 2 रंदुख् । अयोग्यभ्रमणशीलः adj. (f. **randüc^{ü}** रन्दं॑चू), one who habitually wanders about causelessly or without motive (badly dressed, barefoot, etc.) (cf. **randa 1**).

rand^{a}r रंद्र् or **randr** रंद्र् । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, aperture (cf. **brahm-r°,** p. 121*a*, l. 8) (Śiv. 1654).

randay रंदय् । पाकक्रमः f. the order of preparing the cooking of the various courses of a dinner or the like.

rang रंग् رنگ । रागः, नाट्यम् m. colour, colouring matter, pigment, paint, dye (cf. **ölici-r°,** p. 23*b*, l. 46; **ariñě-r°,** p. 44*a*, l. 38; **asmön^{i}-r°,** p. 50*a*, l. 36; **bē-rang,** p. 125*a*, l. 8; **gīri-r°,** p. 297*a*, l. 11; **hāka-r°,** p. 326*b*, l. 29; **kôphura-r°,** p. 464*a*, l. 13; **nābȧd^{i}-r°,** p. 619*b*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 123, 148; Gr.M.; W. 120; Śiv. 10, 55, 344, 359, 445, 877, 1047, 1258, 1543, 1566, 1893; Rām. 397, 403, 1043; YZ. 96); the colour (of something), a distinguishing feature, that which suggests points of resemblance or non-resemblance (cf. **diwạyě-r°,** p. 265*b*, l. 26; **hapa-r°,** p. 324*a*, l. 22); colour, tint, hue, complexion (cf. **hiyě-r°,** p. 363*a*, l. 35; **shěb-r°,** s.v. **shěb**; **shukla-r°,** s.v. **shukl**) (Gr.M., Rām. 199; K.Pr. 12, 220); mode, manner, method (cf. **phulayě-r°,** p. 697*b*, l. 43; **pōshě-r°,** p. 779*a*, l. 18; **pöntsi-r°,** p. 743*b*, l. 23) (Śiv. 1267, 1522); form, appearance (cf. **shěwa-r°,** s.v. **shěv**) (Śiv. 469, 618, 834, 849, 1366, 1522; Rām. 343); fashion, style; state, condition, state of affairs (Śiv. 879, 1103, 1704; Rām. 1074, 1351); kind, sort (cf. **prath ranga,** p. 769*a*, l. 52) (L.V. 84-5); feeling, emotion (Śiv. 771); a theatre, stage; a theatrical entertainment (L.V. 81; Rām. 1412, 1420, 1452); sport, entertainment, amusement, a public assembly for such (K.Pr. 76, 259); a remarkable sight, something wonderful (Rām. 523); merriment, pleasure, enjoyment, high festival; a great crowd of people (such as assembles at a festival), the scene of a festival (Śiv. 89); a field of battle. **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to dye (El.). **-gāsa** -गास m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El. *rang-ghás*). **—gatshán^{i}** —गछं॑नि । दुरवस्थानुभवः m. pl. inf. colours to happen; met. to experience a wretched condition. **-khrāv** -ख्राव् । रङ्गचित्रितकाष्ठपादुका m. painted wooden clogs. **-kalam** -कलम् । रागचित्रलेखनी, रञ्जितलेखनी m. a colour-pen, i.e. a paint brush; a coloured pen, a penholder ornamented with colours. **-küñ^{ü}** -कं॑ञू । रङ्गशिला f. a colour-stone, a stone slab on which colours are ground (cf. **ranga-ṭul^{u},** bel.). **—karȧn^{i}** —करं॑नि । रूपकविधानम् m. inf. pl. to do play-acting; to play a part, coquet, dissemble. **—lagun** —लगुन् । रङ्गयोगापत्तिः m.inf. colour to be applied, to be painted in colour; a theatrical entertainment to be performed (on some special occasion); a great crowd to assemble; a festival or joyful occurrence to happen. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । रङ्गयोजनम्, व्याजमूर्छादिनिरूपणम् m.inf. to apply colour, to colour, paint; to pretend to faint, to fall down in a pretended fit. **-rich** (? spelling), a certain medicinal plant, the seeds of which are used as an emetic (L. 75, *rangarichh*). **-rāwul** -रावुल् m. the Simla horned pheasant (L. 120).

ranga 1 रंग । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. (governing abl.), for, for the sake (of), on account (of) (as in **cyāni r°,** for thy sake; **ami r°,** on this account; **khěna r°,** on account of eating); in (such-and-such) a manner or kind (cf. **aki r°,** p. 20*a*, l. 50; **ami r°,** p. 55*a*, l. 9; **amiy r°,** p. 55*b*, l. 5; and so on; **aki-r°,** in one manner; **dŏyi-r°,** in two ways; **trěyi-r°,** in three ways, and so on; **sāsi-r°,** s.v. **sôs^{u}**; **sāri-r°,** in every way; **yětsi-r°,** in many ways; **sěṭhāhi-r°,** in many ways) (Gr.Gr. 154; Gr.M.; K. 372); as adv., with pleasure, joyfully, zealously. **-bulbul** -बुल्बुल् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of small bird, described as having a black head, yellow wings, and a long tail (Śiv. 1025, 1046). **-būmi** -बू(भू)मि f. a stage, theatre; an arena, wrestling ground (K. 372). **-dūjü -दूजू । रञ्जितलिपिपट्टिका** f. a blackboard used as a slate (see **dūjü**, p. 203*a*, l. 1) and ornamented in various colours. **-ḍǖs -डूंस् । रागरञ्जितदण्डः** m. a painted cudgel. **-lürü -लंरू । योजितरागसदनम् (इष्टिकामयगृहम्)** f. a wooden house of which the walls are painted in colours; a house built of burnt bricks (cf. **-sīrü**, bel.). **-manḍul -मंडुल्** m. (sg. dat. **-manḍalas -मंडलस्**), a stage, theatre; an arena, wrestling ground (K. 433). **-mĕʦü -म्यंच़ू । रङ्गमृत्तिका** f. jeweller's rouge. **-maz** (? spelling and gender) a kind of coloured paper used for packing purposes (L. 380). **-pholu -फंलु । रागफलम्, तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः** m. a round piece of mineral suitable for being ground down to powder for making paint; a smart boy (who takes delight in astonishing other people). **-püṭü -पंटू । रञ्जितपट्टिका** f. a painted wooden board; a dyed cloth. **—ranga —रंग । नानाविधः** adj. c.g. (of several persons or things) each of a different colour; each of a different kind (Śiv. 1075, 1180, 1185, 1203, 1820; K. 220). **—rĕwawunu —र्यववुनु । परोत्सवादावत्युत्साही** n.ag. (f. **-rĕwavüñü -र्यववंञू**), one who is accustomed joyfully and energetically to assist in another person's festivities. **-sīrü -सीरू** (pl. nom. **-sērĕ -सेर्य । पक्वेष्टिकासमूहः**) f. a (burnt) brick, a brick which has been burnt in a kiln (cf. **-lürü**, ab.). **-ṭulu -टुलु । रागपेषणशिलाविशेषः** m. a small round stone held in the hand for grinding colours on a slab, a muller (cf. **rang-küñü**, ab.). **-thürü -थंरू । चित्रपुष्पलता** f. a painted shrub, a coloured picture of a shrub; met. a beautiful, young, and graceful woman. **-ṭĕvürü -ट्यवंरू । सुवेशादिगर्विता** f. 'a colour-damsel', i.e. a conceited girl, good-looking and finely dressed. **-ṭyongu -ट्यंगु । विलासी** m. a dandy, fop, coxcomb. **-ʦhōṭa -छ़ोट । रागचित्रोपेतदण्डः** m. a painted walking-stick; a short piece of stick for grinding colours. **-ʦolu -च़ंलु । नष्टरागः** adj. (f. **-ʦüjü -च़ंजू**), that of which the colour has fled, faded; (of a festival or the like) spoiled (e.g. by weather or other impediments). **-ʦĕngañ -च़्यंगञ् । चित्ररागविलासशोभोपेता** f. anything feminine (rational or irrational being, thing, condition, or the like) which is rendered charming by pictures, colouring, graceful motion, or the like. **-ʦürü -च़ंरू । पक्षिविशेषः** f. a certain small sparrow-like bird (described as of several colours); a pheasant (El. *rangatsur*). **-wôlu -वोलु । विलासवृत्तिः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is accustomed to put on pretended graceful airs in everything he does, affected, full of affectation. **-wörü -वांरू । रागरसपात्रम्, प्रदेशविशेषः** f. a saucer, or cup, for holding paint; N. of a village near the ancient shrine of Śāradā in the Kishĕngangā Valley (RT.Tr. II, 280); N. of a place near Śrīnagar, on the south side of the Hāra-parbuth (p. 344*a*, l. 44). It is the traditional home of the ancient king Raṇâditya, and hence, by folk tradition, its name is wrongly connected with his; cf. **rūni-wôru**, p. 835*b*, l. 40. **-yĕ̤ndar -यंद्र् । रागविशेषरञ्जिताङ्गकर्तनयन्त्रम्** m. a painted spinning-wheel.

rangā-rang रंगा-रंग् رنگ, رنگا, **। नानाप्रकाराः** adj. pl. c.g. (of many persons or things), each of a different colour, each of a different kind (Śiv. 1727). **-ràngi -रंगि । नानाविधः** adj. c.g., id.

ranga 2 रंग adj. c.g. of (such-and-such) a colour, used —° (cf. **gīri-r°**, p. 297*a*, l. 12; **nīli-r°**, p. 670*b*, l. 37; **shāmi-r°**, s.v. **shômu**), so **har-ranga,** adj. every kind of (K.Pr. 77).

ràngi रंगि adj. c.g. i.q. **ranga 2,** q.v. of (such-and-such) a colour (cf. **gīri-r°**, p. 297*a*, l. 12; **shāma-r°**, s.v. **shām 3**), (Śiv. 1019); of (such-and-such) a kind (cf. **sāsi-r°**, s.v. **sôsu**) (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

rangi रंगि f. colour (El.).

ring रिंग् । मात्रा f. a very little of anything, a slight amount (e.g. a doze lasting only an instant) (cf. **obura-r°**, p. 7*a*, l. 26, or **ạbara-r°**, Gr.Gr. 162, a slight cloud; **daha-r°**, p. 198*a*, l. 37, or **dȧhi-r°**, p. 198*b*, l. 27, a trace of smoke; **wāwa-r°**, a little wind, Gr.Gr. 162; a gust of wind, Gr.M.).

ringa रिंग । फलविशेषः m. the hawthorn berry (*Cratægus oxycantha*) (El. *ring* and *ringo*; L. 70, 79, 460 *ring*); the hawthorn tree or its wood. Monkeys and other creatures eat the berries; cf. **ryūgu**. **ringa-hüṭü रिंग-हंटू । दृढदारुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), the wood of the hawthorn tree. **ringa-püṭü रिंग-पंटू । पट्टिकाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ -पच्य**), a board made of the hard wood of this tree. **ringa-rôchu रिंग-रोछु । ओषधिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, described as found in the foot-hills, and as having small leaves spread over the ground. **ringa-röchi mūl रिंग-रांछि मूल् । मूलकविशेषः** m. the root of the preceding, used with milk, etc., as a medicine for lumbago, rheumatism, etc.

rīngi रींगि, see **ryūgu**.

rŏng वँग् or **rung रुंग् । लवङ्गम्, नासाभूषणविशेषः, धृष्टः** m. a clove (Rām. 205); a gold jewelled nose-ring, in the form of a clove; met. a clever impudent boy.

ronga-(or runga)-ʦüñü वँ(रुं)ग-च़ंञू । लवङ्गाग्रपुष्पम् f. 'clove-charcoal', the head of a clove. **-ʦüñü gaʦhüñü -च़ंञू गछ़ंञू । दुर्मूल्यतासंभवः** f.inf. to become the head of a clove; hence, to become dear and hard to procure. **-ts$^{\ddot{u}}$ñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ khasüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -त्र्ंञू खसंञू । अनुनयास्वीकृतिः f.inf. 'the clove's head to rise', to remain obstinate and resentful in spite of all entreaties, apologies, or attempts at reconciliation.

rong^{u} रंगु adj. (f. **rünj$^{\ddot{u}}$** रंजू), possessing (such-and-such, or so many) colours or kinds, used —∘ (cf. **aiṭha-r°,** p. 66*b*, l. 35; **pöntsa-r°,** p. 743*a*, l. 35).

rangdār रंग्दार् رنگدار । रागयुक्तः adj. c.g. coloured, bright, gay, showy.

rangēla रंगेल । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः adj. c.g. a sharp, intelligent, scape-grace boy.

ràngil रंगिल् । सव्याजविलासः, ग्रामविशेषः m. artful, or cunning, sport, a practical joke; N. of a village to the north of Kashmīr.

ràngīn रंगीन् رنگین । रागयुक्तः adj. c.g. coloured, painted; fine, showy, gaudy.

ràngīnī रंगीनी رنگینی । विचित्रता f. the being coloured, the being of various colours, variegated; bright colouring, gaudiness; variableness, variety.

rangun रंगुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rong^{u}** रंगु, f. **rünj$^{\ddot{u}}$** रंजू), to colour, stain, dye, tinge, paint (cf. **atha rangàn^{i},** p. 62*a*, l. 16; **buth^{u} rangun,** p. 142*a*, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 123, YZ. 79). **rong^{u}-mot^{u}** रंगु-मंतु । रञ्जितः perf. part. (f. **rünj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** रंजू-मंचू), coloured, painted, dyed.

ranganāwun रंगनावुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranganôw^{u}** रंगनोवु), i.q. **rangun,** q.v. (cf. **buth^{u} r°,** p. 142*a*, l. 12).

rang^{a}r रंग्र् । रञ्जकः m. (the f. is **rangarĕñ** रंगर्यञ्), which means either a dyer's wife or a female dyer; see also **-bāy,** bel. Cf. **rangur**) a dyer (El. *rangur*; Gr.Gr. 39, 148; W. 18, 114, *rangur*). According to El. he is generally a Musalmān. **-bāy** -बाय्। रञ्जकस्त्री f. a dyer's wife.

rang$^{\dot{a}}$r^{i}-wŏrsa रंग्रि-व्रस । असद्वृत्तख्यातिः m. 'a dyer's death-commemoration ('*urs*)', the publishing of false news about anyone.

rāngar रांगर्, **rāngàr^{i}**·रांग्रि, see **rā̃gar, rā̃gàr^{i}.**

rangur रंगुर् m. (f. **rang$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** रंग्रू is a woman who lives by dyeing), i.q. **rang^{a}r,** q.v. (cf. **basta-r°,** p. 135*a*, l. 50).

rangàr^{i}-bāpār रंग्रि-बापार्। रञ्जकवृत्तिः m. a dyer's business. **-kū̃ḍ^{u}** -कूँडु । रञ्जकस्थाली m. a dyer's pot (containing dye-water which is boiled with cloth, etc., to be dyed). **-khum** -खुम् or **-khumb** -खुंब् । रञ्जककुण्डिका m. a dyer's vat (for storing liquid dye, or for dyeing cloth). **-wān** -वान् । रञ्जककर्मस्थानम् m. a dyer's workshop, a dyery (W. 114 *rangaṛwāṇ*).

rangarĕñ रंगर्यञ् । रञ्जकस्त्री f. a she-dyer, a woman who works as a dyer (Gr.Gr. 39); a dyer's wife. Cf. **rang^{a}r** and **rangur.**

rangish^{i} रंगिशि f. ? a manner of walking, gait. Only noted in **kakav-rangish^{i},** p. 433*a*, l. 5, q.v.

rangath रंगथ् । रागयुक्तता f. (sg. dat. **rangüts$^{\ddot{u}}$** रंगचू), colouring, colouredness, tint, hue; bright colouring, gaudiness; (of an occupation) the quality of producing emotion or affection, soul-stirringness.

rangawal रंगवल् । पुष्पविशेषः f. N. of a certain sweet-smelling flower (described as dark yellow in colour).

rangawun रंगवुन् । रञ्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rangow^{u}** रंगवु), i.q. **rangun,** q.v. (cf. **buth^{u} r°,** p. 142*a*, l. 13).

rangawañ रंगवञ् । रञ्जनभृतिः f. a dyer's wages or remuneration.

rünj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ रंजू-मंचू, see **rangun.**

rōnkh रोंख्, see **rō̃kh.**

ranan रनन् । पाकवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **ranüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** रनंञू), the act of cooking, cooking, cookery.

r^{a}nun र्नुन् (also written र्णुन्) । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **r^{a}nyōv** र्न्योव्), (of cloth, carpet, etc.) to be, or become, worn out, worn thin (Gr.Gr. 175). The causal of this verb is **r^{a}nanāwun** र्ननावुन् (Gr.Gr. 175). **r^{a}nyō-mot^{u}** र्न्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **r^{a}nyē-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** र्न्ये-मंचू), become worn thin.

ranun रनुन् । पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ron^{u}** 2 रंनु, f. **rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** 3 रंञू; 2 p.p. **rañōv** रञोव्), to cook, boil, prepare food by cooking (cf. **pun^{u} r°,** p. 738*a*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 5, 29, 115–6, 168, 191, 209, 225, 227, 251; Gr. M.; L. 459; Śiv. 208, 413, 591, 1042, 1072, 1215, 1533; K. 737; K.Pr. 76, 87). **ron^{u}-mot^{u}** रंनु-मंतु । पाचितः perf. part. (f. **rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** रंञू-मंचू), cooked, prepared for eating.

runun रुनुन् conj. 1 to plant, to dibble a plant into the ground, to transplant (rice seedlings or the like) (L. 459, 462). This word seems to be a by-form of **ruwun,** q.v; noted only in L. Possibly there is a slip of the pen for **ruwun.**

rananāwun रननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rananôw^{u}** रननोवु), to cause to be cooked, to cause to cook. Cf. **ranāwun.**

rēnṭa रेंट, see **rē̃ṭa.**

ront (? spelling and gender), a kind of stiff clay, bad for agriculture, as it always cakes (L. 321). Perhaps for **rôṭh^{u},** q.v.

rēnṭun रेंटुन्, see **rē̃ṭun.**

rānṭas रांटस्, **rönṭas** रांटस्, see **rō̃ṭas.**

rēntsh रेन्छ्, see **rē̃tsh.**

rĕnav rĕ ऋंनव् ऋं । ऋकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī initial or non-initial ऋ. The long form of this letter is called **r^{a}khav r$^{\ddot{u}}$** or **rūkhav rū.**

ranāwun रनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranôw^{u} रनोवु**), to cause to cook (El. possible incorr. for **rananāwun,** which would be the regular form, see Gr.Gr. 170 ff.).

rainyā रैन्या, see **rönī.**

rīnz रीज़् or **rīnz^{ü} रीज़ू । धनुः** f. a bow (the weapon); a pellet bow (El. *rénz*). **rēnza-nĕcyuw^{u} रेज़-न्यचिवु । तीक्ष्णबुद्धिः** m. a clever sharp-witted person (esp. a boy or youth).

rīnz^{i} रीज़ि, see **ryūnz^{u}.**

ranzun रज़ुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम् conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **ronz^{u} रंज़ु**, 2 p.p. **ranzōv रज़ोव्** or (Gr.Gr. 226) **ranzyōv रञ्ज़्योव्**), to become pleased, gratified, delighted, rejoiced (Gr.Gr. 171, 226; K. 19); to be comforted, consoled. The causal of this verb is **ranzanāwun** or **ranzawun,** qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **ronz^{u}-mot^{u} रंज़ु-मंतु । प्रीणितः** perf. part. (f. **rünz^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} रंज़ू-मंच़ू**), pleased, gratified, consoled. **ranzyō-mot^{u} रञ्ज़्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तसंतोषः** perf. part. (f. **ranzyē-müʦ^{ü} रञ्ज़्ये-मंच़ू**), satisfied, gratified.

rinzun रिज़ुन् । छद्मनापयानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rinzōv रिज़ोव्**), to escape or flee away secretly or by a stratagem (e.g. from prison, from a dunning creditor, or the like).

ranzanāwun रज़नावुन् । प्रीणनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranzanôw^{u} रज़नोवु**), to please, gratify (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 980); to comfort, console. **ranzanôw^{u}-mot^{u} रज़नोवु-मंतु । प्रीणितः** perf. part. (f. **ranzanöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} रज़नांवू-मंच़ू**), pleased, consoled (by someone).

rinzanāwun रिज़नावुन् । छद्मनापहरणम्, छद्मनापयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rinzanôw^{u} रिज़नोवु**), i.q. **rinzawun,** q.v.

rīnzis रीज़िस, see **ryūnz^{u}.**

ranzath रज़थ् । प्रसादना f. (sg. dat. **ranzüʦ^{ü} रज़ंचू**), gratifying, consoling, comforting, appeasing, conciliating.

ranzawan रज़वन् । प्रीणना f. (sg. dat. **ranzavüñ^{ü} रज़वंञू**), the act of gratifying, satisfying, consoling, conciliating.

ranzawun रज़वुन् । प्रीणनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ranzow^{u} रज़ंवु**), to please, gratify, delight (Gr.Gr. 171, K. 467); to comfort, console. **ranzow^{u}-mot^{u} रज़ंवु-मंतु । प्रीणितः** perf. part. (f. **ranzüv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} रज़ंवू-मंच़ू**), pleased, gratified, comforted, consoled (by someone).

rinzawan रिज़वन् । छद्मनापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम् f. (sg. dat. **rinzavüñ^{ü} रिज़वंञू**), secretly, or by stratagem causing property to disappear, to carry off property in this manner; the absconding or escaping secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a dunning creditor, or the like).

rinzawun रिज़वुन् । छद्मनापहरणम्, गूढपलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rinzow^{u} रिज़ंवु**), to cause (property) to disappear, i.e. secretly, or by a dishonest stratagem, to carry off property from another's possession; to escape or abscond secretly or by a stratagem (from prison, a threatened criminal charge, a dunning creditor, or the like). Cf. **rinzanāwun.**

rŏñĕ वंञ or **ruñĕ रुञ । क्षुद्रघण्टिकाः** f.pl. small bells (strung on a string and worn round the ankle, or put about the necks of horses, cattle, and goats) (El. *rŏnyi*, K. 147, 184). **rŏñe-**(or **ruñĕ-**)**gŏḍ वं(रु)ञ-ग्वड् । किङ्किणीजालोपेतगुल्फः** m. an ankle adorned with these bells. **-hor^{u} -हंरु । किङ्किणीबन्धः** m. a string or set of these bells (as tied on the ankle). **-mahārĕñ -महार्यञ् । बालिकावधूः** f. a child bride. (When a girl is married in childhood, she wears these bells on her ankles till puberty. As soon as she reaches that age, she puts off the bells and wears a veil over her head instead.) **-manzul^{u} -मज़ुलु । किङ्किण्युपेतबालशय्यापीठविशेषः** m. a child's cradle hung round with small bells.

röñ^{ü} रांञू or (q.v.) **rājarĕñ राजर्यञ् । राज्ञी, धान्यविशेषः** f. a queen, a king's wife (El. *rányi*; W. 16 *rāni*; Śiv. 1312; Rām. 765, 1591); met. a rich and honoured wife (cf. **ḍĕka-r°,** p. 204*b*, l. 20); a kind of rice with a long, thin, pale-coloured grain. Cf. **röjñī.**

rāñĕ bĕhun राञ ब्यहुन् । अननव[illegible]पवर्तनम् m.inf. 'to sit a-queen'; hence, not to [illegible]ie, to do one's work consistently and thoroug[illegible] **rāñĕ-brör^{ü} राञ-ब्रांरू । शक्तिदेवताविशेषः** f. N. of a form of the goddess Durgā (in Skt. *Mahārājñī*) believed to manifest herself by miraculous changes in the colour of the water of a spring at the village of Tūla-mūla (Skt. *Tūlamūlya*), in the Lār Pargana about ten miles north of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 488). **rāñĕ ṭhāñĕ rōzun राञ ठाञ रोज़ुन् । सावधानतयावस्थानम्** m.inf. to devote oneself without caprice (i.e. resolutely) to some work, to buckle to and persevere, staunchly to stick to one's work (without opposition and with all one's requirements). Cf. **ṭhöñ^{ü}** and **rāñĕ bĕhun,** ab.

rüñ^{ü} 1 रंञू । पत्नी f. a queen (Rām. 766); a man's wife (from the point of view of the husband) (K.Pr. 102, 201, *rani*; Rām. 1241; K. 453; YZ. 375 *reñen*; K.Pr. 12, 91, 102, 122, 182, 201, 205). Cf. **rūn^{u}.**

rüñ^{ü} 2 रंञू, see **ron^{u} 1.**

rüñ^{ü}-m^{ü}ʦ^{ü} रंञू-मंच़ू, see **ranun.**

r^{a}ñĕr रञर् । जीर्णता m. (of a cloth, carpet, or the like) worn-outness, worn-thinness.

rañĕr रञ्यर् or **रञर् । कुकरता** m. the condition of having a deformed or maimed hand (see **ron^{u} 1**).

r^{a}ñ^{e}rāwun रंञ्रावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p.

r^{a}ñ^{ĕ}rôw^{u} रं्ञ्रोवु), to cause to become worn out, to wear (a cloth, carpet, or the like) to thinness.

rŏpai **वंपै**, **rupai** **रुपै**, see **rŏpay.**

rôp^{u} **रोपु** (cf. رفو). m. mending, repair, esp. of shawls (El. *róp*). **—karan-wôl^{u}** **—करन्-वोलु** n.ag. (f. **—karan-wājĕñ** **—करन्-वाज्यञ्**), a mender, repairer (El.); cf. **rafāgar.** **—karawun^{u}** **—करवुनु** n.ag. (f. **—karavüñ^{ü}** **—करवंञू**), id.

rūp^{i} **रूंपि** adj. c.g. possessing the appearance of, acting in the character of; used —°, as in **b(h)ārĕ-r°,** in the character of a wife (cf. **bör^{i}yā**); **mātru-r°,** in the character of a mother; **māyĕ-r°,** in the character of a deceiver (all three in L.V. 54); **zaḍa-r°,** stolid like an insentient block (L.V. 20) (K. 50, 105, 356, 369, 490).

rŏph **वंफ्** or **ruph** **रुफ्** । **रूप्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **rŏ(ru)pas** **वं(रु)पस्**), silver (Gr. 41, 51; Gr.M.; Śiv. 430, 1285, 1755; Rām. 568, 1678, 1784; K. 914; YZ. 8 *rŏ°*).

rŏpa-(or **rupa-**)**hör^{i}** **वं(रु)प-हांरि** । **रूप्यवच्चित्रः** adj. c.g. silver-speckled, i.e. covered over with a pattern traced in silver (or silver-like) dots or spots. **-hôr^{u}** **-होरु** । **रूप्यविशदचित्राङ्कितः** adj. (f. **-hör^{ü}** **-हांरू**), id. **-lŏkh** **-लॅांख्** f. N. of ‘the Silver Island’ in the Ḍal lake (El. *rŏpalănk*, m.). **rŏpa-**(or **rupa-**)**sond^{u}** **वं(रु)प-संन्दु** । **रूप्यमयः** adj. (f. **-sünz^{ü}** **-संज़ू**), made of silver, silvern (Gr.Gr. 41, K.Pr. 219).

rŏp^{i}(or **rup^{i}**) **raz** **वं(रु)पि रज़्** । **रौप्यरज्जुः** f. a string made of silver (e.g. for carrying ornaments on a girdle).

rŏp^{i}(or **rup^{i}**) **t^{a}j^{i}** **वं(रु)पि तंजि** । **रौप्यतूलिका** f. a silver bodkin or needle (used for applying collyrium to the eyes).

rŏpuk^{u} **वंपुकु** or **rupuk^{u}** **रुपुकु** । **रूप्यसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **rŏ(ru)püc^{ü}** **वं(रु)पंचू**), of, or belonging to, silver.

rūph **रूंफ्** । **रूपम्** m. (sg. dat. **rūpas** **रूंपस्**), form, figure, appearance (cf. **brahma-r°,** p. 121*a*, l. 11; **jyōti-r°,** p. 380*b*, l. 19; **shiwa-r°,** s.v. **shiv**; **shyāma-r°,** s.v. **shyām 3**; **sūrĕ-r°,** s.v. **sūrĕ**; **satya-r°,** s.v. **satya**; **swa-r°,** s.v. **swa**), (El. *rúp*, *rúph*; L.V. 15; Śiv. 6, 29, 39, 92, 94, 97, 98, 100–4, 108, 115, 170, etc.; Rām. 6, 23, 63, 285, 1121, 1765, 1771, 1779; K. 159–60, 171, 238, 411, 439, 458, etc.); a handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance (Gr.Gr. 138; Śiv. 896; Rām. 6, 520; K. 51, 211–2, 741, 747); a disguise (El.; K. 192, 365). (El. also gives *rúp*, f. a copy.) **-bal** **-बल्** । **अतितुष्टिपुष्टिमत्त्वम्** m. form and strength; (a formula used in blessings, etc.) beauty and power.

rūpa-gür^{ü} **रूंप-गंरू** । **सैरन्ध्री** f. a maid-servant or female attendant in the women’s apartments. **-hāl 1** **-हाल्** । **प्रसाधनगृहम्** f. (sg. dat. **-höj^{ü}** **-हांजू**), a woman’s toilet-room, her dressing-room; **-hāl 2** **-हाल्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of rice with a fine long white grain. **-sost^{u}** **-संस्तु** । **सुरूपसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-süc͡h^{ü}** **-संछू**), fully of beauty, exceedingly beautiful. **-sôw^{u}** **-सोवु** । **विशिष्टसुरूपः** adj. (f. **-söv^{ü}** **-सांवू**), id.

raphīkh **रफीख्** رفیق, m. a companion, friend, ally (El. *rafik*, Gr.M.).

raphākath **रफाकथ्** رفاقت, f. (sg. dat. **raphāküc͡h^{ü}** **रफाकंछ़ू**), society, companionship, company, the general society of a place (Gr.M.); association as a helper, an aid (Rām. 34).

raphtār **रफ़्तार्** رفتار, f. going, motion, walk, gait, pace, used —° (cf. **kaj-r°,** p. 430*b*, l. 5); going, progression, procedure (Śiv. 410).

röphiz **रांफिज़्** رآفض, । **यवनजातिविशेषजातिकः** m. a deserter; a member of the Rāfiẓī sect of the Shī‘a Musalmāns. The sect is so called because they originally deserted Zaid, the son of ‘Alī, when he forbade them to speak against the Companions of the Prophet; the Shī‘a sect as a whole (L. 284; W. 123; K.Pr. 6, 28). **-bāy** **-बाय्** । **यवनजातिविशेषविशिष्टा स्त्री** f. a woman of this sect. **-hŏḍ** **-ह्रड्** । **यवनजातिविशेषविशिष्टाग्रहः** f. the obstinacy characterizing a man of this sect.

rŏpul^{u} **वंपुलु** or **rupul^{u}** **रुपुलु** । **रौप्ययोगयुक्तः, एकरौप्यमुद्रा** m. something partly consisting of silver, something alloyed with silver; a single rupee.

rapaṭ **रपट्** m. a report (a corruption of the English word). **—dyun^{u}** **—दिनु** m.inf. to make a report (H. v, 9).

rĕpuṭ^{u} **र्यपुटु** । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain bird of the spring time.

rŏpoṭ^{u} **वंपंटु** or **rupoṭ^{u}** **रुपंटु** । **मत्स्यविशेषः** m. a kind of fish with silver scales (El. *ropiṭh gád*, it is found in the upper parts of the Jehlam).

rūpiṭh **रूंपिठ्** । **सुरूपः** adj. c.g. (as subst. m., dat. **rūpiṭas** **रूंपिटस्**) well-formed, handsome, beautiful, very beautiful (Gr.Gr. 138; Gr.M. *rūpiṭh*; Śiv. 940; Rām. 342, *rūpīṭh*, m.c., 1258).

rŏpow^{u} **वंपंवु** or **rupow^{u}** **रुपंवु** । **रूप्यमयः** adj. (f. **rŏ(ru)püv^{ü}** **वं(रु)पंवू**), made of silver, silver (esp. vill.).

rūpawān **रूंपवान्** । **सुरूपः** m. well-formed, handsome.

rŏpay **वंपय्** or **rupay** **रुपय्** । **रौप्यमुद्रा** f. (although here reported as f., the word is by derivation and also in use m. Owing to its ending in the letter *y*, a typical f. termination, it has come to be treated as f. In the references below, when the gender is clearly shown, it will be indicated in each case), a rupee (the coin, also used as a weight, see bel.). The standard current rupee of British India is called **dŏbal r°,** f. (p. 183*b*,

l. 21) or **pŏkhta r°,** m. (p. 727*b*, l. 14 ; but, ib. l. 17, the gen. sg. is **rŏpayĕ-hond^{u},** as if of a fem. noun). The old local Ksh. rupee, worth about half the British rupee, is called **khām r°,** m. (p. 400*a*, l. 19). (El. *rŏpai* ; Gr.Gr. *rupai*, f. 22, *rupayĕ*, f.pl. 93 ; Gr.M., f. ; H. viii, 9, 10, m. ; x, 1, 2, 6, m. ; K.Pr. 88, 153, 171.) **-bar -बर् । एकमुद्रासमपरिमाणम्** adj. c.g. weighing the same as a rupee, a rupee's weight of anything. **-khanḍ -खंड् । रौप्यमुद्राप्रायः** f. about a rupee's weight, a little more or less (cf. **rŏpayāh khanḍā,** p. 401*a*, l. 12).

rŏpayĕ वंपय f.pl. rupees (Gr.Gr. 93). **-hond^{u} -हंन्दु** sg. gen. (of **rŏpay,** f.) (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**) of, or belonging to, or costing, a rupee (cf. **pŏkhta rŏpayĕ-hond^{u},** p. 727*b*, l. 17). **rŏpayĕ-z^{ü} वंपयं-ज़ू** f.pl. a number, or collection, of rupees (Gr.Gr. 93).

rŏpayāh khanḍā वंपयाह् खंडा about a rupee, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rŏpayyun^{u} वंपयिनु adj. (f. **rŏpayiñ^{ü} वंपयिञू**), costing, worth, or earning as wages, so many rupees. Used —°, as in **pönʦa-r°,** p. 743*a*, l. 38.

rŏpayĕz^{ü} वंपयंज़ू, see l. 15, ab.

rārā रारा m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.). Cf. **main-phal,** p. 573*a*, l. 48.

ras रस् । रसः, रागः, आस्वादः m. (sg. abl. **rasa रस**), sap, juice (of trees, fruit, or the like) (cf. **bangi-r°,** p. 113*a*, l. 8; **dachĕ-r°,** p. 186*a*, l. 2; **dön^{ü}-r°,** p. 223*b*, l. 14 ; **gula-r°,** p. 283*b*, l. 50 ; **handi-r°,** p. 337*b*, l. 5 ; **kā̆bayĕ-r°,** p. 382*b*, l. 48 ; **nadȧr^{i}-r°,** p. 623*a*, l. 42 ; **nĕmb^{i}-r°,** p. 671*a*, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 124, Gr.M., Śiv. 1848, K.Pr. 5) ; serum (El.), essence, distillate (L.V. 40 ; Śiv. 286, 1857) ; soup, gravy (cf. **divagŏn-r°,** p. 261*b*, l. 16 ; **nöh^{i}-r°,** p. 625*b*, l. 18 ; **pāca-r°,** p. 678*b*, l. 33 ; **phŏṭa-r°,** p. 716*b*, l. 32 ; **paka-monḍ^{i}-r°,** p. 725*a*, l. 13 ; **sas ras dyun^{u}** and **mēlun,** s.v. **sas**) (W. 140 ; K.Pr. 14, 41, 155, 178, 252) ; liquid (cf. **nīla-r°,** p. 634*a*, l. 11) ; wine (K.Pr. 100) ; juiciness (Gr.Gr. 124, 175) ; taste, flavour (six of these are recognized, viz. sweet, sour, salt, bitter, acrid, and astringent) (Gr.Gr. 146) ; flavour, relish, liking, desire, delight (in), pleasure (of) (L.V. 73 ; K.Pr. 175, 177) ; love, affection (esp. love due to propinquity) ; a person's essence, his power, energy (L.V. 48, Śiv. 929) ; charm, elegance, interest, beauty ; pathos, emotion, feeling (Śiv. 1111). **-ashyud^{u} -अशिदु । रसौषधम्** m. the juice of the box-thorn, or of the *Amomum anthorhizum* (which is used medicinally, esp. as a collyrium) ; cf. **ashud. -dāra -दार । रसधारा** f. a thin stream of juice, soup, or the like. **-gan -गन् । सुरसव्याप्तः** adj. c.g. full of juice, juicy ; (of a man) of a loving disposition ; (of a literary composition) full of charm, full of sentiment. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । रसागमः, विकारिरसाविर्भावः** m.inf. juice to come (in fruit or the like) ; interest (in one's work) to be excited ; serum, pus, or the like to appear in a festering wound. **—karun —करुन् । रसोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. (of a festering wound) to produce pus. **—kẹ̆s^{a}ri gaʦhun —क्यंसरि गछुन् । किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पत्त्यात्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. 'the juice to turn into chaff' ; hence, to become distraught by being at one's wits' ends in the face of difficulties ; cf. **kĕsür^{ü}. —kẹ̆s^{a}ri karun —क्यंसरि करुन् । किंकर्तव्यमोहोत्पादनेन व्याकुलीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause to be distraught, as ab. **-k°t^{u} -कंतु । रसलिप्तः** adj. (f. **-k^{ü}ʦ^{ü} -कंचू**), wet with, smeared with, or mixed with soup or gravy (cf. **rasa-k°t^{u},** bel.). **—lagun —लगुन् । आस्वादेनात्यासञ्जनम्** m.inf. charm to be experienced, to feel the charm (of some song, poem, business, etc.) (K. 183, 251, 978, 1039). **—mīnith nāṭa gaṇz^{a}rith —मीनिथ् नाट गंज़रिथ् । सम्यसमानसंख्यः** adj. c.g. 'having measured the gravy and having counted the (bits of) flesh' ; hence, dividing out into exactly the right shares (not only of food, but of any thing or occupation, etc., which has to be divided). **-mas -मस्,** see s.v. **ras-mas. -nör^{ü} -नांरू । रसनालिककुम्भः** f. a small spouted vessel (like a teapot) for distributing soup or gravy among the people seated at a dinner. **-phyor^{u} -फ्यंरु । रसबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फ्यरिस्**), a drop (or very small amount) of juice, gravy, or the like. **-phyūr^{u} -फ्यूरु । रसबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phīris -फीरिस्**), id. **—sas —सस् । बलिविशेषः** m. 'soup and porridge', cooked food laid as an offering at cross-roads (in times of disaster) intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc. **-ʦom^{u} -च़ंमु । शोषितरसः** adj. (f. **-ʦüm^{ü} -च़ंमू**), that of which the juice is diminished, dried up (of a country, tree, fruit, food, sauce, or the like). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । रागोद्भवः** m.inf. charm to come, charm to be felt (e.g. in a sport, view, business, literary work, etc.).

rasa anun रस अनुन् । शनैःशनैरासञ्जनम् m.inf. gradually to propitiate a person by exercising charm. **—bĕhun —ब्यहुन् । मन्दस्थितिः** m.inf. (of running water or other liquid) to become standing (so as to become clear by allowing the deposit of sediment) ; (of a person) to rest or stay motionless and silent in a fixed place (e.g. for hiding or because one is out of work). **-borut^{u} -बंरुतु । रसभरितः** adj. (f. **-bar^{ü}ʦ^{ü} -बरंच़ू**), filled with juice, juicy ; (of a song, game, etc.) full of charm ; (of a food) full of, or soaked with, gravy. **-byūṭh^{u} -ब्यूठु । निश्चेष्टमुपविष्टः** adj. (f. **-bīṭh^{ü} -बीठू**), (of liquid previously running) become still or standing (so as to have become clear by the deposit of sediment); seated motionless and silent in a fixed place. **-k^{o}t^{u} -कतु** । रसाक्तः adj. (f. **-k$^{\ddot{u}}$ts$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कचू**), i.q. **ras-k^{o}t^{u}**, ab. **-k^{o}t^{u} sasa-k^{o}t^{u} -कतु सस-कतु** । रसादिमललिप्तः adj. (f. **-k$^{\ddot{u}}$ts$^{\ddot{u}}$ sasa-k$^{\ddot{u}}$ts$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कचू सस-कचू**), wet with, or smeared with, gravy and porridge (e.g. a dirty dish, from which the remains of food have not been washed off). **-masa -मस**, see s.v. **ras-mas.** **-maṭh -मठ्** । रसपूर्णः adj. c.g. 'a jar of juice'; hence, (of a fruit) very juicy; (of a story, song, sport, conduct, or the like) full of charm. **-phyūr^{u} -फ्यूरु** । समधिगतरससंचारः adj. (f. **-phīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ -फीरू**), that to which juice or sap has returned, (a withered man, tree, or the like) to become revived; (a sulky-natured person, who has) become loving and gracious. **-pöṭh^{i} -पॉठि** or **-pöṭhin -पॉठिन्** । गूढम्, गूढवृत्त्या adv. secretly, privately. **rasa rasa रस रस** । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly and gently. **—wasun —वसुन्** । लाघवशोषापत्तिः m.inf. to descend from juice, (of something moist or sappy, e.g. a man, animal or plant) to become dry and light, to become quiet or gentle (by the departure of pride, anger, excitement, sourness, or the like). **—woth^{u} —वंथु** । लाघवमुपपन्नः adj. (f. **-wütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वंछू**), become dry and light, as ab.; become quiet and gentle, as ab. **—woth^{u}-mot^{u} —वंथु-मंतु** । लाघवमधिगतवान् perf. part. (f. **—wütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ —वंछू-मंचू**), id. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । परिपक्वीभवनम्, प्रेमवृत्त्यानुवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to come from sap, (of a crop of rice, tree, fruit) to become ripe; (of food for cooking) to become thoroughly cooked; (of a sulky-natured person) to become loving and gracious.

rasā-masā रसा-मसा, see s.v. **ras-mas.**

rasa 2 रस for **rasad,** q.v. in **hissa-rasa** (p. 354*b*, l. 3), q.v.

rās 1 रास् m. (sg. abl. **rāsa 1 रास**), the circular dance practised by Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gōkula; a similar dance performed nowadays in commemoration of it (Śiv. 1010, 1875). **—gindun —गिंदुन्** m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 947, 1442). **—gĕwun —ग्यवुन्** m.inf. to sing this dance, i.e. perform it (Śiv. 1459). **—khēlun —खेलुन्** m.inf. to perform this dance (Śiv. 737, 949, 1002, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1429, 1432, 1493).

rāsa-manḍal रास-मंडल् or **-manḍul -मंडुल्** । रासक्रीडा m. (sg. dat. **-manḍalas -मंडलस्**), the *rās*-circle, i.q. **rās** (Śiv. 1325 (*-manḍal*), 1390 (*-manḍul*); Rām. 1567 (*-manḍul*); K. 293).

rās 2 रास् । गर्भाशयमुखम् m. (sg. abl. **rāsa 2 रास**), the mouth of the womb; cf. **rāsa 3.** **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । जारजापत्योत्पादनम् m.inf. (in the case of a widow) to bear a bastard son, (in the case of a married woman) to bear a child of adultery (i.e. one whose father is not her husband); cf. **rāsa 3.** **— wasun —वसुन्** । जारजगर्भस्रावः m.inf. abortion or miscarriage of an unborn widow's bastard, or of a child the fruit of adultery, to occur. Cf. **rāsa 3.**

rāsa 3 रास । (कुण्डः गोलकः वा) जारजः m. a widow's bastard, or a son of adultery (i.e. the child of a married woman by a man not her husband); cf. **rās 2.** **—kaṭh —कठ्** । जारजः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), id. (Gr.Gr. 132).

rasī रसी رسی adj. c.g. arriving, attaining, used —°, as in **juz-rāsī** (p. 380*b*, l. 28), q.v.

ros^{u} 1 रंसु, i.q. **rost^{u}**, q.v. cf. **lōri-ros^{u}** (K.Pr. 120); **shūbi-r°**, s.v. **shūb**; **shēki-r°**, s.v. **shēkh 2.**

ros^{u} 2 रंसु adj. (f. **rüs$^{\ddot{u}}$ रंसू**), having (such-and-such) a flavour, used —°, as in **ok^{u} ros^{u}** (p. 19*a*, l. 39), q.v.

rös^{i} 1 रॉसि c.g. one who takes part in the *rās*-dance. See **rās 1** (Śiv. 1459).

rös^{i} 2 रॉसि in **rös^{i} gatshun रॉसि गछुन्** । अधस्ताज्जलस्यादर्शनीभवनम् m.inf. flowing water to disappear under ground; met. wealth, property, occupation, or the like to disappear for good and all.

rūs^{u} रूसु । एणमृगः m. a kind of black antelope (the skin of which is looked upon as specially pure). (El. *ros, rús*, the musk deer; so L. 116, *rass* or *rous*, *Moschus moschiferus*).

rūs^{i}-koṭ^{u} रूसि-कंटु । मृगपोतकः m. (f. **-küṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कंटू**, sg. dat. **kacĕ कच्य**), the young of this antelope (Śiv. 493, f.; Rām. 1272, f.). **-musla -मुसल** । ऐणेयचर्म m. the hide or skin of this antelope, which, being pure, is used as a sitting-mat by Hindū devotees.

rasad रसद् رسد । विभागानुसारिदानग्रहणादिवृत्तिः f. (when at the end of a compound this word sometimes takes the form **rasa 2**; cf. **hissa-rasa,** p. 354*b*, l. 3) coming on, income, import; grain, provision, supplies; allowance of food, ration; share, quota, allowance, contribution. **—kaḍūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —कडंञू** । संग्रहार्थद्रव्यवितरणम् f.inf. to contribute towards a subscription, to subscribe (money, goods, or the like). **—karūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू** । जनधनसंग्रहः f.inf. to collect a subscription, to collect proportionate shares, or taxes according to proportion, or persons according to proportion (as in conscription); to collect supplies according to quota (for an army, travellers, or the like) (H. xi, 5, 10).

rasīd रसीद् رسید m. acknowledgment of receipt or arrival, receipt; a paper acknowledging receipt, a receipt (Gr.M.).

rasdār रसदार् । रसयुक्तः adj. c.g. (of fruit, food, or the like) juicy, full of juice.

r^{a}sh र्श् (also written र्ष्) । ईर्ष्या f. envy, jealousy, spite, malice (cf. **ōra-r°,** p. 42*a*, l. 6 ; **dŏda-r°,** p. 190*a*, l. 12, and **dŏd^{i}-r°,** p. 191*b*, l. 23 ; **gur^{i}-r°,** p. 299*a*, l. 5 ; **pit$^{\mathring{a}}$r^{i}-r°,** p. 803*a*, l. 44 ; **rata-r°,** p. 846*b*, l. 14) (El. *rish*, m. ; Gr.Gr. 6, 137 ; Gr.M. ; Rām. 979). —**karüñ^{ü}** —करंञ़ू f.inf. to be at enmity (with, dat.) (Gr.M.).

rāsh 1 राश् । वणिग्धनम् m. a merchant's money (including capital, profits, and other property), stock-in-trade (K.Pr. 153). According to I.K. II, i, 18, this word is f. with a sg. obl. **rösh^{ü}** रांशू as in the case of **rāsh 2.** —**labun** —लबुन् । आकस्मिकोत्कृष्टलाभः m.inf. (in a mercantile transaction) to obtain sudden and unexpected great profit.

rāsh 2 राश् । राशिः f. (sg. dat. **rösh^{ü}** रांशू also written **rösh^{i}** रांशि), a sign of the zodiac (cf. **dan-r°,** p. 220*b*, l. 42) ; see **rāsh 1. rösh^{ü}-myul^{u}** रांशू-मिलु or **rösh^{i}-myul^{u}** रांशि-मिलु । राशिसंयोगः m. concurrence of signs (e.g. when two persons such as a husband and wife, two brothers, two friends are born under the same sign of the Zodiac) ; met. concurrence of two people (carrying on mutual intrigue, love, business, or the like) in perfect unanimity.

rāshĕ राश । शङ्का f. (sg. dat. **rāshi** राशि, but usually written **rāshĕ** राश, by confusion of *ĕ* and *i*), anxiety, apprehension, inner (or hidden) fear, alarm. —**aʦun** —अचुन् । शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. to enter into anxiety, to become anxious (e.g. from fear of violence from an enemy) ; to feel a secret longing to repeat a crime (e.g. having once committed, say, theft to want to do it again). —**pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । शङ्कापातः m.inf. to fall into anxiety, as ab. ; to fall into anxiety (such as causes a person to take precautions against the occurrence of the evil feared), anxiously to take precautions. —**ʦānun** —ज़ानुन् । शङ्कोत्पादनम्, अपहरणादावुत्साहनम् m.inf. to cause to enter into anxiety, to fill with anxiety, fill with apprehension ; to cause a person who has once committed a crime to have a secret longing to do it again (see ab.).

rĕsh^{i} ऋंशि, see **ryosh^{u}.**

rẹ̆sh^{u} ऋंशु(षु), i.q. **ryosh^{u},** q.v.

resh 1, see **ryosh^{u}.**

rēsh 1 रेश् ريش, m. a beard (El.).

rēsh 2 रेश् ريش, adj. c.g. wounded, sore (Rām. 1367, of the pupil of the eye).

rish 1, see **r^{a}sh.**

rish 2 रिश् m. a Musalmān religious beggar (El.). I.q. **ryosh^{u},** q.v. (K.Pr. 180).

rōsh 1 रोश् (= روش) । रीतिः, आदरः m. motion, walk, gait, carriage ; practice, custom, fashion, usage (Rām. 1668) ; high appreciation (of something rare). —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । अत्यादराधिगमः m.inf. high appreciation to come (esp. of something lost).

rōshĕ रोश । शनैः adv. (of motion or gait) gently, quietly, softly, slowly (Śiv. 963, 1690 ; Rām. 1777).

rōsh 2 रोश् f. anger, wrath, passion, rage (Rām. 1580). **rōshĕ-rōsh** रोश-रोश् । अन्योन्यरुष्टिः f. mutual resentment, mutual umbrage (e.g. between husband and wife, brethren).

rosh^{u} रंशु, also written ऋंशु m. a thick string, in **chaphkali-r°,** p. 173*b*, l. 39 ; a necklace (H. v, 10, 12).

rash^{ĕ}kh रश्ख् رشک, m. envy, emulation, jealousy, grudge, spite, malice (Śiv. 710, Rām. 1147).

rashĕn रशन् । मेखला f. a woman's zone or girdle.

rōshĕn रोशन् روشن, adj. c.g. bright, shining, brilliant ; clear, evident. **-gar** -गर् روشنگر, m. a polisher ; a cutler (El.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to light (a lamp, etc.), to lighten, illumine (El.).

rōshun रोशुन् । रुष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūṭh^{u}** रूठु, q.v. ; 2 p.p. **rōchyōv** रोछ्योव्), to become angry (with someone, dat.) (Gr.Gr. 205, 212, 231 ; Śiv. 1008, 1632, 1786 ; Rām. 1029, 1112 ; K. 694 ; K.Pr. 72). **rūṭh^{u}-mot^{u}** रूठु-मंतु । रुष्टः perf. part. (f. **rūṭh^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** रूठू-मंच़ू, sg. dat. **rōchĕ-maʦĕ** रोछ्य-मच़्य), angered, filled with rage or wrath.

rōshĕnāwun 1 रोशनावुन् । रुष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōshĕnôw^{u}** रोशनोवु), to enrage (a person).

rōshĕnāwun 2 रोशनावुन् । आदरास्पदीकरणम् conj. 1, to cause to be highly appreciated. Cf. **rōsh 1.**

rĕshīshŏr ऋषीश्वर् m. a lord of anchorites, a supreme anchorite (see **ryosh^{u}**) (Śiv. 671 ; Rām. 1255, 1682).

r^{a}shĕṭh र्शठ् । ईर्ष्यालुः adj. c.g. of an envious, or jealous, disposition (Gr.Gr. 137) ; (of a disease), infectious.

rĕshuth ऋंशुथ्, or **rĕshyuth** ऋंश्युथ् । ऋषित्वम् m. (sg. dat. **rĕshĕtas** ऋंशतस्), the conduct of a sage or saint, conduct of such a person, saintly conduct, sainthood (Gr.Gr. 144).

rĕsh^{i}-tôn^{u} ऋंषि-तोनु । ऋषित्वम् m. (sg. dat. **-tönis** -तांनिस्), i.q. **rĕshuth,** q.v.

rōshĕwun^{u} रोशवुनु । रोषशीलः n.ag. (f. **rōshĕvüñ^{ü}** रोशवंञ़ू), irascible, excitable, irritable (YZ. 63).

rūshwath रूश्वथ् (= رشوت) m. (sg. dat. **rūshwatas** रूश्वतस्), a bribe (El.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to offer a bribe, to bribe, corrupt (El.).

rasij^{ü} रसिजू, see **rasyul^{u}.**

rasm رسم, m. a sketch, model, plan (El.) ; manner, custom, practice.

rasūm رسوم, m.pl. official perquisites (L. *rasum*, 415, 448).

ras-mas रस्-मस् m. the state of being juicy, sappy, or the like, or of being moist with essence, or with perspiration, moistness, juiciness ; met. the state of being gentle and kind, a kindly disposition. **-mas ʦamun** -मस् च़मुन् । रसस्निहलयेन शुष्कपक्कीभवनम् m.inf. the juiciness to diminish (in cooking), to become cooked dry (by the boiling away of the gravy, etc.).

rasa-masa रस-मस । मन्दवृत्त्या सान्त्वनेन च adv. slowly and with kindness, gently.

rasā masā रसा मसा । निरापत्ति ससान्त्वनं च adv. easily and gently, coaxingly, compassionately.

rasan रसन् f. (sg. dat. **rasani** रसनि), the tongue (L.V. 58).

r^{a}sun र॒सुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r^{o}s^{u}** र॒॑सु. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participle) to go silently ; (esp.) to slip away without saying anything, so as to escape from trouble, to abscond quietly ; cf. **r^{a}sawun.** **r^{a}sith bĕhun** र॒सिथ् ब्यक़न् । पलायनसमापनम् m.inf. to abscond secretly (e.g. from inability to pay a debt, or to perform some work) and settle (in some distant place). **r^{a}sith thawun** र॒सिथ् थवुन् । गूढपलायनम् m.inf. to abscond secretly ; to carry off secretly.

rasun रसुन् । सरसीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rasyōv** रस्योव्), to be, or become, full of juice, sap (e.g. a fruit, food for cooking, a field, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 124, 175). The causal of this verb is **rasanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

ras^{a}r रस॒र् । उखाविशेषः, दुःसहौष्ण्यम्, वज्रसारवृष्टिः f. a kind of tall earthenware pot used for cooking rice and similar offices ; extreme heat (of the sun or a burning wind) ; a violent thunderstorm accompanied by destructive lightning, and, so it is believed, by scalding rain (cf. **b^{a}sar**). **—pĕ̃n^{ü}** —प्यंञ़ू । संतप्तजलनिपातेन सर्वाङ्गत्वग्दाहः f.inf. to be scalded to death (as though by this scalding rain). An expression used in curses (cf. **b^{a}sar pĕ̃n^{ü},** p. 134*b*, l. 25).

ras^{a}ri-bata रस॒रि-बत । उखाविशेषपाचितभक्तम्, अतिघर्मभक्तम् m. rice boiled in the above kind of cooking pot (used as a regimen for a lying-in woman) ; scalding hot boiled rice (fresh from the pot, and before it has cooled down). **-wỗn^{u}** -वोञ़ु । अत्युष्णजलम् m. scalding hot water (not only that heated by boiling, but such as becomes so by exposure to the sun or the like).

rast रस्त् m. a pension (El.).

rasta रसत رسته । निरन्तरा पथिकपङ्क्तिः m. a line, a row ; (in Ksh.) a long closely packed procession of people.

rāstī or **röstī** रा॑स्ती راستی, f. rectitude, justice, fidelity, uprightness (K.Pr. 60, 178).

rost^{u} र॒॑स्तु । हीनः adj. (This word occasionally takes the form **ros^{u}** र॒॑सु, as in **māyĕ-ros^{u},** heartless, p. 612*b*, l. 7 ; **shūbi-ros^{u},** s.v. **shūb** ; and **shē̆ki-ros^{u},** s.v. **shē̆kh 2.** The fem. is **rüʦh^{ü}** र॒॑छ़ू (Śiv. 1847, Rām. 1205, K. 843). The opposite of this word is **sost^{u},** q.v.) destitute (of), deprived (of), bereft (of), without, —° equivalent to the English -less (as in **anta-r°** or **önta-r°,** endless, p. 35*b*, ll. 10 and 26 ; **āra-r°,** merciless, p. 41*a*, l. 7 ; **āshi-r°,** hopeless, p. 47*b*, l. 6 ; **baba-r°,** fatherless, p. 77*a*, l. 14 ; **bōchi-r°,** free from hunger, p. 80*a*, l. 34 ; **bŏz^{ü}-r°,** witless, p. 83*b*, l. 24 ; **bagāra-r°,** (cooked) without oil, p. 92*a*, l. 10 ; **bala-r°,** without strength, p. 103*a*, l. 32, and many others, which will be found under the main words) (Gr.M. ; El. and W. 98, *rust* ; L.V. 61, 65, 108 ; Śiv. 59, 82, 86, 157, 230, 330, 335, etc. ; Rām. 9, 161, 1057, 1061, 1062, 1102, 1104, 1205, 1239, etc. ; K. 25, 47, 163, 165, 213, 472, 478, 615, 627, 700, 726, 843, 912, 1090 (governing dat.), 1101 (id.), 1107 (id.), etc. ; H. vii, 23 ; YZ. 26 (governing dat.), 46, 156, 205, 431 ; K.Pr. 1, *gāshĕ-raʦha*, written *gáshah ratshah*, f. pl. nom.). With emph. **y,** we have **shē̆ki-rostuy** (see **shē̆kh 2**) used as an adv. and meaning ‘ fearlessly ’ or ‘ hopelessly ’.

rusta रुस्त رسته, adj. c.g. grown, sprung up (of vegetation) (YZ. 13).

raswā रसवा or **ruswā** रुसवा رسوا, adj. c.g. dishonoured, disgraced, abashed (Rām. 668, 713).

r^{a}sawun र॒सवुन् । पलायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **r^{a}sow^{u}** र॒सं॑वु), i.q. **r^{a}sun,** q.v., like which it is impersonal.

r^{a}savith thawun र॒सविथ् थवुन् । पलायनम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. i.q. **r^{a}sith thawun,** col. *a*, l. 21, q.v. **—ʦhunun** —छ़ुनुन् । पलायनम् m.inf. to abscond, or run off, secretly.

r^{a}sawun^{u} र॒सवुवु । पलायनोद्यतः n.ag. (f. **r^{a}savü̃n^{ü}** र॒सवंञ़ू), an absconder, one who is ready to abscond, one who is on the point of absconding ; met. one who is at the point of death.

rasöy रसा॑य् or **rasöy^{i}** रसा॑यि । भोजनम् f. cooking (K. 136, 138, 1068) ; dressed food, victuals (K. 142).

rasyul^{u} रसिलु । रसपूर्णः adj. (f. **rasij^{ü}** रसिजू), juicy, sappy ; full of flavour, imparting flavour (Gr.Gr. 146) ; affectionate, of a loving disposition ; graceful, charming, sweet (Gr.Gr. 146) ; exciting affection, fascinating, captivating, enrapturing.

rasāyĕn रसायन् । विशिष्टभोज्यम् m. alchemy, chemistry, an *elixir vitæ* ; a magic potion (L.V. 80) ; (in Ksh.) a dish of food, perfectly cooked with rare spices by a *cordon bleu*.

rĕta र्यत m. pay, salary (El. *reṭa* or *reta*). Cf. **rĕth 1.**

rē̃ṭa रेँट । अरिष्टफलम् m. the berry of the soap-wort (*Sapindus emarginatus*) (El. *ritha* ; K.Pr. 119 *rentane*, obl. sg. as if from **rē̃ṭun,** q.v.). It is used esp. for washing shawls, and, according to El., a decoction of it is said to be a specific for making the hair grow. **-phol^{u} -फ॑लु । अरिष्टबीजम्** m. the hard black seed inside this berry.

rĕṭ^{u} ऋंतु, **ṛĕt^{ü}**, see **ryot^{u}.**

rōt रोत्, as first member of a compound, see **rāth 1.**

rōṭa रोट m., impeding, obstruction, used in the following :— **rōṭa gaʦhun रोट गछुन् । निरुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. impeding, obstruction to occur. **-tör^{ü} -ता॑रू । अन्तरायविलम्बः** f. delay caused by obstruction. **rōṭa-ʦyūṭ^{u} रोट-च्यूटु । असम्यक्चोदः** m. improper or imperfect pulverization, pounding in a mortar, or the like. **-ʦyūṭ^{u} gaʦhun -च्यूटु गछुन् । असम्यक्चोदापत्तिः** m.inf. (of grain) to be, or become, imperfectly pounded (in a mortar). **-ʦyūṭ^{u} karun -च्यूटु करुन् । असम्यक्चोदनम्** m.inf. imperfectly to pound, as ab.

r°t^{u} र्॑तु । प्रशस्तः adj. (f. **r^{ü}ʦ^{ü} र्॑चू**), good, excellent (Gr.Gr. 17 *rut^{u}*, 140 ; Gr.M. ; Śiv. 411, 477, 513, 1009 ; Rām. 23, 39, 90, 521, 744, 750, 1066–7, 1527 ; K. 935, 1159 ; K. Pr. 191) ; good, beautiful, (of sound) sweet (Gr.M. ; L.V. 51 ; Śiv. 395, 555, 778, 1360 ; Rām. 318, 323, 591, 993, 1089, 1098, 1253 ; YZ. 47) ; propitious (Śiv. 228, 479, 524, 661 ; Rām. 124–5, 1248, 1296, 1709 ; K. 129) ; pious (Rām. 71, K. 843) ; honest. **—kyut^{u} —कितु । शुभाशुभावृत्तिः** adj. (f. **r^{ü}ʦ^{ü} kiʦ^{ü} र्॑चू किचू**), sometimes good and sometimes bad, at one time suitable, at another time unsuitable. **—mahanyuw^{u} —महनिवु । साधुवृत्तिः** m. a good man, a worthy person.

r^{a}t^{i} pöṭh^{i} र्॑ति पा॑ठि or **—pöṭhin —पा॑ठिन् । शोभनरीत्या** adv. well, excellently.

r^{a}ti mŏkha र्ति म्वख । प्रशस्तफलवृत्त्या adv. with a good face, i.e. prosperously, bringing good luck.

r^{ü}ʦ^{ü} möj^{ü} र्॑चू मा॑जू । अतिमृदुप्रकृतिः f. a good mother ; hence, an artless, charming woman.

rot^{u} र॑तु m. in **katha-rot^{u}**, p. 486*b*, l. 17, q.v.

roṭ^{u} 1 र॑टु । विलम्बः m. seizing, grasping (cf. **atha-r°**, p. 62*a*, l. 19 ; **khŏra-r°**, p. 409*b*, l. 2 ; **khōra-r°**, p. 410*b*, l. 9) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 236) ; impediment, enforced delay (cf. **pot^{u}-r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 28) ; —° the equivalent weight of anything (= **raṭh**), or (as adj.) weighing the equivalent weight of anything (cf. **dāñĕ-r°**, p. 230*b*, l. 48 ; **māvi r° tōl**, p. 611*a*, l. 20 ; **pönʦa-r°**, p. 743*a*, l. 40 ; **pĕṭha-r°**, p. 795*b*, l. 6). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । अन्तरायोपस्थितिः** m.inf. an impediment to occur. **—karun —करुन् । अन्तरायापातनम्** m.inf. to cause an impediment, to impede.

rȧṭ^{i} rȧṭ^{i} र॑टि र॑टि । सविलम्बम् adv. with delay, subject to impediments. **-raṭa -रट । पूर्णतया समानपरिमितिः** adj. c.g. the exact equivalent in weight (e.g. of grain corresponding to an amount previously borrowed) (cf. **raṭi-raṭh,** s.v. **raṭh**).

roṭ^{u} 2 र॑टु, see **raṭun.**

rūṭ^{u} रूटु । अवष्टम्भवृत्तिः adj. (f. **rūṭ^{ü} रूटू**, sg. dat. **rōcĕ रोच्य**, 1 p.p. of **rōṭun,** q.v.), one who, or that which, is obstructed ; one who, or that which, obstructs.

rüṭ^{ü} र॑टू, see **raṭh** and **raṭun.**

rath 1 रथ् । रुधिरम् m. (sg. dat. **ratas रतस्**), blood, life-blood (cf. **bös^{i} r°**, p. 131*b*, l. 26 ; **kōtar-r°**, p. 492*a*, l. 3 ; **shĕwa-r°**, s.v. **shĕv**) (Gr.Gr. 51–2 ; Gr.M. ; L. 458 *rat* ; Rām. 109, 273, 284, 296, 357, 413, 440, 462–3, etc. ; K. 237, 309, 563 ; K.Pr. 146, 218, 253). **—anun —अनुन् । रुधिरप्रस्रावणम्** m.inf. to let blood flow, to cause blood to flow ; to draw blood out of a person, i.e. to insist upon a person giving, to extort (from a person). **—bā̃di gaʦhun —बाँदि गछुन् । रक्तनिरोधविकारः** m.inf. to occur by stoppage of (the flow of) blood (i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow, by the breaking of a limb, or by tying up tightly). **—hyon^{u} —ह्यॆनु । अत्यन्तपीडनम्** m.inf. to take blood, to harass or torture a person (by giving impossible or very difficult tasks, by inflicting intolerable punishment, extortion, or the like) (Rām. 1240). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** m.inf. to draw blood, to bleed (a person) (El.). **—khasun —खसुन् । रुधिरवमथुविकारोद्भवः** m.inf. the blood to rise, vomiting of blood (hæmatemesis) to occur ; the blood to rise (e.g. to the eyes in rage) (Rām. 916, K. 445). **—ṭhī̃ca wasun —ठीँच वसुन् । निर्झरवत्प्रवहद्रक्तस्रुतिः** m.inf. blood to flow (e.g. from a wound) in a violent torrent. **—wālun —वालुन् । अत्यन्ततोदनम्** m.inf. to cause blood to descend, i.e. to torture or harass a person (in order to extort something from him, to make him do something, or the like). **—wandun —वंदुन्** m.inf. to dedicate one's life-blood, to be ready to sacrifice one's life (for a person or object) (Rām. 34, 169, 952, 1079 ; K.Pr. 155, 178, 194).

rata-borut^{u} रत-ब॑रुतु । रक्ताक्तः adj. (f. **bar^{ü}ʦ^{ü} ब॑र्चू**), filled with blood, flooded with blood, soaked in blood (YZ. 126). **-chūl -छूल् । रुधिरनिःष्यन्दः** m. a blood-cascade, a flow of blood (e.g. from a sword-wound). **-chaph -छफ् । उपहारः** f. (sg. dat. **-chapi -छपि**), a sacrificial offering of blood, a bloody sacrifice, the slaughter of a living being (e.g. an animal, or even oneself) in a religious sacrifice. **-chapi dyun^{u} -छपि दिनु । उपहारीकरणम्** m.inf. to offer (a living creature) in such a sacrifice. **-chapi lagun -छपि लगुन् । उपहारार्थविनियोगः** m.inf. to be offered in sacrifice (for another's benefit), to be the victim in a propitiatory sacrifice. **-dag -दग् । रुधिरपीडा** f. blood-pain, the pain caused by diseased blood. **-digiñ -दिगिञ्** । **रक्तस्रुतिधारा** f. a long thin stream of blood (from a wound or the like). **-ḍōr -डोर्** । **रुधिरनिःष्यन्दः** m. a rope of blood, i.e. a trickle of congealed blood from a wound or sore. **-gagar -गगर्** । **रक्तगुलिकाः** m.pl. 'blood-rats', blood flowing in clots. **-gol**^{u} **-गंलु** । **रक्तगण्डूषा** m. a blood-mouthful, an accumulation of blood in the mouth. **-gaṇḍ -गंड्** । **विस्फोटविशेषः, अत्याग्रही** m. a blood-knot, a kind of painful boil very slow in ripening; met. an obstinate wrathful man. **-grakh -ग्रख्** । **रुधिरवमिः** f. (sg. dat. **-graki -ग्रकि**), the boiling up of blood, vomiting blood, hæmatemesis. **-graka khasañĕ -ग्रक खसञ** । **रक्तवमथुविक्रत्युद्भवः** f. pl. inf. hæmatemesis to occur. **-hūn**^{u} **-हूनु** । **दुष्टाचरणः** adj. (f. **hūñ**^{ü} **हूञू**), a blood-hound (i.e. a dog which eagerly licks up blood); hence, met. a vile fellow who spends his time harassing others. **-kôḍ**^{u} **-कोडु** । **सिरामोचनकारुः** m. one who draws blood (cf. **kaḍun**), a bleeder, phlebotomist. **-khal -खल्** । **रोगविशेषः** f. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are blood flowing in quantities from the mouth, the nose, and the anus, caused either by a wound or by internal disease. **-khál**^{i} **-खंलि** । **निःसृतरक्तप्रवाहः** adj. c.g. one who suffers from the preceding disease. **-khali gaʦhun -खलि गछुन्** । **बहुरुधिरनिःसृतिबाधापत्तिः** m.inf. to be, or become, afflicted with this disease. **-khali karun -खलि करुन्** । **बहुरुधिरनिःसारणेन बाधनम्** m.inf. to cause a person to suffer from this disease (e.g. by a blow, or by wounding). **-khanjĕ -खंज्य** । **रुधिरविकारः** m. (so reported, but probably f.pl.), a disease of the blood, of which the symptoms are extreme redness of the eyelids and eyeballs, and coagulation of the blood. **-khor**^{u} **-खंरु** । **अतिकठोरप्रकृतिः** adj. (f. **-khür**^{ü} **-खंरू**), blood scald-head, an abusive, noisy, quarrelsome fellow (K.Pr. 3, 4). **-kyom**^{u} **lagun -क्यंमु लगुन्** । **रोगविशेषोद्भवः** m.inf. a certain disease, in which the blood is supposed to be filled with tiny worms, to attack (a person); madness supposed to be produced by similar symptoms to occur. **-lal -लल्** । **रुधिरावलिः** f. blood-blister, a line of clotted blood along the roots of the teeth, ? pyorrhœa. **-maṭh hyuh**^{u} **-मठ् हिहु** । **रक्तजाज्वल्यमानः, देदीप्यमानकान्तिः** adj. (f. **-maṭh hish**^{ü} **-मठ् हिशू**), 'like a temple of blood', ruddy-faced, rubicund (considered to be charming); (of any limb) flushed, inflamed; (of a fruit) red, blood-red. **-phuṭ**^{u} **-फुटु** । **रुधिरवन्धविस्फोटः** m. a boil filled with blood or due to diseased blood. **-phuṭh -फुठ्** । **रुधिरदीर्घविस्फोटः** f. (sg. dat. **-phuṭi -फुटि**), a similar boil or gathering but longer in shape (due to too tight binding, to a blow, or other external cause). **-phyor**^{u}**-फ्यंरु** । **रक्तबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फ्यरिस्**), a blood-drop. **-phyūr**^{u} **-फ्यूरु** । **रक्तबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phīris -फीरिस्**), id. **-palav -पलव्** । **रक्तमार्जनपटखण्डः** m. a dirty rag for wiping blood. **-prāʦa -प्राछ़** । **सद्यःशोकचर्या** f.pl. the corners of the mouth covered with blood; conduct caused by grief at the death of a beloved person (at the time of the death). **-pĕth -प्यथ्** । **रोगविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-pĕ̆ʦ**^{ü} **-प्यंछ़ू**), a disease affecting the blood and bile (causing sudden death). **-pĕ̆ʦ**^{ü} **gaʦhun -प्यंछ़ू गछुन्** । **रक्तपित्तरोगेण सद्योमरणापत्तिः** m.inf. to die a sudden death by such disease. **-pay -पय्** । **रुधिरायनयोगः** m. a junction of two veins (cf. **raga-p°**, p. 827*b*, l. 46); met. close blood-relationship. **-r**^{a}**sh -र्श्** । **रक्तैक्यवैरम्** f. hatred between blood-relations; mutual hatred similar to such. **-rāṭh -राठ्** । **रुधिररेखा** f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi -राठि**), lines of blood on the eye-balls, bloodshot eyes; a line-like blood mark on a limb (due to a blow or the like). **-rôṭh**^{u} **-रोठु** । **दुष्प्रकृतिः** adj. (f. **-röṭh**^{ü} **-रांठू**), a rude quarrelsome brawling fellow. **-r**^{a}**y -र्य्** । **परोपतापनवृत्तिः** f. a blood-ogress, a vampire; a woman who habitually (like a blood-sucking insect) insinuates herself into another's company, and then torments him or her. **-rĕy -र्यय्** । **रोगविशेषः** f. a certain disease in which a tickling sensation is felt in the veins (as though ants were travelling through them). **-rōz -रोज़्** । **रोगविशेषः** f. instability of blood; hence, bleeding hæmorrhoids. **-rōz pĕñ**^{ü} **-रोज़ प्यंञू** । **रक्तस्रुत्यात्मरोगसंभवः** f.inf. an attack of bleeding hæmorrhoids to occur. **-ʦūr -छ़ूर्** । **रोगविशेषः** m. 'blood-thief', a certain dangerous blood-disease affecting the chest, liver, and spleen. **-ʦūr pyon**^{u} **-छ़ूर् प्यंनु** । **रक्तशोषविकृत्या मरणम्** m.inf. to be at the point of death owing to this disease. **-ʦūrlad -छ़ूरलद्** । **रक्तशोषादिरोगरुग्णः** adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **-ʦūrladiñ -छ़ूरलदिञ्**), one at the point of death from this disease.

rath 2 रथ् f. (sg. dat. **ratiyĕ रतिय** (K. 739), obl. **rati रति** (K. 41, 43–4)) N. of the goddess of Love, the wife of Kāma, the Indian Cupid. She was reborn as Māyāvatī, who married Pradyumna (K. 739–48).

raṭh रठ् । **निरोधः, समतोलः** f. (sg. dat. **raṭi रटि** or (Rām. 1753) **rüṭ**^{ü} **रंटू**), grasping, seizure (L.V. 107); hindrance, obstruction (cf. **pot**^{u} **r° 1,** p. 787*b*, l. 29) (K. 1116); the equivalent weight of anything (= **roṭ**^{u} 1) (cf. **dāñĕ-r°**, p. 236*b*, l. 50; **pot**^{u} **r° 2** p. 787*b*, l. 31; **pĕṭha r°** or **pĕṭh**^{i} **r°**, p. 795*b*, l. 13 (Śiv. 1566). **—gaʦhüñ**^{ü} **—गछ़ंञू** । **निरोधसंभवः** f.inf. hindrance or obstruction to occur. **—karüñ**^{ü} **—करंञू** । **निरोधनम्** f.inf. to hinder, obstruct.

raṭa-raṭh रट-रठ् । **कलहिनिरोधनम्** f. intervening in a fight, separating combatants. **raṭa-woṭ^{u}** रट-व॑टु । समपरिमाणः m. of equivalent weight (e.g. of the woven cloth, as compared with the thread given to the weaver for its manufacture).

raṭi-raṭh रटि-रठ् । समपरिमितिः adj. c.g. weighing the exactly equivalent weight (of one thing weighed against another). Cf. **rȧṭ^{i}-raṭa,** s.v. **roṭ^{u} 1.**

rüṭ^{ü}-rost^{u} र॑टू-र॑स्तु adj. (f. **-rüʦh^{ü}** -र॑छू), without hindrance; one who cannot be hindered or obstructed, irresistible (Rām. 1753).

ratha रथ । रथः m. a chariot, carriage, wheeled vehicle (L.V. 73 *rathu*, an old form; Śiv. 1154; K. 29, 378, 406, 490, 637, 658, 727, etc.); esp. a war-chariot (Rām. 978–9, 1323, 1352, 1354, 1437, 1449; K. 555–7). **-bān** -बान् । सारथिः m. a charioteer (Śiv. 809, 1146, 1372, 1734). **-pahī** -पही । रथचक्रनेमिः f. the felly of a chariot wheel. **-suwörī** -सुव॑री f. riding in a chariot, carriage driving (Śiv. 580, 786, 805, 961). **-ʦak^{ü}j^{ü}** -च़॑क्जू । रथचक्रम् f. a chariot wheel. **-wôl^{u}** -वोलु । रथाधिकारी m. the owner of a chariot; the superintendent of a chariot establishment; a charioteer (K. 556).

rȧth^{i} र॑थि । अतिशीघ्रम् adv. very speedily, very quickly.

rathi khārun रथि खारुन् । सम्यक्त्वापादनम् m.inf. to arrange (things in disorder) in complete order, to make successful (Rām. 15, 177). **rathi khasun** रथि खसुन् । अतियोग्यीभवनम् m.inf. (of things in disorder) to be arranged in complete order, to turn out quite right.

rāth 1 राथ् m. (sg. dat. **rātas** रातस्), night-time, night (cf. **aḍ-rāth 1** m. p. 10*a*, l. 44, half a night; but **aḍ-rāth 2** f. ib., midnight, see **rāth 2**); (Gr.M., W. 115). Cf. **rāth 2.** Adv. at night, by night (Rām. 149, 659, 896, 941; K.Pr. 48, 178). **—dŏh** —द्वह adv. night and day, always, continually (Śiv. 341; Rām. 871; K. 504, 525, 1081, 1094). **rāth ta dŏh** राथ् त द्वह, id. (Rām. 514, 791, 1774), so **dŏh ta rāth** (H. vii, 3). **-dĕn** -द्यन् adv. night and day (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986, 1420), so **dĕn-rāth** द्यन्-राथ् adv. day and night (cf. p. 222*b*, l. 37) (Śiv. 107, 366, 1554), and **rāth ta dĕn** राथ् त द्यन् night and day (Śiv. 1555). **—kyut^{u}** —कितु । रात्रिकाले adv. at night, in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; Rām. 883, 1273; K. 1024, 1089; H. iii, 1); to-night (Gr.M., Rām. 146); for to-night (Gr.M.).

rāta-dŏha रात-द्वह adv. by day and night (El. *ráta-doho*). **-krǖl** -क्रू॑ल् । परोष्णी (पक्षिविशेषः) m. a bat (the animal) (El.; W. 115, *rātạkröl*; Śiv. 351). Seen in the daytime it is a bird of ill-omen (Śiv. 351). **-mŏgul** -म्वगुल् । उलूकः m. (f. **-mŏgüj^{ü}** -म्वग॑जू or **-mŏgȧj^{i}** -म्वग॑जि), an owl (W. 115 *rātạmoghal*; Śiv. 1192, 1756). **-mŏgal-nam** -म्वगल्-नम् । उलूकनखः m. an owl's claw; a gold ornament shaped as such, worn on a child's head as an amulet. **-röch^{i}** -र॑छि f. guarding by night (El.). **-röch^{i} karüñ^{ü}** -र॑छि कर॑ञू f.inf. to do such guarding, to be on night sentry duty (El.). **-rôch^{u}** -रोछु । रात्रिरक्षणनियोज्यः m. a night watchman, a sentry (El.).

rātō-rāth रातो-राथ् । रात्रिकालमात्रे एव adv. in a single night (of something done in a single night, i.e. very quickly).

rōt-on^{u} रोत्-अ॑नु । रात्र्यन्धः adj. (f. **-üñ^{ü}** अ॑ञू), night-blind. **-añĕr** -अञर् । रात्र्यान्ध्यम् m. night-blindness. **-arpha** -अर्फ روت عرفه, m. the vigil of a festival (K.Pr. 193). **-bal** -बल् । रात्रिबलम् m. power or strength (of a person, quality, action, etc.), used, or to be used, only by night; cf. **-pav,** bel. **-bata** -बत । रात्रिभोजनम्, पर्युषितभक्तम् m. food eaten at night, a night-meal; stale food remaining over from having been cooked the preceding night. **-gaṭa** -गट । रात्रितमिस्रम् f. the darkness of night (esp. when intense); inability to see, the darkness of blindness. **-hum** -हुम् । रात्रियज्ञः m. a sacrifice performed by night. **-kā̃g^{ü}r^{ü}** -काँग्॑रू । रात्र्यङ्गारधानिका f. a brazier or *kāngrī* for use at night-time; such a brazier with its complement of burning charcoal, employed for keeping a room warm at night-time. **-khọ̆b^{u}** -ख्व॑बु । रात्रिशिरस्त्रविशेषः m. a wadded night-cap. **-kalapush^{u}** -कलपुशु । रात्रिशिरस्त्रम् m. a night-cap shaped like a skull-cap, made of woollen cloth doubled. **-lạg^{a}n** -ल॑गन् । रात्रिकालिकविवाहः m. the lucky moment for a wedding, if it happens to be in the night-time. **-nār** -नार् । रात्रिकालपरिशीलनावशिष्टाग्निः m. the glowing ashes in the morning of a fire which has been burning throughout the night. **-nāv** -नाव् । रात्रितरणिः f. a boat which travels by night (e.g. which is not tied up to the bank at nightfall, but goes on). **-palav** -पलव् । रात्रिवसनम् m. a night-gown. **-pav** -पव् । रात्रप्रवृत्तिचातुर्यम् m. dexterity which is exercised or is intended to be exercised only at night; cf. **-bal,** ab. **-ṭūp^{i}** -टूपि । रात्रिशिरस्त्रम् f. a night-cap.

röt^{i}-rāth र॑ति-राथ् । संपूर्णा रात्रि f. the entire night; night by night (YZ. 382). **-rātas** -रातस् adv. throughout the entire night, all night (Rām. 1635). **-ʦol^{u}** -च़॑लु । रात्रिव्यत्यये चलद्वृत्तिः adj. (f. **-ʦȧj^{i}** -च़॑जि or **-ʦüj^{ü}** -च़॑जू), one who habitually absents himself at night; one who is lazy by day, but industrious by night; that which lasts only for a night (and is destroyed or disappears at dawn).

rātüc^{ü} **rāth 1 रातंचू राथ्** (for **2,** see **rāth 3**) । **संपूर्णा रात्रिः,** f. the entire night.

rātuk^{u} **1 रातुकु** (for **2,** see **rāth 3**) gen. adj. (f. **rātüc**^{ü} **रातंचू**), of, or belonging to, the night (K. 802; H. v, 9).

rātan रातन् adv. by night, used —°, as in **aḍ-rātan,** at midnight, p. 10*a*, l. 47; so **aḍ-r°-bög**^{i} (or **-bögin**), at about midnight, ib. l. 48.

röt^{i}**n-mánz**^{i} **रांति-मंज़ि । संमुखरात्रावेव** adv. only in the coming night, this very night (with the idea of happening speedily or suddenly).

rātas रातस् adv. by night, at night, used —°, as in **aḍ-rātas,** at midnight, p. 10*a*, l. 50, or **aḍa-r°** (K. 57); so **aḍ-r°-bög**^{i} (or **-bögin**), p. 10*b*, l. 1; **az-rātas,** to-night, p. 74*a*, l. 23; **drustis rātas,** all night, throughout the night, p. 249*a*, l. 30 (Gr.M.; Śiv. 325, 332, 1465; Rām. 679, 741, 1526, 1584; H. x, 1, 6; xii, 4); all night, throughout the night (Rām. 259, K. 280); in the night-time (K. 592, K.Pr. 178); of, or to, a night (K. 295). **—dŏhas —द्वहस** adv. night and day (Rām. 75, 650, 1061; K. 802; YZ. 118). **-pĕṭh -प्यठ् । समस्तरात्रिकालाश्रितः** adj. e.g. occupied, carried on, etc., throughout the night. **—rāth —राथ्** adv. on this very night (H. x, 5, 12).

rātas^{u}**y रातसूय्** adv. in a single night, in the very night (K. 1150).

rāth 2 राथ् । रात्रिः f. (sg. dat. **röts**^{ü} **रांचू**), night (the whole period from sunset to sunrise) (cf. **aḍ-rāth 2,** f. midnight, p. 10*a*, l. 44; but **aḍ-rāth 1,** m., see **rāth 1,** half a night; **maīzi-r°,** p. 615*a*, l. 27; **pŏha-r°,** p. 684*a*, l. 41; **pot**^{u} **r°,** p. 787*b*, l. 35; **shiwa-r°,** s.v. **shiv**; **sŏkh-r°,** s.v. **sŏkh**; **sata-r°,** s.v. **sath 1**), (Gr.Gr. 13, 28, 32, 46, 68–70, 146; Gr.M.; L.V. 3, 5, 19, 55, 65, 91; Śiv. 168, 350, 468, 1002, 1032, 1062, 1413, 1443, 1465, 1549, 1584; Rām. 147, 196, 924, 1108*g*, 1498; K. 280, 295, 1088, 1137, 1148; H. x, 5). **—barüñ**^{ü} **—बरंञू** f.inf. to pass the night, spend the night (Rām. 1609; H. i, 10). **—gatshüñ**^{ü} **—गछंञू** f.inf. a night to pass away, a night to elapse (H. iii, 1); **rāth gatshüñ**^{ü} **ādā,** the night to go to completion, the night to come to an end (H. x, 8; xii, 9, 12). **—kaḍüñ**^{ü} **—कडंञू** f.inf. to pass the night (H. x, 11; xii, 5). **—lagüñ**^{ü} **—लगंञू,** f.inf. the night to come on (H. viii, 9). **—pĕṭha pĕñ**^{ü} **—प्यठ प्यञू । महाशोकरात्रिसंपातः** f.inf. a night (of watching) to fall upon (something), the watching of the family through the night by the dead body of a member to occur, and thus to prohibit the performance or completion of any other business. **—rāvüñ**^{ü} **—रावंञू । सर्वरात्रमायासाप्तिः** f.inf. the night to be ruined, to labour throughout the whole night. **—rāwarüñ**^{ü} **—रावरंञू । सर्वरात्रमायासनम्** f.inf. to cause a person to labour the whole night; to waste, spend unavailingly (Rām. 1526). **—sūrith —सूरिथ्** adv. lit. the night having been exhausted; hence, on the conclusion of the night, at night's end (Rām. 1636).

rāthāh राथाह् f. a single night (H. xii, 5); as adv., for, or during, a single night (K. 279).

röts^{ü} **रांचू,** obl. sg. (cf. **ajĕ röts**^{ü}, p. 13*b*, l. 34; **ajĕ-röts**^{ü}**-bög**^{i} (or **-bögin**), p. 13*b*, l. 36), by night (Gr.M.); **tamiy röts**^{ü}, on that very night (Rām. 147). **röts**^{ü}**-on**^{u} **रांचू-अंनु । रात्र्यन्धः** adj. (f. **-üñ**^{ü} **-अंञू**), night-blind (cf. **rōt-on**^{u}, s.v. **rāth 1**). **-añĕr -अञर् । रात्र्यान्ध्यम्** m. night-blindness; cf. **rōt-añĕr,** s.v. **rāth 1.** **-hond**^{u} **-हंन्दु । रात्रिसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz**^{ü} **-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, the night (H. iii, 1). **-kitur**^{u} **-कितुरु । रात्रिंचरवृत्तिः, पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of bird, which flies about only at night; a man who by day is slothful, but works throughout the night (cf. **rōt-bal** and **röt**^{i}**-tsol**^{u}, s.v. **rāth 1**). **-pav -पव् । रात्रिकालिकाभ्यासः, बलम्** m. study, labour, strength, exercised at night; dexterity or power which flourishes in the night-time. Cf. **rōt-pav,** s.v. **rāth 1.**

rāth 3 राथ् । ह्यः adv. yesterday (Gr.Gr. 151, Gr.M.); last night (W. 95). **rātuk**^{u} **2 रातुकु । ह्यस्तनः** adj. (f. **rātüc**^{ü} **रातंचू**), of, or belonging to, yesterday (Gr.Gr. 151, Gr.M.); of, or belonging to, last night (K.Pr. 178). **rātüc**^{ü} **rāth 2 रातंचू राथ् । पूर्वतनरात्रिः** f. the night before last.

rāṭh 1 राट् m. (sg. dat. **rāṭas राटस्**), a king, used —°, as in **rāza-rāṭh,** s.v. **rāza,** q.v.

rāṭh 2 राट् or **rā̃ṭh राँठ् । आवलिः, वल्ली, चित्ररचनाश्रेणिः** f. (sg. dat. **rāṭhi राठि**), a line, a row (e.g. of birds, ants, fruit on trees, clouds, mushrooms, or the like) (cf. **hĕḍar-r°,** p. 323*b*, l. 20; **kanag**^{a}**ch-r°,** p. 456*b*, l. 40; **rum-r°,** p. 833*b*, l. 44); a procession—in this sense used —° with words signifying rain, or the like, to indicate violence (cf. **ḍōṭha-r°,** a violent hailstorm, p. 258*a*, l. 7; **rūda-r°,** p. 826*a*, l. 48); a creeping plant, a vine (cf. **dachĕ-r°,** p. 186*a*, l. 6; K.Pr. 155, where it is masc.); a line (in a picture, pattern, embroidery or the like, contributing to the pattern) (cf. **rata-r°,** p. 846*b*, l. 16). **-wurāṭh -वुराठ् । आद्योपान्तभागः** m. the beginning and conclusion (e.g. of a story, book, speech, action, or the like, u.w. reference to inspection, criticizing, etc.). **-wurāṭh bōzun -वुराठ् बोज़ुन् । आद्योपान्तविवेचनम्** m.inf. to consider, or criticize, from beginning to end.

rathu रथु (L.V. 73), see **ratha.**

rĕth 1 ऋंथ् or **यॆथ्। ऋतुः, मासः** m. (sg. dat. **rĕtas ऋंतस्**), a season of the year (of two months, and hence six in number) (Rām. 573); (in Ksh., usually) a month (cf. **aki rĕta aki,** p. 20*b*, l. 1; **phāganun^{u} rĕth,** p. 685*b*, l. 18; **prath rĕta aki phiri,** p. 769*a*, l. 33) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1443; Rām. 661, 665, 908, 1143*h*; K. 241, 267, 808, 832, 864; H. xii, 4, 5, 11; K.Pr. 91, 157); (in some connexions, esp.) the hot season, (K. 250). When used as an adj. —°, the fem. of this word is **-rĕ̆ʦ^{ü} -यॆच़ू**, as in **shĕ-rĕ̆ʦ^{ü} rāth,** a night of (i.e. lasting) six months (K. 295). **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** m.inf. a month to pass, a month to elapse (H. xii, 6; K.Pr. 161); **rĕth gaʦhun ādā,** (a) month to go to completion, a month to come to an end (H. xii, 4, 11).

rĕthāh khanḍā ऋंथाह् खंडा। प्राय एकमासकालः m. about a month, a month more or less (Gr.Gr. 93).

rĕta-kāl ऋंत-काल्। आर्तवम् m. a woman's menses; the hot season (Śiv. 1687; K.Pr. 30, 180, 242). **-kāli -कालि। घर्मवति काले** adv. in the hot season. **-kôl^{u} -कोलु। उष्णकालः** m. the hot season (El. *rĕtakol*; Śiv. 327). **-kālas kyut^{u} -कालस् कितु** or **-kölis kyūt^{u} -कांलिस् कितु)। घर्मवत्कालार्थम्** adj. (f. **—kiʦ^{ü} —किच़ू**), and adv. (suitable, etc.) for the hot season; (used, etc.) in the hot season.

rĕth 2 यॆथ् m. (sg. dat. **rĕtas यॆतस्**), sand (El. *rĕt*).

rīth रीथ्। रीतिः f. (sg. dat. **rīʦ^{ü} रीच़ू**) manner, way, fashion, method, rule (Gr.M.); usage, custom, practice (cf. **kŏl-r°,** p. 437*a*, l. 6) (Gr.M.; L. 258 *rit*; K. 316, 654); pomp, ceremony (El. *rit*, m.). **—kaḍūñ^{ü} —कडंञ़ू। नवाचारप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to initiate a new custom. **—nērūñ^{ü} —नेरंञ़ू। नवनियमप्रसिद्धिः** f.inf. a new custom to become prevalent.

rīʦ^{ü} रीच़ू, obl. sg., in (such-and-such) a manner (cf. **ami r°,** p. 55*a*, l. 11; **amiy r°,** p. 55*b*, l. 7). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु। नियतनियमाचारी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who follows hereditary or established custom.

rŏth वंथ् or **ruth रुथ्। व्रतम्** m. (sg. dat. **rŏ(u)tas वं(रु)तस्**), (among Hindūs) a religious vow (esp. of austerity or fasting) (cf. **arañĕ-r°,** p. 44*a*, l. 32; **gŏsöñ^{i}-r°,** p. 309*b*, l. 48; **shĕwa-r°,** s.v. **shĕv**). **-nĕyĕm -न्यम्। नैमित्तिकव्रताचरणम्** m. the strict carrying out of a fast (on some particular occasion or with some special object).

rōṭh रोठ्। घृतपक्वपूपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **rōṭas रोटस्**), thick bread, a large thick cake of bread (Gr.Gr. 22); a sweet cake offered to a god; sweetmeats offered to Hanumān.

rôṭh^{u} रोठु। दुष्प्रकृतिः adj. (f. **röṭh^{ü} रांठू,** sg. dat. **rāchĕ राछ्य**), rough, rugged; a bully, terrorist, swashbuckler (cf. **rata-r°,** p. 846*b*, l. 19).

röṭh रांठ् in the following:— **röṭh-gāḍa रांठ्-गाड। क्षुद्रमीनाः** f.pl. a collection of small fish, kept in a basket or in a reservoir. **röṭh-wāgan रांठ्-वाँगन्। रोमकवार्ताकानि** m.pl. a collection of a kind of egg-plant (El. *rūtwángin*, the egg-plant).

röṭh^{i} रांठि। दुष्टाचारणः m. a naughty, disobedient, troublesome, deceitful person (esp. a child).

rūṭh^{u} रूठु। रोषस्वभावः adj. (1 p.p. of **rōshun,** q.v.; f. **rūṭh^{ü} रूठू,** sg. dat. **rōchĕ रोछ्य**), irascible, bad-tempered, easily enraged, peppery, fiery-tempered (K.Pr. 182).

raṭh^{a}n रंथ्न् or **raṭ^{a}n रंत्न्। रत्नम्, रत्नभूतः** m. (sg. dat. **raṭnas रंत्नस्**), a gem, jewel, precious stone (El. *rattan*, a ruby; Śiv. 525, 855, 1153; Rām. 15–17, 1345; K. 28, 97, 178, 183, 555, 671, 673–5, etc.; H. xii, 10, 12, 14–15, 18, 20); met. (of a person) a jewel of a person, a virtuous and popular person (cf. **rāza-r°,** s.v. **rāza**) (cf. Rām. 1345); (of a thing) the most excellent and admirable of its kind.

raṭna-dīph रंत्न-दीफ्। रत्नदीपः m. (sg. dat. **-dīpas -दीपस्**), a jewelled lamp used, by Hindūs, in worship (Śiv. 108, 377). **-ʦ̃ögij^{ü} -च़ाँगिज़ू। नीराजना** f. lustration of a god, an honoured guest, or the like, by waving a lamp over his or her head (Śiv. 1093 **raṭ^{a}n-ʦ°**).

rö̃ṭhun रांँठुन्। उपद्रवी m. (sg. dat. **rö̃ṭhanas रांँठनस्**; f. **rö̃ṭhūñ^{ü} रांँठंञ़ू**), one who, on the occasion of another's festival or rejoicing, is accustomed to upset it by obstructing, quarrelling, or the like; a spoil-sport.

röth^{ü}r^{ü} रांथ्रू in **kāha-röth^{ü}r^{ü},** p. 387*b*, l. 28. Cf. **rāth 2.**

röṭh^{ü}r^{ü} रांठ्रू। द्राक्षालतात्वक् f. the bark of a vine (esp. of the grape-vine).

röṭh^{a}ri-hur^{u} रांठ्रि-ह्रु। द्राक्षालतात्वग्रज्जुः m. a rope of the twisted bark of the grape-vine. **-hur^{ü} -ह्रू। द्राक्षालतात्वक्** f. the bark of the grape-vine.

ratēl (? spelling and gender) in **sang-i-ratēl** (L. 65), a certain chocolate coloured stone used for ornaments and buttons.

rātul^{u} रातुलु। रात्रिकालः m. the night-time (Gr.Gr. 146, 156). **rāt^{a}li रात्लि। रात्रिकाले** adv. in the night-time (Gr.Gr. 156; H. viii, 9; K.Pr. 49, 59).

raṭ^{a}n रंत्न्, see **raṭh^{a}n.**

ratan रतन् in the following:— **ratanjog** (? spelling) m. *Anemone obtusiloba* (El.), *ratankāt* (? spelling) m. *Andromeda ovalifolia* (El. *ratan°* and *rátan°*).

r^{a}tun र्तुन्। प्रशस्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **r^{a}tyōv र्त्योव्**), to become good, (of something bad) to be put right. **r^{a}tyō-mot^{u} र्त्यो-मंतु। शोभनतामुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **r^{a}tyē-mūʦ^{ü} र्त्ये-मंच़ू**), made good, made, or put, right.

raṭun रटुन्। ग्रहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **roṭ^{u} 2 रंटु**; f. **rüṭ^{ü}**

रंटू, sg. dat. **racĕ** **रच्य** ; 2 p.p. **racyōv** **रच्योव्**) to seize, grasp, lay hold of, clutch (cf. **atha r°**, p. 62*a*, l. 22 ; **côṭ^{u} r°**, p. 177*a*, l. 34 ; **dāman r°**, p. 219*b*, l. 43 ; **dāmāna r°**, p. 220*a*, l. 2 ; **gāḍ raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 276*a*, l. 14 ; **mōra r°**, p. 588*a*, l. 14 ; **murath r°**, p. 594*a*, l. 33 ; **pād raṭàn^{i}**, p. 681*a*, l. 4 ; **pish^{i}-mŏṭh raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 818*a*, l. 31 ; **rĕkh raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 830*b*, l. 41 ; **sāth r°**, s.v. **sāth 2**) (Gr.Gr. 5, 9, 10 ; Gr.M. ; L.V. 3, 4, 24, 26, 69, 101, 104 ; Śiv. 124, 179, 275, 381, 1432, 1732 ; Rām. 160, 170, 175, 400, 410, 416, 604, 623, 649, 905, 911, 914, 929, etc. ; K. 33, 83, 110, 187, 195, etc. ; H. iii, 5 ; K.Pr. 102, 178) (**hĕth raṭun,** having taken, to grasp, i.e. to hold, L.V. 69) ; to fasten (oneself or something) to (something or oneself) (cf. **bāl r°**, p. 104*a*, l. 5 ; **lara-lab raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 529*b*, l. 5 ; **mŏsh^{ĕ}kh r°**, p. 579*b*, l. 16 ; **nam r°**, p. 635*a*, l. 44) (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1470, 1556 ; K.Pr. 226) ; to keep close (to), hug (the shore, etc.) (cf. **böl^{i} r°**, p. 104*a*, l. 22) (Śiv. 1834) ;

to take, adopt (a residence, habit, or the like) (Śiv. 574, 773, 1508 ; Rām. 202, 207–8, 249, 272, 321, 591, 919, 1142–43*h*, 1199, 1266, 1582 ; YZ. 150, 571) ; to enter (a road, course of conduct, or the like) and follow it diligently (L.V. 82 ; Śiv. 1833 ; Rām. 1158, 1577) ;

to hold, grasp, retain (cf. **athi r°**, p. 66*a*, l. 9 ; **dĕmāg r°**, p. 219*a*, l. 34 ; **gīr raṭàn^{i}**, p. 296*b*, l. 48 ; **mān r°**, p. 573*a*, l. 12 ; **nālamati r°**, p. 632*b*, l. 27) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 506, 1541 ; Rām. 944–8, 1120 ; K. 265, 292, 399, 672, 720–1, 750, etc.) ; to accept, take (cf. **bànd^{i} r°**, p. 111*b*, l. 15 ; **hamal r°**, p. 334*a*, l. 3) (Śiv. 410, 703, 1568, 1752 ; Rām. 557, 561, 1143*a* ; H. i, 7 ; viii, 7 ; YZ. 228, 320 ; K.Pr. 102, 166, 247) ; to acquire, get, take, receive (cf. **büth^{ü} raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 143*b*, l. 42 ; **navĕr r°**, p. 668*b*, l. 17) (Śiv. 1565 ; Rām. 704, 1082, 1141, 1160, 1464 ; H. viii, 3, 4 ; x, 3, 5, 8, 12 ; K.Pr. 22, 220) ; to get hold of, find (H. xii, 19) ;

to grasp (a person's face), i.e. to look upon intently (H. v, 9) ;

to check, restrain, stop, bring to a halt, detain (cf. **dŏd r°**, p. 188*a*, l. 36 ; **darka r°**, p. 243*a*, l. 32 ; **hada r°**, p. 222*a*, l. 39 ; **khĕn r°**, p. 401*b*, l. 13 ; **khyon^{u} r°**, p. 428*b*, l. 26 ; **nāv raṭüñ^{ü}**, p. 666*a*, l. 15 ; **pot^{u} r°**, p. 787*b*, l. 38 ; **path r°**, p. 792*a*, l. 41 ; **samakhun^{u} r°**, s.v. **samakhun**) (Gr.M. ; Rām. 1752 ; K. 141, 161–5, 1056, 1145, 1171 ; YZ. 117) ;

to seize, arrest (cf. **bēgāri r°**, p. 92*a*, l. 33 ; **nāla r°**, p. 632*b*, l. 3) (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 25, 1033 ; Rām. 350, 402, 498, 587, 618, 705, 764, 807, 927, etc. ; K. 335, 443, 445, 449–50, 564, 663, etc. ; H. ii, 11 ; v, 7, 9 ; x, 5, 12 ; YZ. 129 ; K.Pr. 174, 256) ; to block (a road, way, or the like, against a person) (K. 431) ; (of a disease, sorrow, or the like) to seize, attack (a person) (cf. **pôr^{u} r°**, p. 753*b*, l. 29) (Rām. 323) ;

to get hold of, obtain the mastery of, bring into subjection (cf. **man r°**, p. 572*a*, l. 21 ; **nam tal r°**, p. 635*b*, l. 20) (L.V. 55, 80 ; Śiv. 452, 520, 1514, 1701, 1811 ; Rām. 19 ; K. 500) ; to seize (a person), i.e. to throw oneself upon his mercy, to take refuge with (Rām. 1304, K.Pr. 87) ; to engage (a servant) (H. viii, 13).

This verb is often used in senses which are the equivalents of the meaning of the causal or transitive forms of the intransitive verb **rōzun,** to remain. Thus, **athi raṭun,** to take hold of in the hand, **athi rōzun,** to remain in the hand, p. 66*a*, ll. 9, 13 ; **dŏd raṭun,** to stop the flow of milk, **dŏd rōzun,** the flow of milk to be stopped, p. 188*a*, ll. 36, 37 ; **hada raṭun,** to keep (a person) within bounds, **hada rōzun,** to remain within bounds, p. 322*a*, ll. 42, 46 ; **nam tal raṭun,** to bring under one's influence, **nam tal rōzun,** to remain under one's influence, p. 635*b*, ll. 20, 23 ; **path raṭun,** to hold back, **path rōzun,** p. 792*a*, ll. 41, 42, or **pata rōzun,** p. 793*a*, l. 43, to be kept behind.

roṭ^{u}-mot^{u} **रंटु-मंतु** । **गृहीतः** perf. part. (f. **rüṭ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** **रंटू-मंचू**, sg. dat. **racĕ-maʦĕ** **रच्य-मच्य**), seized, accepted, etc., as ab. (cf. **mōra r°**, p. 588*a*, l. 16 ; **nāla r°**, p. 632*b*, l. 34 ; **nam tal r°**, p. 635*b*, l. 17 ; **shĕkan r°**, s.v. **shĕkh 2**) (K. 236, 997 ; H. x, 12).

raṭan-bāna **रटन्-बान** । **ग्राहकत्वम्** m. 'a vessel of taking', one who is worthy of receiving (something).

raṭan-wôl^{u} **रटन्-वोलु** । **संज्ञामात्रेण चेतनशीलः, गृह्णन्** n.ag. (f. **raṭan-wājĕñ** **रटन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who seizes, accepts, etc., as ab. ; one who is able to understand on a mere hint.

raṭith **रटिथ्**, having grasped, having held, etc. ; hence, used as an adverb, firmly, steadfastly (Rām. 1158).

rāṭun **राटुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rôṭ^{u}** **रोटु**) (causal of **raṭun**) to cause to be grasped, to cause to stick (H. viii, 1).

rẽṭun **रैँटुन्** । **दुष्प्रकृतिः** m. (sg. dat. **rẽṭanas** **रैँटनस्**), a bad-natured troublesome person (esp. a boy) ; a rag (cf. **dajĕ-r°**, p. 203*a*, l. 43). In K.Pr. 119, **rẽṭun** is apparently used in the sense of **rẽṭa,** q.v.

rōṭun **रोटुन्** । **अवष्टम्भाप्तिः** conj. 2 or 3 (1 p.p. **rūṭ^{u}** **रूटु** ; 2 p.p. (conj. 2) **rōcyōv** **रोच्योव्** or (conj. 3) **rōṭyōv** **रोट्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 205) to be stopped, brought to a stand, restrained (e.g. when going anywhere, or engaged in business, to be stopped by fear, or the like, or, of a machine in motion or the like, by some external cause) (cf. **atha-rōṭán^{i},** p. 62*a*, l. 26 ; **nakh^{a}ra r°,** p. 630*a*, l. 26) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204, 205). The causal of this verb is **rōṭanāwun,** q.v. **rūṭ^{u}-mot^{u} रूटु-मंतु । निरोधमापन्नः, निरोधापादितः** perf. part. (f. **rūṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ रूटू-मंच़ू**, sg. dat. **rōcĕ-maʦĕ रोच्य-मच़्य**), come to a stop, as ab. ; stopped, impeded, brought to a stop, as ab.

raṭanāwun रटनावुन् । ग्राहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **raṭanôw^{u} रटनोवु**), to cause to be seized ; to cause to seize (El., Śiv. 1854) ; to cause to be accepted ; to cause to be arrested or caught, to have (so-and-so) arrested. Causal of **raṭun,** q.v. in all its meanings.

rōṭanāwun रोटनावुन् । निरोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōṭanôw^{u} रोटनोवु**), to cause to be obstructed, to hinder, to stop (Gr.Gr 175). Causal of **rōṭun,** q.v.

rō̆ṭas रॉटस् । डाकिनी, ओषधिलताविशेषः f. a female demon (Rām. 321, 329, 331, 633 ; K.Pr. 182) ; a malignant witch ; met. a termagant, a shrew, an ugly woman, a hag (W. 143, *rāntas* ; K.Pr. 235) ; a certain plant growing on the lower hills, the smell of which is said to produce insensibility.

rō̆ṭus रॉटुस् । अभिचारी (डाकिनीमन्त्रसाधकः) m. (sg. dat. **rō̆ṭasas रॉटसस्**), a male demon ; a malignant wizard ; met. a wicked vile-tempered fellow.

raṭawun^{u} रटवुनु n.ag. (f. **raṭavün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ रटवंञू**), one who seizes, lays hold of, etc., as in **raṭun,** q.v. (Śiv. 981, K. 140).

rūʦ^{i} रूच़ि । श्वः adv. to-morrow (cf. Burushaski *rēt*).

r$^{\ddot{u}}$ʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ रंच़ू, see **r°t^{u}.**

rūʦ^{u} रूच़ु, see **rōʦun.**

rūʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ रूच़ू । रुचिः f. (sg. dat. **rōʦĕ रोच़्य**), liking, taste, longing for something (e.g. food) present before one's eyes, greediness (Śiv. 752, 1649) ; preference ; cf. **rōʦh. —gaʦhün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ —गछ़ञू । रुच्युत्पत्तिः** f.inf. a taste (for something hitherto not appreciated) to be acquired.

raʦh रछ़् । गुञ्जा, गुञ्जामितम्, अत्यल्पमात्रा f. (sg. dat. **raʦi रच़ि**), the seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, used as a weight (Gr.Gr. 66, Gr.M.) ; weighing as much as one of these seeds (equal to about 1½ grains. In the market, the conventional *raʦh* is, in India, nearly 2¼ grains (El. *ruts*, m. a weight of about 8 barleycorns)) ; met. a very small amount of anything. **-mŏy -म्वय् । ईषन्मात्रा** f. a very little of anything.

raʦa-phol^{u} रच़-फलु । गुञ्जाफलम् m. a single grain of *Abrus precatorius.*

raʦi-han (or **-hanā**) **रच़ि-हन्** (**-हना**) or (H.) **raʦhi-han** (or **-hanā**) **रछ़ि-हन्** (**-हना**) f. a little, a very small amount (of something) (H. v, 6 *raʦhi-han* and *-hanā*) ; as adv. a little, somewhat, for a little while (Gr.M.). **—raʦi —रच़ि । अंशांशेन** adv. little by little, little bit by little bit, small portion by small portion (El. *ratsah-ratsah*).

rĕʦh 1 र्यछ़् f. dawn (El. *rēts*) ; as adv. early in the morning (El. and W. 95 *rets*). Cf. **rūʦ^{i}.**

rĕʦh 2 र्यछ़् or **ऋछ़् । उपजातिः, उद्वेजकवाक्यसंबोधनम्** f. (sg. dat. **rĕʦi र्यच़ि** or **ऋच़ि**), a verse, stanza, hymn (esp. of the Vēda) ; (in Ksh.) a title given to a clan or family based on some peculiarity of the ancestor (e.g. the title **ʦamür$^{\ddot{u}}$** given to the descendants of a leather-seller ; the title of **láng^{i},** given to the descendants of a lame man ; **chān,** given to the descendants of a carpenter) (Gr.Gr. 66) ; an insulting nickname based on some early insult (e.g. someone on some particular occasion, or for some particular reason, is called 'Fool', and is afterwards, on that account, generally nicknamed 'Fool', and thereby feels insulted. Principally found among boys, or persons of weak intellect, as for example, the nicknames used among our schoolboys) (translated 'scandal' in K.Pr. 2).

rē̆ʦh रॅछ़् । दूरसंबन्धः f. distant relationship or connexion between persons, as in **mātāmāl-rē̆ʦh chĕh,** there is some slight relationship with (his) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 607*a*, l. 30) ; also a piece divided off from something larger, as in **kapar-r°,** a piece of cloth (Gr.Gr. 163 and p. 463*b*, l. 35).

rōʦh रोछ़् or **rūʦh रूछ़्** f. (sg. dat. **rōʦi रोच़ि**), preference (Gr.Gr. 126, Gr.M. *rūʦh*). Cf. **rūʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

rüʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$ रंछ़ू, see **rost^{u}.**

raʦhah, see **rost^{u}.**

raʦhar रछ़र् । रिक्तता m. (abstract noun formed from **rost^{u},** q.v.) emptiness, a vacuum ; the being without (something), the condition of not having or of not being accompanied by, devoidness, -lessness, freedom from (cf. **önta-r°** or **öntha-r°,** p. 35*b*, ll. 29, 32 ; **āshi-r°,** p. 47*b*, l. 8 ; **bala-r°,** p. 103*a*, l. 35 ; **dagi-r°,** p. 193*b*, l. 27 ; **dana-r°,** p. 222*a*, l. 9 ; **darma-r°,** p. 244*b*, l. 42 ; **hada-r°,** p. 322*a*, l. 44 ; **mājĕ-r°,** p. 557*b*, l. 30 ; **phala-r°,** p. 692*a*, l. 47 ; **pāka-r°,** p. 725*b*, l. 45 ; **prayĕma-r°,** p. 774*a*, l. 39 ; **rūga-r°,** p. 828*a*, l. 49 ; **shīla-r°,** s.v. **shīl**) (Gr.M.).

raʦh^{a}ran रंछ़रन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् f. (sg. dat. **raʦh^{a}rün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ रंछ़रंञू**), proper and complete preparation (e.g of food in cooking), putting in complete order.

raʦh^{a}run रंछ़रुन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **raʦh°r^{u} रंछ़ंरु**), to hide or put by in a thorough manner, take great care of (Rām. 16, 1656 ; K.Pr. 163) ; to put or arrange in complete order, properly and completely to prepare (e.g. food in cooking) (Gr.Gr. 7). **raʦh°r^{u}-**

mot^{u} रछ़्रु-मंतु । सम्यक्संस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **rạʦh^{ü}r^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** रछ़्रू-मंछ़ू), made, completely ready as ab. **rạʦh^{a}rana āmot^{u}** रछ़्रन आमंतु । सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüʦ^{ü}** —आमंछ़ू), become thoroughly prepared, hidden, etc. as ab.

rạʦh^{a}rāwun रछ़्रावुन् । सम्यक्संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rạʦh^{a}rôw^{u}** रछ़्रोवु), i.q. **rạʦh^{a}run,** q.v. **rạʦh^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** रछ़्रोवु-मंतु । सम्यग्विहितसंस्कारः perf. part. (f. **rạʦh^{a}röv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** रछ़्रावू-मंछ़ू), i.q. **rạʦh^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** see **rạʦh^{a}run.** **rạʦh^{a}rāwana āmot^{u}** रछ़्रावन आमंतु । सम्यक्संपन्नसंस्कारः, गोपनम् perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüʦ^{ü}** —आमंछ़ू), i.q. **rạʦh^{a}rana āmot^{u},** see **raʦh^{a}run.**

rōʦun रोछ़ुन् । रोचनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūʦ^{u}** रूछ़ु, 2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 224) **rōʦyōv** रोछ़्योव्) to be preferred, to be beautiful, agreeable, desirable (Gr.Gr. 125, 175, 204, 224; L.V. 21; Rām. 1749). The causal of this verb is **rōʦanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 175).

r^{a}ʦar रछ़र् । शुभवृत्तिः m. (abstract noun from **r^{o}t^{u}**) goodness, excellence, rectitude (El. *ratsar*, *ritsar*, *rutsar*; Rām. 989); kindness, benevolence, benevolent action (El. *ratsar*, *rutsar*); probity (El. *ratsar*); good health, esp. the condition of complete recovery after illness (Gr.Gr. 140, K.Pr. 260 *rĕʦar*). **—karun** —करुन् । आरोग्यानुभवः m.inf. to be quite recovered from illness. **-pāṭh** -पाठ । सभाजनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pāṭhas** -पाठस्), polite mutual enquiries about health, happiness, welfare, etc., between people meeting.

rāʦas राछ़स् adv. by night (H. viii, 5). Cf. **rāth 2.**

rāʦawun राछ़वुन् । ईषत्तया लेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rāʦow^{u}** राछ़ंवु), to lay on a thin coat (of paint, varnish, oil, or the like) by dipping into the appropriate medium, to coat by dipping. **rāʦow^{u}-mot^{u}** राछ़ंवु-मंतु । ईषद्विलिप्तः perf. part. (f. **rāʦüv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** राछ़ंवू-मंछ़ू), thinly coated, as ab.

rav 1 रव् । सूर्यः m. the sun (an old word, now obs.) (L.V. 16, 53; Rām. 1188, 1346).

rav 2 रव् رو । गतिः m. the act of going (esp. when hurried and secret) (cf. **pot^{u} rav,** p. 787*b*, l. 37). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । गमनाय प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to set out, begin to go (esp. hurriedly and secretly) (K. 825).

rav 3 रव् m. a sound, an utterance (L.V. 3).

rawa रव । रल्लकः m. a kind of coarse woollen blanket, described as of a dark-hue, with a coloured fringe (Gr.Gr. 44, K.Pr. 178); according to K.Pr. 178 it is made from the fur of some animal, generally black, and imported from the Panjāb. **-palav** -पलव् । जीर्णह्रस्वाकारकम्बलः m. a worn out short blanket of this kind (considered as indicating poverty). **-züṭ^{ü}** -ज़ंटू । जीर्णकम्बलः f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), a worn out rag of such a blanket (K. 1118, 1119).

rawā रवा روا adj. c.g. going, current; lawful, right; (in Ksh. subst. m.) a proper, or advisable, course of conduct (Rām. 1320).

riv रिव् । प्रसाधनम् f. fine airs and dress, beauty of personal array. Cf. **riwun.**

rọw^{u} वॆवु, **row^{u}** रंवु, or **ruw^{u}** रुवु । पुटच्छिद्रम्, नालिका m. a hollow pit or depression on a low mound (cf. **saga-r^{o},** s.v. **sag 2**); a ripened pustule in smallpox (each with a small pit at the top); a drain-pipe (connecting two small irrigation channels).

rȧv^{i} gaʦhȧn^{i} रंवि गछ़ंनि । शीतलापाकोद्भवः m. pl. inf. smallpox pits to ripen (as ab.). **rȧv^{i} karȧn^{i}** रंवि करंनि । शीतलापाकविशेषोद्भवः m. pl. inf., id.

rôw^{u} रोवु । नष्टः adj. (1 p.p. of **rāwun,** q.v.; f. **röv^{ü}** रांवू), lost, done away with, disappeared from ken, become non-existent.

ruv 1 रुव् m. transplanting (rice or the like) in **atha-ruv,** p. 62*a*, l. 28. Cf. **ruwun.**

ruv 2 रुव् m. in **ruv karun** रुव् करुन् m.inf. to perform a kind of dance in which women in two lines face each other (Śiv. 954). Cf. **rŏy** and Persian رو.

rāwȧch^{i} रावंछि । जागरोत्तररक्षा f. night-watch, watching a crop, or the like, by night (against thieves, animals, etc.) (cf. **röch^{i}-r^{o},** p. 824*a*, l. 34).

rawakh रवख् । कोष्ठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **rawakas** रवकस्), a long upper chamber or upper verandah, for meeting and dining in (El., Rām. 569).

rāwul रावुल् । मार्गभ्रंशकः m. (sg. dat. **rāwalas** रावलस्), one who conducts (a person), or causes (a person) to go, along a wrong or bad road (when the right or a good road is available); met. one who leads a person from a virtuous life to evil ways. Cf. **rang-rāwul,** p. 836*b*, l. 36.

rawāna रवान روانه adj. c.g. going; dispatched, gone; **āb-i-rawāna** آب روانه, flowing water (Rām. 131). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to dispatch, to dispatch, send forth (H. x, 3). **—sapanun** —सपनुन् or **—sȭpanun** —सॉंपनुन् m.inf. to depart, set out, start (on a journey) (Rām. 107, 305).

rāwun 1 रावुन् (also spelt रावुण्) m. (sg. dat. **rāwanas** रावनस्), the ruler of Lankā and chief of the Rākṣasas or demons whose destruction by Rāma-candra forms the subject of the Rāmâyaṇa (Śiv. 738, 1425, 1482; Rām. 36, 65, 67, 77, 175, 277, 338–9, 343, 345, 349, 360, 363, etc., *passim*). He is said to have had ten heads, and was hence sometimes called **Dashĕ-rāwun** (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149).

rāwun 2 रावुन् । नष्टीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rôw^{u}** रोवु), to be lost (by, dat.); to disappear, become non-existent, be done away with (cf. **ȧch^{i} rāwañĕ,** p. 8*b*, l. 25; **atha r^{o},** p. 62*a*, l. 29; **brȭʦ^{ü}-r^{o},** p. 127*b*, l. 38)

(Gr.Gr. 23, 174, 205; Gr.M.; L. 461; L.V. 66, 95, 108; Śiv. 350, 522, 1878; Rām. 15, 45, 244, 522 (**tas röv^{ü}**, she was lost by him), 1602; K.Pr. 91, 171);

to be destroyed (Rām. 177, 386, 1475, 1772–3; YZ. 37, 251, 427; K.Pr. 6); to be lost, missed (of a road), the way to be lost (Rām. 1222);

to be spoiled, reduced to no value (cf. **dŏh r°,** p. 199*b*, l. 44; **kath rāvüñ^{ü}**, p. 486*a*, l. 44; **rāth rāvüñ^{ü}**, p. 848*a*, l. 50) (K.Pr. 72); to be lost by violence, be robbed (Gr.M.).

The causal of this verb is **rāwanāwun, rāwarāwun** or **rāwarun** (cf. Gr.Gr. 174).

rôw^{u}-mot^{u} रोवु-मंतु । नष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. **röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} रांवू-मंच़ू**), lost, etc., as ab. (Rām. 446, 1116, 1500; K. 123; K.Pr. 91).

rāwan-dôd^{u} रावन्-दोदु । नाशदुःखम m. sorrow caused by loss. **rāwan-dĕv रावन्-द्यव् ।** संमुखत एव (अदृष्टरक्षोभूतापहृतवत्) नाशोद्भवः m. a loss-devil, something which disappears or is destroyed before one's very eyes (as though carried off by a devil). **-dĕv pata lagun -द्यव् पत लगुन्** (अदृष्टापहारि रक्षोभूतवत्) विनाशापातानुवृत्तिः m.inf. disappearance or destruction to dog (a person), such to occur over and over again (to a person). **rāwan-tyol^{u} रावन्-त्यलु ।** विनाशापातः m. (sg. dat. **-tĕlis -त्यलिस्**), destruction suddenly to occur.

rĕwan यॅवन् । सहर्षक्रीडा f. (sg. dat. **rĕvüñ^{ü} यॅवंञू**), joyful festivity, merry-making.

rĕwun यॅवुन् or **ऱ्यंवुन् ।** सहर्षोल्लसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rĕvyōv यॅव्योव्**), to engage in joyful festivities, to rejoice in great happiness; to adorn oneself for a festival (K.Pr. 134, 255). See also **riwun 1.**

riwun 1 रिवुन् । प्रसाधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ryuw^{u} रिवु**; 2 p.p. **rivyōv रिव्योव्**), to deck oneself out in fine clothes and ornaments.

riwun 2 रिवुन् । अन्तःशोकेनाकुलतासक्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **rivyōv रिव्योव्**), to be distraught with inward grief, to mourn (El. *rewun*, to mourn, *ryiwun*, to weep, the latter according to El. being said to be obs.) (Rām. 119, 202, 261, 288, 438, 1082, 1168, 1179, 1193, 1503, 1600; H. vii, 22; YZ. 41, 102, 205, 247, 363, 436).

ruwun रुवुन् । निखाय निहितिः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ruw^{u} रुवु**), to bury tightly in the ground; to transplant, plant in the ground (plants or the like) (Gr.Gr. 22, K.Pr. 10). Cf. **runun.**

rawanda रवन्द روندہ । धूर्तः m. a goer, traveller, passenger; (in Ksh.) a knave, cheat, swindler.

rēwand रेवंद् ریوند, m. rhubarb, *Rheum moorcroftianum* (El.); cf. **ribās. -cīnī -चीनी** ریوند چینی, m. (so El., but probably f.), id. According to El. it grows abundantly on the Kashmīr mountains. The natives eat stalk and blade with great fondness. The root is used as a purgative, and, when pounded and mixed with oil, as an application to ulcers.

ruwanun रुवनुन् । निखाय वापः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ruwon^{u} रुवंनु**), to transplant; to plant (a post or the like) in the ground, to fix (a beam or block of stone or the like) in its place (in a wall or the like). **ruwon^{u}-mot^{u} रुवंनु-मंतु ।** निखायोप्तः perf. part. (f. **ruvüñ^{ü}-müts^{ü} रुवंञू-मंच़ू**), transplanted, planted, fixed, as ab.

rāwaran रावरन् । विनाशनम् f. (sg. dat. **rāwarüñ^{ü} रावरंञू**), causing to disappear, doing away with; losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value.

rāwarun रावरुन् । विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rāwor^{u} रावंरु**), to cause to disappear, do away with; to embezzle (property entrusted to one); to lose (cf. **ȧchom rāwaranĕ̃,** p. 8*b*, l. 28; **atha rāwarun,** p. 62*a*, l. 32) (YZ. 315, 384; K.Pr. 163); to lose (time), waste (time) (Gr.M., W. 139, Rām. 1526, K.Pr. 188); to spoil, reduce to no value (cf. **dŏh r°,** p. 199*b*, l. 47; **kath rāwarüñ^{ü}**, p. 486*a*, l. 48; **rāth rāwarüñ^{ü}**, p. 848*b*, l. 2) (K. 155–6), to destroy; to spoil, loot, ruin (a country); to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1362). **rāwor^{u}-mot^{u} रावंरु-मंतु ।** नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **rāvür^{ü}-müts^{ü} रावंरू-मंच़ू**), caused to disappear; lost; spoiled, etc., as ab.

rāwarāv रावराव् । विनाशनम्, परितो हान्यापत्तिः f. causing to disappear, doing away with, embezzlement; losing, loss; spoiling, reducing to no value; spoiling, looting, ruining (a country).

rawarāwun रावरावुन् । नष्टीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rāwarôw^{u} रावरोवु**) i.q. **rāwarun,** q.v. (Gr.M.); to cause to disappear, destroy (Śiv. 1565, 1625, 1814; Rām. 364, 1343, 1656); to waste (time) (Śiv. 1756); to cause (a way) to be missed (by, dat.) (Rām. 1616, 1620). **rāwarôw^{u}-mot^{u} रावरोवु-मंतु ।** नष्टीकृतः perf. part. (f. **rāwaröv^{ü}-müts^{ü} रवरांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **rāwor^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **rāwarun,** q.v.

rāwaṭh रावठ् । भ्रान्त्वा प्रतिपालनम् f. (sg. dat. **rāwaṭi रावटि**), circling on guard, i.e. walking round and round an object on sentry go, watch and ward patrol.

rēwatī रेवती f. N. of the daughter of Raivata and wife of Balabhadra (K. 635). The Sanskrit form of the name is Rēvatī.

raiwath रैवथ् m. (sg. dat. **raiwatas रैवतस्**), N. of the father of Rēvatī, in Skt. Raivata (K. 635); N. of a mountain near Dvārakā (K. 837).

rīwath रीवथ् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **rīwüts^{ü} रीवंच़ू**), the twenty-seventh of the twenty-seven lunar mansions, called in Sanskrit *Rēvatī.*

rĕwawun^{u} यॅववुनु । सहर्षक्रीडासक्तः n.ag. (f. **rĕwavüñ^{ü}**

र्यववंञू), one who joyfully carries out festivities (cf. **ranga-r°,** p. 837*b*, l. 21).

riwawun^{u} 1 रिवुनु । स्वप्रसाधनशीलः n.ag. (f. **riwavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** रिववंञू), one who habitually decks himself in fine apparel and ornaments.

riwawun^{u} 2 रिवुनु । शोकाकुलः n.ag. (f. **riwavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** रिववंञू), one who is distraught with inward grief, one who mourns.

r^{a}y र्‌य् । राक्षसी, रोदनशीला, कुररः (पक्षिविशेषः) f. a female demon or ogress (the kind that is invisible and takes possession of people, causing madness, epilepsy, and the like) (cf. **rūda-r^{a}y ganḍüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 826*b*, l. 2; **rata-r^{a}y,** p. 846*b*, l. 20) (Rām. 331, 687); a female child or woman who habitually wails; a certain small bird with a wailing cry (cf. **rūda-r^{a}y,** p. 826*a*, l. 50). The Skt. word *kurara* means 'osprey'.

ray 1 रय् । फलपरीक्षा m. a preliminary test or experiment (e.g. calculating the produce of a crop from a sample; how much yarn is required for a length of cloth from the amount required for, say, a yard; if a method of work will do, by a short experiment; and so on). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । फलोद्भूतिपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make such a preliminary test. **—nērun —नेरुन्** । विशिष्टफलोद्भवः m.inf. the result to turn out in accordance with such a preliminary experiment. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । फलोद्भवसिद्धिपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to make an estimate on such a preliminary test or experiment.

ray 2 रय् । पलालावस्थोद्भवः m. a disease or blight affecting rice and similar crops, in which no grain, but only barren straw, is produced. It has two varieties, viz. **hĕl^{i}-r°** (p. 364*b*, l. 10) in which the stalk and ears are affected, and **mŏnjĕ-r°** (p. 575*a*, l. 38) in which the plant withers from the root upwards (cf. **pot^{u} r°,** p. 787*b*, l. 38) (L. 280, 321, 334, 436, *rai*).

rayĕ-brakh रय-ब्रख् । ईषत्पलालता m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस्), a blight-blow, the condition of this blight, withering of a crop; met. withering of a man (from disease), wasting away.

ȧy^{i} gōmot^{u} रयि गोमतु । क्षीणतां (निष्फलतां) उपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **—gömüts$^{\ddot{u}}$** —गांमंचू), attacked by this blight, withered; (of a person) wasted away. **rȧy^{i} gatshun** रयि गछुन् । शोषापत्तिः m.inf. to become withered by blight; (of a person) to waste away. **rȧy^{i} karun** रयि करुन् । शोषणम् m.inf. to cause to wither (e.g. by omitting irrigation or the like); to cause (a child, or other person) to waste away (by neglect, etc.).

rāy 1 राय् m. i.q. **rāza 1,** q.v., a king, used —°, as in **nög^{i}-r°,** p. 624*b*, l. 1.

rāy 2 राय् راي । इच्छा, शङ्का, पक्षः f. belief, judgment, opinion, thought (cf. **byon^{u} byon^{u} rāyĕ,** p. 151*a*, l. 20) (El. *ráe*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1232, 1649; Rām. 386, 1232; YZ. 489); wisdom, intelligence; counsel, advice, personal wish, desire (Śiv. 767, 1479, 1481, 1743, 1751; Rām. 1156); doubt, hesitation (Śiv. 1284); determination, what is resolved upon (Rām. 368, 1549; H. viii, 11); partizanship; in **shāshĕ-rāy,** s.v. **shösh$^{\ddot{u}}$,** the word apparently means 'obstruction'. **—gatshüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —गछंञू । शङ्कोद्भवः f.inf. an opinion, belief, judgment to be formed; hesitation to arise (in a person's mind) regarding a course of conduct (YZ. 451). **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —करंञू । इच्छावलम्बः, पक्षावलम्बः f.inf. to form an intention; to consider, think (H. xii, 15); to come to a decision (after hearing both sides); to decide fairly (e.g. in apportionment); to take sides, become a partizan. **—rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —रोज़ंञू । आशावलम्बः f.inf. a desire to be entertained, a wish to be firmly felt. **—thavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —थवंञू । आशोत्तरम् अभीप्सावलम्बः f.inf. to entertain a strong desire. **—wŏthüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —व्वथंञू । वितर्कानुचिन्तनम् f.inf. a mature decision to be arrived at (after due consideration).

rāyĕ-dar राय-दर् । पक्षानुवर्ती m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्), a partizan, one who takes one side and opposes the other. **rāyĕ-trāye** राय-त्राय । अनुवर्ती adj. c.g. obedient, faithful, compliant.

rĕy र्यय् or ऋंय् । पिपीलिका, कण्डूयादिव्यथा f. an ant (El. *re* m., *riai*, *riyai* f.; K.Pr. 180); a tickling sensation (as if caused by ants), itchiness (cf. **rata-r°,** p. 846*b*, l. 24). **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —करंञू । कण्डूयात्युद्भवः f.inf. an attack of itchiness to come on. **—lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —लगंञू । अतिखेदोद्भवः f.inf. itchiness to be felt; met. great worry to be felt, to become distraught, irritation to be experienced (Rām. 984, 1350). **—wŏthüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —व्वथंञू । कीटोद्भवविकारोत्पत्तिः f.inf. tiny maggots to come in a wound, or in food.

rĕyĕ-ôl^{u} र्यय-ओलु or ऋंय-ओलु । पिपीलिकाबिलम् m. an ant's nest, an anthill (El. *ré-ól*). **-mĕts$^{\ddot{u}}$** -म्यंचू । वामलूरः f. an anthill, the pile of earth over an ant's nest, the earth thrown up out of an ant's nest. **-pō̃th** -पाँथ् । पिपीलिकापङ्क्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-pū̃ts$^{\ddot{u}}$** -पूँचू), a procession of ants, a line of ants. **-pō̃than** -पाँथन् । पिपीलिकामार्गः m. the path along which a procession of ants walks; a procession of ants. **-ṭē̃g** -टेँग् । निस्तृणगुल्मशार्करिलोन्नतभूप्रदेशः m. a sandy or gravelly mound bare of vegetation (like an anthill). **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । अतिक्षुद्रः m. an ant's egg; met. anything very tiny.

rĕyi pakun र्ययि (or ऋंयि) पकुन् । शनैःशनैर्निर्वाहणम् m.inf. to advance very slowly and gradually towards completion or accomplishment.

riyai, see **rĕy.**

rŏy वंय्, **ruy** रुय्, or **rōy** روي । सदनपुरोभाग: m. the face, countenance (El. *róe* ; YZ. 5, 16, 165, 259, 289 ; K.Pr. 194) ; (in Ksh.) the front part of a house, a house-front. **rŏyĕ-**(or **ruyĕ-**)**dor^{u}** वं(रु)य-दंरु । अतिधृष्ट: adj. (f. **-dür$^{\ddot{u}}$** -दंरू), 'face-hard,' insolent, impudent, brazen-faced.

rôy^{u} रोयु m. another form of **rāy 1,** i.q. **rāza** ; used familiarly —°, as in **bata-r°,** p. 137*a*, l. 49.

ryuch^{u} रिछु । कठोरप्रकृति: m. (sg. dat. **richis** रिछिस्), an insolent, abusive fellow ; a coarse, rude fellow.

raydār रयदार् । पलालसंसृष्ट: adj. c.g. (of a crop) affected with blight, blighted (see **ray 2**).

ryūg^{u} यूंगु । स्थलपद्मम् m. (sg. dat. **rīgis** रीगिस्), a certain plant (? a kind of Hibiscus), described as a kind of lotus that grows on dry land. According to El. (s.v. *ryúg*) its juice mixed with honey is said to be efficacious in amenorrhœa.

ryũ̄g^{u} यूँगु m. in the following :— **rĩ̄g^{i}-pōsh** रीँगि-पोश् । पुष्पविशेष: m. N. of a certain plant, described as spreading over the ground and producing yellow flowers in the spring before the leaves sprout. (This can hardly be the same as *ringa*, the hawthorn, q.v., although El. spells the latter as *ríng*). ? cf. **ryūg^{u}.**

röyij$^{\ddot{u}}$ रांयिजू f. in **röyij$^{\ddot{u}}$ kaḍũ̈n$^{\ddot{u}}$** रांयिजू कडंञू । नवरीतिप्रचारणम् f.inf. to start a new custom, to introduce a new fashion.

röyil रांयिल् । महावृक्षविशेष: m. the cedar, deodār, the Himalayan spruce, i.q. **diva-dār** (p. 261*a*, l. 39), q.v., which is the word used in Śrīnagar, **röyil** being the word used elsewhere (El. *rŭyil*, L. 80, *rayil* ; cf. El. *riyál* and *ríyál*, *Picea webbiana*, i.q. *birre*, q.v. ; YZ. 563).

ruyil रुयिल् । मूलविशेष: f. the root of a certain wild plant, used for dyeing cloth black (? El. *riaul*, *rāl*, *Mimosa rubicaulis*).

rayĕlad रयलद् । निष्फलीभूत: adj. c.g. (of a crop) withered, blighted (cf. **ray 2**).

ryno, see **rūn^{u}.**

ryūnz^{u} यूंज़ु । गुलिकाकारक्रीडनकविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **rīnzis** रीज़िस्), a small ball or pellet (esp. a ball, usually of lac, employed in a certain game, in which it is held between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, and flicked at a mark with the middle finger of the left hand) (cf. **guh^{i}-r°,** p. 280*b*, l. 33) (L.V. 66 ; Śiv. 353 ; H. v, 3–5 ; K.Pr. 190, 263). **rīnz^{i}-phol^{u}** रीज़ि-फंलु । लाक्षागुलिकाविशेष: m., id.

ryosh^{u}, ryush^{u}, or **rẹsh^{u}** ऋंशु (also written ऋंषु) or **rish** रिश् (K.Pr. 180) । ऋषि: m. (sg. dat. **rĕshis** ऋंशिस्), an inspired sage (in Skt. *ṛṣi*), a sanctified sage, a saint, ascetic, anchorite. There are three classes of these saints called in Skt., respectively, *dēvarṣi*, or divine sage, *brahmarṣi* (cf. **brahma-r°,** p. 121*a*, l. 14) or Brahma sage, and *rājarṣi*, or royal sage (cf. **ruma-r°,** p. 834*a*, l. 13 ; **rāza-r°,** s.v. **rāza**) (El. *rishi* ; Gr.Gr. 144 ; Śiv. 36, 670, 967, 970, 1822 ; Rām. 49, 78, 80–1, 85, 98, 106, 122, 144, 622, 633, 636, 639, 784, 790, 1465, 1726, etc. ; K. 26, 127–9, 136, 139, 243, 305–6, 308, 347, 484, 614–8, 622, 817, 1038–9, 1042–3, 1054 ; K.Pr. 22). A group of seven of these *ṛṣis* was composed of saints named Marīci, Atri, Aṅgiras, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, and Vasiṣṭha, who were identified with the seven stars forming the constellation of Ursa Major (cf. **sata-rĕsh^{i},** s.v. **sath** 3) (Śiv. 77, 675, 686, 1149, 1157) ; the keeper of a Hi[illegible] temple (El. *resh* ; L. 287, *rishi*).

rĕsh^{i}-bālukh ऋंशि(षि)-बालुख् । ऋषिबालक: m., (sg. dat. **-bālakas** -बालकस्), an anchorite's son (Rām. 233, 1328, 1380, 1413) (so **-zāda** -ज़ाद, Rām. 232) ; met. a well-behaved boy (usually looked upon as poor, and of excellent disposition). **-bāpār** -बापार् । ऋषिव्यापार: m. the conduct of an anchorite ; met. conduct like that of an anchorite (marked by uprightness and benignity). **-bāy** -बाय् । मुनिस्त्री f. an anchorite's wife ; met. a virtuous woman. **-ḍul^{u}** -डुलु । मृण्मयपात्रविशेष: m. a large irregularly shaped earthen vessel, without ornament, such as would be used by an anchorite. **-khand** -खन्द् । उपहासविशेष: (वञ्चना) m. 'an anchorite's smile', tantalizing (a person, as a practical joke) ; cf. **khanda. -khrāv** -ख्राव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेष: f. an anchorite's wooden shoes ; met. a pair of wooden shoes or clogs roughly and unevenly made, and unornamented. **-kŏl** -क्वल् । ऋषिकुल्या m. 'the anchorite's brook', N. of a well-known river of Kashmīr, in Bring (Skt. Bhṛṅga) and other Parganas. **-kŏmörī** -क्वमांरी । ऋषिकन्यातुल्या f., i.q. **rĕsh^{i}-kañĕkh,** and **rĕsh^{i}-kūr$^{\ddot{u}}$,** bel. **-kañĕkh** -कञख् । ऋषिकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kañĕki** -कञकि), i.q. the next. **-kūr$^{\ddot{u}}$** -कूरू । ऋषिकन्यातुल्या f. an anchorite's unmarried daughter ; met. a virtuous well-behaved daughter of excellent family but poor and simply attired, i.e. whose only claim to be marriageable is her good character and her good breeding. **-mar** -मर् । ऋषिमठ: m. an anchorite's hut ; met. a simple forest hut such as that which would be an anchorite's dwelling. **-mor^{u}** -मंरु । ऋषिशरीरम् m. a sage's body (worn away by much fasting) ; met. anyone's body wasted away as if by fasting. **-pō̃bür$^{\ddot{u}}$** -पौँबरू । राङ्कववस्त्रभेद: f. a shawl of *pashmīna* woven from black and white thread, such as was worn in olden times by anchorites.

-pahör^{ü} -पहांरू । ऋषिनिवासशाला f. an anchorite's hut. **-tôn^{u}** -तोनु । ऋषित्वम् m. anchorite-hood, the mode of life of an anchorite, living as an anchorite.

rĕshi-môl^{u} ऋंशि(षि)-मोलु । साधुविशेषः m. 'an anchorite father', a certain sādhu or holy man who long ago made his abode in Anathnāg (p. 36*a*, l. 2) or Islāmābād, and whose fame remains to this day. **-mālyun^{u}** -माल्युनु । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. a sacred spot in a suburb of Anathnāg, traditionally associated with the preceding Sādhu, but now a Musalmān shrine. **-pīr** -पीर् । सज्जनविशेषः m. N. of a famous Brāhmaṇa of high character, who lived at Śrīnagar in the quarter known as Balanḍimar (Skt. *Balâḍhyamaṭha*) in the days of the Emperor Aurangzēb. **-pīra-sond^{u}** -पीर-सन्दु । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. a sacred spot associated with the preceding Brāhmaṇa. Here vows are paid in token of the fulfilment of some longing.

ryot^{u} or **rẹ̆t^{u}** यंतु or ऋंतु adj. (f. **-rĕts^{ü}** -यंचू or ऋंचू), of, or belonging to, or lasting a month (cf. **rĕth**) used —°, as in **aiṭha-rẹ̆t^{u}** (p. 66*b*, l. 37, misprinted *rēt^{u}*), produced in eight months; **nawa-ryot^{u}** (p. 664*a*, l. 37), nine months old; **pöntsa-r°**, p. 743*a*, l. 44; **sata-r°**, s.v. **sath 3.**

raiyĕth रैयथ् رعیت, m. (sg. dat. **raiyĕtas** रैयतस), m. a subject (of a king) (Gr.M.); a tenant.

ryuw^{u} रिवु, see **riwun 1.**

ryiwun, see **riwun 2.**

raz रज़् । रज्जुः f. a string, a rope, cable (cf. **aṭa-r°**, p. 52*b*, l. 17; **bangi-r°**, p. 113*a*, l. 10; **ḍanga-r°**, p. 227*a*, l. 3; **dura-r°**, p. 239*a*, l. 21; **gāsa-r°**, p. 307*b*, l. 47; **krĕshimi-r°**, p. 476*a*, l. 49; **laman-r°**, p. 524*b*, l. 42; **pĕtsi-r°**, p. 806*b*, l. 43; **ruma-r°**, p. 834*a*, l. 21) (Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 1818; Rām. 494, 1428; K. 168; H. xi, 9; K.Pr. 51, 93, 178–9). A string like object (cf. **ḍōl^{a}na-r°**, p. 214*a*, l. 44; **darbi-r°**, p. 240*a*, l. 36; **gāri-r°**, p. 298*a*, l. 9; **hāyĕ-raza**, p. 363*a*, l. 15; **kīhi-r°**, p. 390*b*, l. 10; **khōri-r°**, p. 412*a*, l. 48; **nöh^{i}-r°**, p. 625*b*, l. 20; **nasta-wājĕ-r°**, p. 658*b*, l. 17; **pāka-r°**, p. 725*b*, l. 13; **push^{ĕ}ṭ^{i}-tāla-r°**, p. 783*a*, l. 25); a long connected line of people, a string of people (cf. **àn^{i}-r°**, p. 31*b*, l. 35); (pl.) a continuous heavy fall of snow, rain, or the like (cf. **shīna-raza,** s.v. **shīn**). **—karün̄^{ü}** —करंञू । बलादाग्रहबन्धनवृत्तिः f.inf. to make a rope, to arrest by force (one or a gang of persons engaged in a conspiracy or the like).

raza-gor^{u} रज़-गरु । रज्जुवृत्त्याजीवी m. (his wife is **raza-gár^{i}-bāy** रंज़-गंरि-बाय्, but a female rope-maker is **-gūr^{ü}** -गंरू) a professional rope-maker, one who lives by twisting and selling string, rope, etc. **-gaz** -गज़् । बन्धवृत्तिः m. 'a yard of rope', arresting a gang of violent criminals or conspirators. **-hŏgāḍa** -ह्गाड । शुष्कमत्स्यसमूहः f.pl. a string of dried fish (such fish, split and dried, are kept strung together on a string). **-hur^{ü}** -हुरू । रज्जुसंघातः f. a wisp of string, joining two ropes together by opening and twisting the ends together (cf. **darbi-h°**, p. 240*a*, l. 22; and **razi hur^{ü} karün̄^{ü}**, bel.). **-yēr** -येर् । संहतदीर्घोर्णासमूहः m. a rope of wool (wool is imported from the mountain country packed in the form of loosely twisted cables).

razi dara lagun रज़ दर लगुन । पीडादिदोलायितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to be stopped by a rope' (cf. **dara lagun,** p. 235*b*, l. 43), to be thrown into vacillation (by pain, an accusation, or the like). **-ḍyū̃g^{u}** -ड्यूँगु । रज्जुवेष्टितगोलकः m. (sg. dat. **ḍīgis** डीँगिस), a ball of string. **-hur^{ü} karün̄^{ü}** -हुरू करंञू । आसमञ्जस्यापादनम् f.inf. 'to make a rope-wisp', to wind up unevenly. **—khārun** —खारुन m.inf. to mount (someone or something) on to a rope, to suspend, hang (cf. **pān razi khārun,** p. 735*b*, l. 6) (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1536, 1706).

razan khasun रज़न खसुन । अत्यारूढ्याक्रान्तीभवनम् m.inf. to mount on ropes, to rise to a height (of rage, hatred, grief, etc.), to be transported (with such).

rāz 1 राज़् m. i.q. **rāza,** used —°, as in **druva-rāz,** p. 250*a*, l. 49; the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165). Cf. **rāza-bal,** s.v. **rāza.**

rāz 2 राज़् راز, m. a mason, bricklayer, plasterer (? L.V. 85, where the meaning is obscure).

rāza राज़ । राजा, आर्यः m. (in the first meaning, f. **rājarĕn̄** राजर्यञ् or **rön̄^{ü}** रांञू, qq.v., but in the meaning of a respectable person, the f. is **röz,** q.v. With suff. of indef. art. the m. is **rāzāh** राज़ाह्, K. 1052) a king, prince, sovereign (cf. **darma-r°**, p. 244*b*, l. 43) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; Śiv. 89, 170, 428, 431, 472, 586, 735, 810, 829, 854, 858–9, 1043, etc.; Rām. 4, 5, 28, 115, 124, 135, 137, 284, 428, 561, 1220, 1309, 1381, etc.; K. 7, 8, 10, 23–5, 49, 50, 73, 76, 493, etc.; YZ. 71; K.Pr. 48); met. a rich and powerful person (K.Pr. 75); anything or person, the best, or the largest of its kind (**dayĕth-r°**, p. 271*b*, l. 27; **nāga-r°**, p. 624*a*, l. 40; **nruga-r°**, p. 650*b*, l. 33); the tutelary Börav (Skt. *Bhairava*), q.v., or godling of a burning ghaut; (or **rāz**) the superintendent of a burning ghaut (Gr.Gr. 165); a respectable or honourable Hindū, an esteemed person (his wife is **rāza-bāy,** see bel., while an esteemed Hindū female is **röz,** q.v.). Cf. **rāja.** **-ünz^{ü}** -अंज़ू । राजहंसः m. a flamingo. **-bôg^{u}** -बोगु । भैरवबलिभागः m. a royal repast; an offering of food made to a tutelary Börav (Skt.

Bhairava) of a cemetery. **-bal** -बल् । श्मशानस्थानम् m. a cemetery or burning ghaut, a place where Hindū corpses are burnt (Gr.Gr. 165); a funeral pile (*sic.*, El.); cf. L. 263 *razbar*, the track to a burning ground. **-bāy** -बाय् । आर्यपत्नी f. the wife of a king, a king's queen, a queen consort (Śiv. 1237); the wife of an esteemed Hindū (see ab.). **-bayĕ** -बय । राजभीतिः m. fear of (i.e. with regard to) a king. **-dār** -दार् or **-dwār** -द्वार् । राजाश्रयस्थानम् m. the gate of a king's palace (*dwār*, K. 376, 465, 715, 884, 939, 982, 1014); the palace itself (*dwār*, K. 451, 1160–1); the abode of a rich and generous person. **-hams** -हंस् । राजहंसः m. a flamingo (Śiv. 1475, 1516, 1752, 1810); a swan (which is said to have a beautiful voice) (L.V. 86, Rām. 1103); met. a man of high reputation for character, richness, and generosity (Śiv. 1105). **-kŏmār 1** -क्मार् m. a king's son, a prince (Śiv. 1290). **-kŏmār 2** -क्मार् f. a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 413, 971, 1285). **-kŏmöri** -क्मांरि, id. (Śiv. 577, 630, 786, 826, 961, 971, 1224, 1233, 1262, 1517). **-kūrü** -कूरू f., id. (Śiv. 533, 655). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । बलिविधानविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a king's ram, a ram offered with other food to the presiding Börav of a cemetery (cf. **rāza-bôgu,** ab.). **-kaṭh-bögi** -कठ्-बांगि । बलिविशेषभागाः m.pl. the shares of food offered in this way (which is offered in eleven earthenware dishes); any similar shares. **-kaṭh-ciñ** -कठ्-चिञ् । बलिविधानपात्रम् f. the earthen dish in which these offerings are made. **-kaṭh thawun** -कठ् थवुन् । बलिविधानविशेषसमयः to arrange such an offering. **-māha** -माह । राजमाषान्नम् f.pl. a kind of large white bean (L. 330, 339, 346, *razma* and *razmāh*). **-môlu** -मोलु । सद्दाता m. 'a king father'; met. a liberal and generous man. **-māz** -माज़् । राज्ञामन्योन्यद्वेषवृत्तिः m. a king's flesh, i.e. his blood-relations; hence, the condition of mutual hostility ordinarily existing between a king and his blood-relations, or between him and the kings of the countries on the immediate frontier of his dominions. **-nĕcyuwu** -न्यचिवु । राजपुत्रः m. a king's son, a prince (Gr.Gr. 73); a young boy-child of a wealthy person. **-nīth** -नीथ् f. (sg. dat., K. 1071, **-nīti** -नीति, but usually **nītsü** नीच़ू, as in K. 1018), administration of a state, politics, statesmanship; courtly etiquette, courtly punctilio, the rules of precedence in a royal court (K. 1071). **-pọthar** -प्वंथर् । राजपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras** -प्वत्रस्), a king's son, a prince (used when he is handsome and endowed with all royal qualifications) (Gr.M., Śiv. 919). **-rāṭh** -राठ् । राजराजः m. (sg. dat. **-rāṭas** -राटस्), a king of kings, an emperor; met. a wealthy valiant Hindū of high character. **-rạthan** -रंथन् । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-rạtnas** -रंत्नस्), 'a royal jewel,' a virtuous, intelligent, and brave boy, who is a credit to his family and a good son. **-ryoshu** -ऱ्यंशु or -ऱ्यंषु । राजर्षिः m. (sg. dat. **-rĕshis** -ऱ्यशिस्), one of the three classes of anchorite saints (the *rājarṣi* of Skt.), a royal sage (Śiv. 967, 970, 1822); a king, who by his wise discrimination and pious life is regarded as equal to one of these saints. **-warn** -वर्न् m. one of royal [illegible] a Rājpūt (Rām. 1778). **-wath** -वथ् । [illegible]atiently (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), the road leading to [illegible] palace, or prepared and levelled for a king's progre[illegible] a king's highway, a highway, main road. **-yōg** -योग् m. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise) (in Skt. *rāja-yōga*), as distinguished from the more rigorous **haṭh-yōg** (Skt. *haṭha-yōga*) (cf. p. 357*b*, l. 45) (Śiv. 247, 597, 1067, 1312, 1689, 1833, 1857).

rāzunu राज़ुनु adj. (f. **rāzüñü** राज़ंञू), of, or belonging to, a king (referred to as a special person) (Rām. 1220, K. 44); a king's home, a king's palace (Rām. 1143 f, K. 17).

rāzā राज़ा m. i.q. **rāza,** q.v. (K. 5, 578, 1044).

razō रज़ो in **razō-gŏn** रज़ो-ग्वन् m. one of the three properties belonging to all created things. These are **satū-gŏn** (Skt. *sattva-guṇa*) the property of goodness, **tamō-gŏn** (Skt. *tamō-guṇa*) the property of darkness or ignorance, and **razō-gŏn** (Skt. *rajō-guṇa*) the property of activity (Śiv. 447, K. 320).

rēz रेज़् ریز, adj. c.g. pouring, scattering, dropping; —° scattered over (with), covered with (cf. **rakhath-r°**, p. 831*b*, l. 29); as subst. f. a scattering, a scattered or dispersed multitude (Rām. 206).

rēza रेज़ ریزه, m. a minute fragment, particle, scrap, atom, bit, piece. **rēza rēza karun** रेज़ रेज़ करुन् । क्षुद्रकणशो विधानम् m.inf. to break in pieces, to smash, crush, shatter, shiver; to cut up into small pieces (Rām. 1239; H. ii, 7, **rēza k°**).

rīzī रीज़ी ریزي, m. pouring, shedding, scattering, used —° as in **khū̆-rīzī** (Rām. 915), p. 402*b*, l. 18.

rōz 1 रोज़् روز, m. day, a day of twenty-four hours (Rām. 797, 1083). **-nāmca** -नामच روز نامچه, m. an ephemeris, day-book, diary (Gr.M.).

rōz 2 रोज़् । अनवस्था f. instability, restlessness, disquietude, confusion (cf. **dasta-r°,** p. 256*a*, l. 47; **rata-r°,** p. 846*b*, l. 27). —**pĕ̃ñü** —प्यंञू । प्रमादविक्षत्युद्भवः f.inf. instability to fall (on a person), to be distracted, confused, disquieted (in any occupation).

rōza रोज़ روزه, f. fasting, a fast (among Musalmāns), the keeping of Lent (*Ramaẓān*). —**darañĕ** —दरञ ।

यवनानां व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् f. pl. inf. to practise this Lenten fast (El.). —**hĕñĕ** —ह्यञ । यवनानां व्रतविशेषाचरणम् f. pl. inf. to observe this Lenten fast. —**karañĕ**—करञ f. pl. inf. to fast (El.). —**thāwañĕ** —थावञ f. pl. inf. id. (El.).

röz रा॑ज़् or **röz^{ü}** रा॑ज़ू । आर्या f. a Hindū woman of respected and honourable position, (f. of **rāza,** q.v., in one of its meanings, while the wife of such a **rāza** is [illegible]**-bāy**).

preced[illegible]

-पीर[illegible] = راضي) adj. c.g. pleased (with, dat.), well-[illegible]ased, content (Gr.M. *rözī*; Śiv. 212, 679 *rözī*; K.Pr. 68 *rázi*, 93, 145 *rázi*). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । प्रसादापत्तिः m.inf. to be pleased (with, dat.), to approve (of, dat.); to be satisfied (with), content (with); to assent (to), assent (to), acquiesce (in); to become conciliated, reconciled, pacified. —**karun** —करुन् । प्रसादनम् m.inf. to please, gratify; to content, satisfy; to persuade, win over (Rām. 5); to conciliate, reconcile. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । प्रसन्नतावस्थितिः m.inf. to continue pleased with, satisfied with (e.g. with a servant) (YZ. 269). —**thawun** —थवुन् । प्रसन्नतावस्थापनम् m.inf. to please, satisfy (e.g. a servant satisfying his master with continued service), oblige (Gr.M.).

röz^{ü} रा॑ज़ू, see **rôd^{u}** and **röz.**

ruz रुज़् ? f. a disease (noted only in L.V. 8).

rūzī रूज़ी روزي, f. daily food, sustenance. Used in the obl. case **rūzī,** for **rūziyi,** in the following :— **rūzī dyun^{u}** रूज़ी दिनु । आजीवहेत्वधिगमः m.inf. to give for sustenance, provide for maintenance (YZ. 395); hence, to obtain materials or occupation which provide sustenance. —**ladun** —लदुन् । निरायासाजीवाप्तिः m.inf. (by good fortune) to obtain sustenance or a living quite easily and without exertion. —**prāwun** —प्रावुन् । जीविकावाप्तिः m.inf. to obtain a means of livelihood (when in poverty). —**tshĕnun** —छ्यनुन् । आजीवनाशः m.inf. one's means of livelihood to be destroyed.

rūz^{ü} रूज़ू, see **rōzun.**

razbar, see **rāza-bal,** p. 857*a*, l. 4.

rāzdān राज़्दान् m. a certain family name found among the Brāhmaṇs of Kashmīr (Skt. *rājānaka,* see RT.Tr. vi, 117). The N. of the author of Śiv. is Krushna Rāzdān (Skt. *Kṛṣṇa Rājānaka*) (Śiv. 242).

rōz-dar रोज़्-दर् (= روزه دار) । अनुष्ठितव्रतविशेषः m. (f. **-darĭñ** -दरिञ्), one who fasts, or keeps, the Musalmān Lent (*Ramaẓān*). **-dar rōzun** -दर् रोज़ुन् । व्रतविशेषानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to remain fasting in this way, to keep this Lent.

rōzgār रोज़्गार् روزگار, m. service, employ, situation (K.Pr. 87). **rōzgār-band** रोज़्गार्-बन्द् । द्रव्योपार्जकः m. one who excels his fellows in successfully earning a livelihood.

rĕzikh र्येज़िख् (= رزق) m. means of sustenance or support, food, daily bread, subsistence. —**wātanāwun** —वातनावुन् m.inf. to supply food (to), provide sustenance (for, dat.) (K.Pr. 183).

rözil रा॑ज़िल् । राजाचरणम् f. the conduct of a king, kingly conduct; conduct like that of a king (marked by protecting subordinates and securing their maintenance, wealth and possessions, pride, and the like).

rōzilad रोज़िलद् । अनवस्थितवृत्तिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **rōziladĭñ** रोज़िलदिञ्), of a vacillating temper, irresolute, of a hesitating disposition.

razma or **razmāh** (L. 330, 339, 346), see **rāza-māha,** p. 857*a*, l. 32.

razan रज़न् ? f. the night (L.V. 22).

rōzun रोज़ुन् । अवस्थानम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **rūd^{u}** रूदु, Rām. 904; f. **rūz^{ü}** रूज़ू, Rām. 580; 2 p.p. **rōzōv** रोज़ोव्), to remain (cf. **bahāṭhāna r°,** p. 97*a*, l. 24; **bör^{i} rōzàn^{i}**, p. 118*a*, l. 50; **basta r°,** p. 135*a*, l. 31; **baṭhi r°,** p. 140*b*, l. 14; **bayĕs tal r°,** p. 149*b*, l. 39; **dabanga r°,** p. 184*a*, l. 8; **dyān r°,** p. 268*b*, l. 7; **khaṭith r°,** pp. 423*a*, l. 7; 423*b*, l. 22; **lang r°,** p. 526*b*, l. 10; **manaskār r°,** p. 582*a*, l. 11; **namith r°,** p. 638*a*, l. 27; **nēri r°,** p. 673*b*, l. 48; **pajĕ-tal r°,** p. 724*a*, l. 24; **pāri r°,** p. 753*b*, l. 36; **pushtas r°,** p. 783*a*, l. 12; **path** or **pata r°,** p. 792*a*, l. 42; p. 793*a*, l. 43; **pĕṭha r°,** p. 795*b*, l. 20; **sakharith r°,** s.v. **sakharun**; **syod^{u} r°**) (Gr.Gr. 24, 247, 249; Gr.M.; K. 472, 610, 746, 962, 1057, 1067; YZ. 269, 284).

to stop, to halt (cf. **dubari-shāh r°,** p. 184*b*, l. 7; **dōla r°,** p. 211*a*, l. 37; **lari r°,** p. 529*b*, l. 31; **nasti-dŏgis-pĕṭh r°,** p. 658*b*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 204, 212, 246, 249, 250; Śiv. 450, 1323, 1427, 1641, 1645; Rām. 1111; K. 32, 75, 261, 273, 291, 938, 980; H. vii, 9; YZ. 197, 216); to stop, stay in a place (Śiv. 1453, 1600, 1898; Rām. 532, 904, 1092, 1193, 1196, 1360, 1407, etc.; K. 154, 253, 276, 398, 465, 664; H. ii, 9; vii, 18; xii, 1; YZ. 383); to wait (for), await, be kept waiting (for) (cf. **batas r°,** p. 137*b*, l. 30; **shīrith pūrith r°,** s.v. **shērun**) (Rām. 48; K. 149, 193, 643, 654, 1005);

to dwell, live, abide (cf. **bāl r°,** p. 104*a*, l. 8; **nyāra r°,** p. 673*a*, l. 42; **pānas r°,** p. 736*a*, l. 46; **shĕran r°**; **sŏkha r°,** s.v. **sŏkh**; **samith r°,** s.v. **samun**; **srŏdi r°,** s.v. **srọd^{u}**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 480, 702, 988, 1349, 1570; Rām. 250, 580, 1243, 1619, 1664, etc.; K. 363, 376, 603, 1107; H. vii, 6; xii, 18; K.Pr. 35);

to live, or continue habitually (in a certain condition) (cf. **bāzĕ-pĕṭh r°,** p. 153*a*, l. 10; **mīlith r°,** p. 569*a*, l. 2; **pākh r°,** p. 726*a*, l. 5; **pratsaras r°,**

p. 771*b*, l. 33 ; **pyāla hĕth r°**, p. 814*a*, l. 25 ; **shē̆ki r°**, s.v. **shē̆kh 2** ; **sĕka r°** ; **sŏra r°**, s.v. **sŏr** ; **sataspĕṭh r°**, s.v. **sath 1**) (Śiv. 422, 587, 630, 827, 876, 897, 986, 1015–6, 1021, 1239, 1350, 1485, 1689, 1696, 1802–3, 1806, 1812, 1822, 1839 ; Rām. 240, 382, 689, 870, 886, 1066, etc. ; K. 793, 969 ; H. vii, 23) ;

to continue (cf. **āsh rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 47*a*, l. 49 ; **baḍith rōzun**, p. 87*a*, l. 13 ; **brō̃ts$^{\ddot{u}}$ r°**, p. 127*b*, l. 39 ; **brā̃th rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 127*b*, l. 35 ; **bayĕ r°**, p. 148*b*, l. 26 ; **ḍakha r°**, p. 205*b*, l. 43 ; **danjĕ r°**, p. 226*a*, l. 14 ; **ḍanja r°**, p. 227*b*, l. 7 ; **hĕk^{a}th rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 329*b*, l. 38 ; **hōsh r°**, p. 353*a*, l. 12 ; **khara r°**, p. 408*b*, l. 22 ; **līn r°**, p. 525*a*, l. 41 ; **lay rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 543*a*, l. 19 ; **layĕ r°**, p. 543*a*, l. 22 ; **magar r°**, p. 552*b*, l. 23 ; **mani r°**, p. 572*b*, l. 11 ; **pā[illegible]ōzañĕ**, p. 733*b*, l. 6 ; **parda r°**, p. 756*b*, l. 6 ; **p[illegible]°**, p. 767*b*, l. 39 ; **röch^{i} r°**, p. 824*a*, l. 19 ; [illegible], p. 858*a*, l. 19 ; **rōzdār r°**, p. 858*a*, l. 45 ; **s[illegible]ngith shāph r°**, s.v. **shŏngun** ; **sŏkhĕth r°** ; **sŏrith r°**, s.v. **sŏrun** ; **sōṭh r°**) (Gr.M. ; L.V. 65 ; Śiv. 106, 276, 375, 584, 596, 876, 1598, 1775 ; Rām. 11, 171, 198, 683, 723, 1246, 1711 ; K. 74, 78, 336, 499, 511, 864, 1036 ; H. i, 5 ; x, 1, 3, 6, 8 ; YZ. 260 ; K.Pr. 12 *rodum* for *rūdum*) ; to remain unchanged, persist, endure (cf. **niyĕth rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 674*b*, l. 9 ; **phikir rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 690*b*, l. 23 ; **phirun r°**, p. 707*b*, l. 5 ; **pūr^{u} r°**, p. 755*b*, l. 2 ; **priwa rozañĕ**, p. 772*a*, l. 23 ; **rāy rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 854*b*, l. 17 ; **shŏd rōzun** ; **shig rozüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** ; **shĕkh rōzun**, s.v. **shĕkh 2** ; **shē̆kh rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, s.v. **shē̆kh 2** ; **shĕl rōzun** ; **shĕyĕ r°**, s.v. **shāy** ; **sum^{a}ran rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** ; **sŏr rōzun**) (Śiv. 128, 189, 284, 327, 329, 348, 491–2, 738, 844, 935, 1277, 1540, 1582, 1651 ; Rām. 30, 509, 533, 660–1, 761, 803, 858, etc. ; K. 69, 263, 1091, 1113 ; YZ. 72, 204 ; K.Pr. 178, 243) ; (of the mind or feelings) to remain unmoved, not to be enraged or agitated (K. 279, 1057) ; (to be put into a certain condition and) to remain (in it) (cf. **nākh dōla r°**, p. 629*a*, l. 50 ; **süts$^{\ddot{u}}$ r°**, s.v. **sath 2**) (Rām. 146 ; K. 273 ; H. xii, 15) ;

to continue alive, go on living, survive (from some illness, or the like) (K. 804, YZ. 246) ; to be left, to remain behind, to be left over and above, survive (cf. **bök^{i} r°**, p. 98*b*, l. 30 ; **dāg r°**, p. 194*a*, l. 11 ; **dam r°**, p. 216*b*, l. 19 ; **gōr r°**, p. 297*b*, l. 12 ; **nĕb r°**, p. 619*b*, l. 24 ; **nishāna r°**, p. 656*b*, l. 32 ; **phih r°**, p. 686*a*, l. 39 ; **pharkh rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 704*b*, l. 19 ; **pali rōzun**, p. 730*a*, l. 39 ; **sār r°** ; **srah r°** ; **sarmāyĕ r°** ; **sūrath r°**) (L.V. 2, 67 ; Śiv. 55, 1650, 1671, 1824 ; Rām. 13, 1114, 1379, 1392, 1459, 1520, 1660, etc. ; K. 45 ; H. vii, 20 ; YZ. 42) ; to (remain behind, and) be all that is left (cf. **nām rōzȧn^{i}**, p. 636, l. 5) (Śiv. 1658 ; K. 563, 660, 761 ; H. xii, 23) ; to remain (concealed), keep oneself hidden (cf. **shē̆kani r°**, s.v. **shē̆kun**) (L.V. 44 ; Rām. 496, 502, 728, 838, 955, 1007, etc. ; K. 7, 811).

This verb is often used in a sense that is practically an intransitive or passive counterpart of the verb **raṭun**, to take hold of, as, [illegible] p.p. **raṭun**, to stop the flow of milk, **dŏd rōzu**[illegible] patiently of milk to be stopped, p. 188*a*, ll. 36, 37. [illegible] further examples, see under **raṭun**, p. 850*b*, l. 15 ff.

rūd^{u}-mot^{u} रूदु-मंतु । स्थितिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **rūz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** रूज़ू-मंचू), that which has remained, continued, etc., as ab. (cf. **danjĕ r°**, p. 226*a*, l. 11 ; **nam tal r°**, p. 635*b*, l. 14 ; **pajĕ-tal r°**, p. 724*a*, l. 20) (Rām. 761 ; K. 5 ; H. i, 5 ; xii, 23).

rūzith gatshun रूज़िथ् गछुन् । अवशिष्टतया स्थितिः, निरूढीभवनम् m.inf. to remain over and above, to be saved up (day by day out of daily expenditure) ; (of a disease) to become chronic, permanent (cf. **pōr r° g°**, p. 753*b*, l. 21) ; to be suddenly compelled to stop (when doing something) (cf. **atha r° g°**, p. 66*a*, l. 33) (Śiv. 1451).

rūz^{i}na रूज़िन (cf. روزينه) । भोज्यार्थतण्डुलाद्यन्नम् m. the amount of rice or other grain, taken with one during absence from home or the like, viaticum, ration. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् । अल्पमात्रतण्डुलाद्यन्नम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), a fistful of ration, enough food for a couple of meals or so for one person. **-phol^{u}** -फंलु । तण्डुलाद्यन्नसमूहः m. all the grain which a traveller takes with him as food for his journey.

rŏzanāwun रोज़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **rōzanôw^{u}** रोज़नोवु), to cause to stop, to stop, cause to remain (El.).

rāzar राज़र् । दैर्घ्यम् m. too great length, excessive length in comparison with width. Cf. **rād 2.**

rāzasī राज़सी । राजसंपत् f. empire, kingship, royalty ruling, governing (Gr.M.) ; the accompaniments of royalty (wealth, servants, generosity, power, and so on) (Śiv. 1285, 1822) ; kingdom (El.). **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —करंञ्जू m.inf. to govern (Gr.M.).

rāzasūy राज़सूय् m. a coronation festival (at which a great sacrifice is performed) carried out in token of a monarch's universal sovereignty (K. 1001, 1070).

rōzawun^{u} रोज़वुनु n.ag. (f. **rōzavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** रोज़वंञ्जू), one who remains etc., see **rōzun** ; one who continues (in a certain condition) (Śiv. 1198).

rōzawañ रोज़वञ् f. wages for remaining (Gr.Gr. 129).

razöy^{i} रज़ायि رضائي । नीशारविशेषः a wadded quilt, a coloured coverlet.

S स् س. SH श् ष् ش.

s स س. The Kāshmīrī dental sibilant. The sixteenth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the thirty-second (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, [illegible] the thirty-fifth) consonant when written in [illegible] Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the eighteenth consonant when written in the Perso–Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for character स is **süssö.** The letter is sounded like the *s* in the English word 'sin'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic *s̤* ث (*s̤ē*) and *ṣ* ص (*ṣād*), which, in Kāshmīrī, occur only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases they are both pronounced in Kāshmīrī like an ordinary *s*.

The palatal sibilant is **sh** श् ش, which is the thirtieth (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the thirty-third) consonant when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the nineteenth consonant when written in the Perso–Arabic character. The Kāshmīrī name for the character श is **shĕkar-shö.** It is sounded like *sh* in the English word 'shell'. It is also used to represent the sound of the Sanskrit letter *ṣ* ष्, which, in Kāshmīrī, is written by Paṇḍits in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases, in speaking Kāshmīrī, it is pronounced like **sh.** Thus, the word **pōsh** पोश्, a flower, is often written पोष् by Paṇḍits because of the existence of the letter *ṣ* ष् in the Sanskrit word *puṣpa-* पुष्प with the same meaning. The Kāshmīrīs call this letter ष '**phör^{i}-shö**'.

These sibilants, **s** and **sh,** are liable to various changes in Ksh., the principal of which will here be mentioned. When **sh** represents a single (i.e. non-conjunct) Sanskrit *ś* or *ṣ*, the *ś* or *ṣ* when taken into Kāshmīrī, in the first place becomes **h.** Thus, Skt. *śāka-*, a vegetable, becomes Ksh. **hāk-**; Skt. *śiraḥ*, a head, > Ksh. **hir**; Skt. *laśuna-*, garlic, > Ksh. **rahun**; Skt. *viṁśati-*, twenty, > Ksh. **wuh**; √*upaviś-*, sit, > √**bĕh-**; √*piṣ-*, grind, > √**pih-**; *viṣa-*, poison, > **vĕh**; *pārśva-*, a rib, > (through **pāśa-*) **pāh-**; *dvādaśī*, the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight, > **bāh**; *praśasta-*, good, *prahasta-*, > *phraasta-*, > *phrayasta-*, > Ksh. **phrēst-** (see **phryūst^{u}**); and so on for many others.

While Skt. *ś* and *ṣ* thus become Ksh. **h,** it appears that the dental *s* does not undergo this change. The word **shwās** or **shāh,** breath (Skt. *svāsa-*), is only an apparent exception to this statement. If we compare the word with the Aryan *šušī*, Avesta *suši*, a lung, we see that it is an example of the fact that Kāshmīrī is not, like the Indo–Aryan languages, descended from Sanskrit, but from an earlier Aryan dialect which in some respects is akin to Eranian. Instead of being descended from the Sanskrit *śvāsa-*, the word must come from some Aryan dialect in which the word was **švāša-*, or something of the sort.

When this Kāshmīrī **h,** derived from *ś* or *ṣ*, is followed by **y**, **ĕ**, or **ü-mātrā,** it reverts to its original sibilant sound, and becomes again **sh.** Thus, the second past participle of the √**pih-**, given above, is **pishyōv,** not **pihyōv,** and the feminine plural of **pyuh^{u}**, its first past participle, is **pishĕ,** not **pihĕ.** So, the oblique singular of **bāh,** the twelfth lunar day, is **bōsh$^{\ddot{u}}$**, not **böh$^{\ddot{u}}$**.

The above cases, in which *ś* or *ṣ* has become **h,** are all instances in which the original sibilant has been standing alone. If, on the other hand, it forms part of an original conjunct consonant, the sibilant is preserved, and is not changed to **h.** Thus, the Skt. *śruva-*, a ladle, becomes Ksh. **shrŏv**; and Skt. *ślōka-*, a verse, becomes Ksh. **shrūk-.**

A further stage in this development is the frequent occurrence of pairs of words, in which one word has a single sibilant, and the other has a sibilant combined with a semi-vowel such as **r** or **w.** This occurs even when the semi-vowel is not original, as in Ksh. **shrōts-** or **shōts-,** purity, compared with the Skt. *śauca-* Other examples are:— **shrāṭh** or **shāṭh,** a sandbank; **shrôṭh^{u}** or **shôṭh^{u}**, a corpse; **shriṭhun** or **shiṭhun,** to be congealed; so, with **s,** we have:— **srọ̆g^{u}** or **sọ̆g^{u}**, cheap; **swāl** or **sāl,** an invitation; **swās** or **sās,** ashes.

In pairs of words such as the above, moreover, **sh** and **s** are frequently interchanged. Thus, **shrôn^{u}** or **srôn^{u}**, moist; **shranḍa** or **sranḍa,** a bull (Skt. *ṣaṇḍa-*, in which there is no *r*); **shrünḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$** or **srünḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, a casket; **shrŏng** or **srŏng** (Skt. *suruṅga-*), a mine; **shranz** or **sranz,** tongs; **shrav** or **srav,** a pinhole; **shrawun** or **srawun**, to ooze; and **shrukun** or **sukun**, to force into. In Ksh. **sikanj**, for Persian *shikanja*, a clamp, we have an apparent change of *sh* to **s**; but a reference to the Avesta √*skand-*, from which it is derived, shows that the Kāshmīrī word is not borrowed from Persian, but is descended from an Aryan dialect which has preserved the original *s*, while Persian has changed the original *s* to *sh*.

The Sanskrit conjunct *sn* optionally becomes **sr** (**shr**) in Kāshmīrī. Thus, Ksh. **shrān, srān,** or **snān,** bathing, (Skt. *snāna-*); **srĕh** or **snĕh,** love, (Skt. *snēha-*). With these compare the **shrūk-** < *ślōka-*, given above.

As explained s.v. **ĕ** (p. 3*a*, ll. 39 ff.), the inherent vowel of the letter **sh** is **ĕ,** not **a,** so that श must be transliterated **shĕ**, not **sha.** Kāshmīrīs consider that the sound of the letter **y** is inherent in **sh,** so that they write indifferently श or श्य, each of which represents the same sound, viz. **shĕ**. In this way, the first past participles of **shē̆kun,** to doubt, and of **shērun,** to arrange, are, respectively, **shyū̆k**^{u} and **shyūr**^{u}, but they are quite commonly written **shū̆k**^{u} and **shūr**^{u}.

sa 1 स, see **tih.**

sa 2 स or (among Hindūs) **सा॑ sö** interj., a contraction of **söhib,** Sir, used in polite address by a man to a man. It is the equivalent of the Hindī *jī*, and is appended as a kind of vocative suffix, with or without a preceding interjection, as in **nārān sö, hē nārān sö,** or **he nārān juv sö,** all equivalent to 'Nārān!' used respectfully, as if we should say 'Nārān, Sir!' (cf. **kot**^{u}**-sa,** p. 484*a*, l. 41; **ada-sö** or **ada-kyā-sö,** yes, Sir, p. 13*a*, ll. 45, 50; **āhan-sö**, id., p. 18*a*, l. 5) (El. *sa, sah*; Gr.Gr. 96; Gr.M.; L. 279, *sa*) so **ha-sa** (p. 351*b*, l. 42) and **ha-sö** (ib.), **hata-sa** or **hata-sö** (p. 355*b*, l. 11), and **hata sö-hē** (ib., l. 12) (H. ii, 4, 9; x, 1, 2, 5, etc.; xii, 1, 10).

With a prohibitive particle, we have **ma-sö** or (Rām. 1342) **ma-sa,** do not, Sir (p. 547*a*, l. 27).

Used also as a respectful interrogative suffix (Gr.Gr. 181; YZ. 494, 568). Cf. **söb.**

sai, sái, see **say 2.**

sáó, see **sôw**^{u} **1.**

sau (? spelling and gender) robbery (L. 463).

sŏ 1 स्व or **su सु** a common prefix borrowed from Skt. signifying 'well', 'good', etc., as in (e.g.) **sŏ-shīl,** well-mannered. Words with this prefix will be found in their alphabetical order. Its opposite is **kŏ** or **ku,** q.v.

sŏ 2 स्व, see **swa.**

só,e, soi, sooi, see **sŏy 2.**

sö सा॑, see **sa 2.**

suí, see **sŏy 2.**

sab सब् or **sabā सबा । सभा** f. an assembly, council, conclave (cf. **darma-sabā,** p. 244*b*, l. 47; **pot**^{u} **sab,** p. 787*b*, l. 42) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1570, *sab*; 65, 960, 1070, 1485, *sabā*); a public audience, levée: an invited festal assembly, at which food [illegible] distributed (Śiv. 1072, *sab*; 1857, *sabā*; [illegible] 908, 987–8, 995–7, 1053, 1055, 1060); a [illegible] society or the like (Gr.M.). **—dīn**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—दिन्ज़ू पङ्क्तिस्थसभ्येषु भोजनवितरणम्** f.inf. to distribute food at such an assembly. **—hōrün**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—होरंज़ू । सभ्यजनाभ्यर्हणसमापनम्** f.inf. to carry out and complete the feeding at such a festal assembly. **—rab mēlun —रब् मेलुन् । शुद्धाशुद्धाचारापगमः** m.inf. an assembly (of high-caste people) and mud to be united, i.e. non-discrimination between high caste and low caste to occur, eating together of such high and low castes, against rules of caste, or the like, to occur.

saba-bal सब-बल् । सभास्थानम् m. a meeting place, the place where a conclave assembles; a place where a wedding dinner party is carried on (Gr.Gr. 165).

sabi bĕhun सबि ब्यहुन् । पङ्क्तिमध्ये भोजनाय स्थानाश्रयणम् m.inf. to take one's seat at a festal meal. **-bata -बत । सभोचितभोजनम्** m. the food at such a festival.

sābō साबो, see **söb.**

söb सा॑ब् (=صاحب) an honorific suffix, as in **rājĕ-söb,** His, or Your, Majesty, H. x, 7, 8; **Khŏdā-Söb,** God, H. iii, 8; x, 5; K.Pr. 61, *sābō*, voc.

suba सुब, i.q. **sub**^{a}**h,** q.v.

sabab सबब् سبب m. means, cause, reason, motive (cf. **be-sabab,** p. 132*a*, l. 33) (Gr.M.; H. viii, 5). **bĕ-sabab,** without cause, without reason (Gr.M.).

sababa सबब, sg. obl., used as adv., for (such-and-such) a reason, as in **ami sababa,** for this reason (Gr.M.).

sŏbŏd स्वबूद् । सुबुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sŏbŏz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **1 स्वबुंज़ू**, for **2,** see **subọd**^{u}), good understanding, clear intelligence, sharp discernment (Rām. 16, 1645, 1648).

sŏbọd^{u} **स्वबुंदु । सुबुद्धिः** adj. (f. **sŏbŏz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **2 स्वबुंज़ू**), possessing good understanding, very intelligent, of excellent discernment.

sŏbūd स्वबूद् । सुज्ञानम् m. good understanding, good information, good acquired knowledge.

sŏbūd^{u} **स्वबूदु । सुज्ञानः** adj. (f. **sŏbūd**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **स्वबूदू**), one who has acquired good knowledge, one who is well-versed or well-taught.

sŏbadrā स्वबद्रा or **सुभद्रा** f. N. of the sister of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa), who became the wife of Arjuna (in Skt. *Subhadrā*) (K. 1017).

subadār सुबदार् (=صوبدار) m. the governor of a province, viceroy (Śiv. 1798); (in Kashmīr) a district officer (K.Pr. 114); any officer of high rank (K.Pr. 187, *subahdár*).

sub^{a}h सुब्ह् صبح m. dawn, daybreak, morning (sometimes written **suba सुब**) (cf. **prath sub^{a}h,** p. 769*a*, preced. [illegible] El. *subah*, *subh*, morning from sunrise to [illegible] clock) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 275, 1113, *suba*; Rām. 92, 119, 1257; H. x, 8; xii, 9; K.Pr. 176, 204).

sub^{a}ha सुब्ह adv. from the morning (e.g. in **sub^{a}ha tā shām,** from morn till eve, Rām. 259).

sub^{a}hai सुब्है adv. very early in the morning (Gr.Gr. 22).

sub^{a}huk^{u} सुब्हुकु । प्राभातिकः gen. (f. **sub^{a}hüc^{ü} सुब्हंचू**), of, or belonging to, the early morning (Śiv. 1360, Rām. 439).

sub^{a}han सुब्हन् । प्रभातम् m. the early dawn (El. *subhan*, *subhán*); adv. at early dawn (cf. **az su°,** p. 74*a*, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; Rām, 884, 1636; H. x, 11).

sub^{a}hanuk^{u} सुब्हनुकु । प्रातःकालिकः gen. (f. **sub^{a}hanüc^{ü} सुब्हनंचू**), of, or belonging to, the early dawn.

sub^{a}hanas सुब्हनस् । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El.; W. 95; H. xii. 12). **—bög^{i} —बांगि** or **—bögin —बांगिन् । प्रातःकालप्राये** adv. at about early dawn.

sub^{a}has सुब्हस् । प्रातः adv. at early dawn (El.; W. 95; Śiv. 332; Rām. 143; H. xii, 5). **prath sub^{a}has,** adv. every morning (Gr.M.). **—bög^{i} —बांगि** or **—bögin —बांगिन् । प्रभातप्राये** adv. at about early dawn.

sabakh सबख् سبق m. (sg. dat. **sabakas सबकस्**), a lesson, a lecture, a recitation of lessons (Rām. 97; H. iv, 4; v, 5, 6; viii, 3, 4, 11).

sabīl सबील् سبیل f. a way, road, path, mode, manner of procedure; water, or other drink, given as a pious duty. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञू । सर्वसाधारणेन निमन्त्रणम्** f.inf. to prepare, arrange; (in Ksh.) as a compliment, or pious duty, to issue a general invitation to all and sundry to a dinner or the like.

sāban साबन् (=صابون) **। चालनी** f. (sg. dat. **sābüñ^{ü} साबंञू**), soap. (According to El., two kinds of soap are manufactured in Kashmīr; one kind from oil, called **tīla-sāban,** which yields a coarse soap, and another kind from fat, called **supēda sāban**) (cf. **sĕki sāban gaʦhüñ^{ü}**, s.v. **sĕkh**) (El. *sábun*; Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 190, 202).

sābüñ^{ü}-gor^{u} साबंञू-गरु m. a soap-maker (El. *sábinyigur*). **-poʦh^{u} -पंछु । चालनीफेनः** m. soap foam, lather, soapsuds. **-wôñ^{u} -वोञु । चालनीजलम्** m. soapy water.

söbun-sāz सांबुन्-साज़् (? **sôbun° सोबुन्°**) m. a soap-maker (El. *sābunsáz*).

sabạr सबंर् or **sab^{a}r सब्र्** صبر **। क्षान्तिः** m. patience, self-restraint, endurance, patient suffering, resignation (cf. **be-sabar,** p. 132*a*, l. 35) (Gr.M.). **sab^{a}ra-kin^{i} सब्र-कि्नि** adv. patiently (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to exercise self-restraint, to practise patience, to be patient, to wait (Rām. 408); to endure, bear up patiently. **—karanwôl^{u} —करन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. **—karanwājĕñ —करन्वाज्यञ्**), patient (El.).

sạbūr संबूर् صبور **। सहनशीलता** adj. c.g. patient, enduring; (in Ksh. subst. m.) patience, endurance (K.Pr. 84, 183).

sībür^{ü} सीबंरू । रूक्षाचरणा f. a woman of unpleasing or disgusting appearance or conduct (unpleasing in form, dress, manner of speech, and so on), a hag, a harridan.

söbir सांबिर् صابر adj. c.g. patient (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 85, *sābirah*, as proper N.).

söbith सांबिथ् (=ثابت) proved, established (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. (Gr.M.).

subūth सुबूथ् (=ثبوت) m. (sg. dat. **subūtas सुबूतस्**), proof, testimony, conviction (Gr.M.).

sŏbāv स्वबाव् । शीलः m. nature, innate or peculiar disposition, personal character (Gr.M.; Śiv. 513, 736, 740, 997, 1080, 1144, 1546, 1712, 1904; Rām. 1768; K. 15, 231, 239). **kaṭhini sŏbāwa-sost^{u},** possessing a hard nature, fierce by nature (Gr.M.).

sŏbāwa-kin^{i} स्वबाव-कि्नि adv. by nature, naturally, by natural disposition (Gr.M.). **-vyot^{u} -व्यंतु । सुशीलः** adj. (f. **-vĕʦ^{ü} -व्यंच़ू**), full of (a good) nature, good-tempered, amiable, of a lovable character.

sabawan sāy सबवन् साय् । साधारणोपकारकः m. that which is generally useful, that which is of public benefit.

sabạz सबंज़्, sabüz^{ü} सबंज़ू or **sab^{a}z** سبز adj. c.g. green, verdant, fresh (El.; L. 459; W. 21; Śiv. 500, *sabạz*; 1908, *sabüz^{ü}*; Rām. 569, 1097); (as subst. m.), green grass, vegetation (Rām. 1098). **—cāh^{i} —चाहि** or **—cāy —चाय्** f. brick tea (imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb) (K.Pr. 39).

sabza سبزه m. an emerald (El.).

sabzī सब्ज़ी f. greenness, verdure; greens, potherbs, vegetables (Rām. 1007, 1098, 1495).

sŏbŏz^{ü} स्वब़्व़्ज़ू, see **sŏbŏd** and **sŏbọd^{u}.**

sabzār सब्ज़ार् (=سبزه‌زار) m. a place abounding in verdure, a verdant mead, meadow, lawn, greensward, green (Śiv. 1797).

sā̃ca साँच । आकृतिनिष्पत्त्युपकरणम् m. a mould, matrix.

suc^{ü} सुचू, see **sukun.**

sŏch स्वछ् । सुमूल्यता m. (sg. dat. **sŏchas स्वछस्**), cheapness, plenty and cheapness, cheapness and abundance (El. *suchh*; YZ. 402, *sôchah*, obl. sg.; K.Pr. 204, *suchh*). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । परितः सौलभ्यसंभवः** m.inf. cheap abundance to occur, general cheapness and plenty to take place.

sŏchas-kyut^{u} स्वछस्-कितु । सौलभ्यकाले adv. at a time of cheapness and plenty.

sōch सोछ् or **sō̃ch सोँछ् । विचारः, विमर्शः** m. (sg. dat. **sōcas सोचस्** or **sō̃cas सोँचस्**), thought, reflection, consideration.

sōcun सोचुन् । विचारणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sōcyōv सोच्योव्**), to consider, reflect, ponder, deliberate.

sucyōv सुच्योव्, see **sukun.**

sad सद् صد card., a hundred (used in Persian phrases). **sad āpharī̃ सद् आफरीँ صدآفرین** interj. a hundred praises! bravo! well done! (Rām. 706, 792).

sada 1, see **sadāh 1.**

sada 2 सद in the following:— **sada-mond^{u} सद-मंदु । सद्यो मथितः** adj. (f. **-münz^{ü} -मंज़ू**), recently or just now churned, or recently produced (as butter etc.) by churning; cf. **mandun. -mār -मार् । सद्योमृतिशोकः** m. a very recent death; hence, lamentations or condolences proferred very soon after death. **-mor^{u} -मरु । सद्यो मृतः** m. very recently dead. **—marun —मरुन् । सद्यो मृतिः** m.inf. to be very recently dead; lamentations or condolences to be offered immediately after a death. **-pyāv -प्याव् । प्रथमप्रसवानुवृत्तकर्माचरणम्** m. the festival on which presents are made to a woman on the occasion of the birth of her first child. **-pyāv bôg^{u} -प्याव् बोगु । प्रथमप्रसवसुदायः** m. the present made on such an occasion. **-pyāv ladun -प्याव् लदुन् । प्रथमप्रसवार्थसुदायवितरणम्** m.inf. to make these presents. **-pyāwal -प्यावल् । प्रथमप्रसूता** f. a woman who has just brought forth her first child. **-pyāy -प्याय् । सद्यः प्रसवः** f. a very recent delivery of a child, a recent confinement; a woman who has just been delivered of her first child (L. 258, *sadh piai*); the festival on the occasion of a woman's first child being born. **-pyāy karüñ^{ü} -प्याय् करंञू । प्रसवार्थभक्ष्यविभाजनम्** f.inf. to distribute sweetmeats on the occasion of a woman's recent delivery (her first child). **-zāv -ज़ाव् । सद्यो जातः** adj. c.g. ni recently born (of a child).

sadā 1 सदा adv. always, ever, at all times (Śiv. 422; K. 521, 527). **-shiv -शिव्** m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Skt. *Śiva*) (Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, 600, 633, 658, 727, 880, *et passim*; Rām. 35, 49, 55, 567, 790, 936, 1153, *et passim*). **—sarwad —सर्वदा । नित्यदा** adv. always, perpet continually, without cessation, everlastingly patiently

sadöy सदाय् or **sadöy^{i} सदायि । नित्यमेव** even continually, perpetually, ever, at all times (El. *sadái*; L.V. 7, *sadöy^{i}*).

sadā 2 صدا, see **sadāh.**

sadā 3, for **sād 2** in the phrase **syod^{u} sadā**, s.v. **syod^{u}**, q.v.

sād 1 साद् । आस्वादः m. taste, flavour (cf. **pot^{u} sād**, p. 787*b*, l. 44) (El., Gr.Gr. 146); relish (for anything), enjoyment (in anything), taste (for anything) (L.V. 45, 90; K.Pr. 94); cf. **swād 1. sādas pyon^{u} सादस् प्यंनु । स्वादारचिन्तनम्** m.inf. to fall into relish, to acquire a taste (for); met. to acquire a relish (for good things), (of one careless in religion, dissipated, or the like) to take to a religious life, to become concerned for one's salvation, to experience conversion.

sād 2 साद् (or, K. 435, **sādu सादु**) **। सत्पुरुषः** m. a holy man, a saint, ascetic, devotee, sage, *sādhu* (Śiv. 178, 205, 238, 256, 270, 553, 585, 588, 596–7, 812–3, 1305, etc.; Rām. 1492, 1684; K. 435, 1097–8, 1174).

sāda-biṭh साद-बिठ् । साधुसमाश्रयः f. an assembly of such pious men; the place of their assembly. **-prakrĕth -प्रक्रथ्** f. a holy nature, a virtuous disposition (Śiv. 1350, 1570, 1836). **-sang -संग्** m. association with the holy, virtuous company (Śiv. 245).

sāḍ साड् or (q.v.) **ḍāy डाय् । सार्धाः** adj. pl. (f. **sāḍa साड**), together with (its) half, with one half more. It is used with numerals, beginning with three, and is always prefixed. Thus:— **sāḍ trĕh āna**, three and a half annas; **sāḍ ʦōr warihy**, four and a half years; **sāḍa shĕh mŏhara** (fem.), six and a half *mohars* (W. 105, *sāḍa*). Cf. **ḍāy.**

sāḍa-sát^{i} साड-संति । दुर्दशा f. a period of seven and a half years (being that occupied by the planet Shĕnashcar, or Saturn, in his revolution); (hence) the evil influence of Saturn; grievous calamity or distress; misfortune, adversity, ill-luck.

sāda साद ساده । चित्रादिहीनः, सरलस्वभावः adj. c.g. plain, pure; white; unadorned, unmixed; without writing or impression, blank (as paper); candid,

sŏbadre, artless, guileless, open, frank (Rām. 681, (K.Pr. 208); senseless (El. *sádah*); simple, ignorant (Rām. 222). —**khrāv** —ख्राव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः f. a patten which is not painted (but ornamented only by carved designs).

sādĕ **साद्य** m. that which is to be accomplished, a task (borrowed from the Skt. *sādhya*). Used —° in **sidda-sādĕ** **सिद्द-साद्य**, He whose task (whatever it may be) is (always) accomplished, He who is precedent, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 153).

[illegible] **सैद्**, see **söd.**

saudā سودا, see **sōdā.**

sĕd 1 **स्यद्** । **सिद्धिः** f. (sg. dat. **sĕzü** **स्यंज़ू**), accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, success (cf. **karma-s°,** p. 471*b*, l. 43) (K. 321, 1040); success, prosperity, welfare (cf. **būta-s°,** p. 141*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1714, 1830); the outcome or result (of a charm or the like) (K. 878); a superhuman power or faculty (there are eight of these) (pl. **sĕzü**) (in Skt. *siddhi*).

sĕd 2 **स्यद्** (also written **siddh** **सिद्ध्**, **sĕdd** **स्यद्द्**, and **sidd** **सिद्द्**) । **संपन्नः, सिद्धः** adj. c.g. accomplished, effected, performed, achieved (Śiv. 1220, 1239, 1335, 1470, 1835, (*sidd*) 153; K. 269, 718, 1010); proved, established (in a court of justice) (Gr.M.); succeeded, successful (Gr.M.; Śiv. 388, *siddh*); perfect, entire, complete (Śiv. 370, 432, 1263); perfected, sanctified (Śiv. 182, 669, 755, 1000); (as subst. m.) a man believed to be of great purity and holiness, and to be characterized by the possession of the eight *siddhis* (see **sĕd 1**) (L.V. 91, *siddh*; Śiv. 428, 434, 1337, 1591; (*sĕd*) 205, 819; (*sidd*) 597, 1152; Rām. 1491, 1681, 1684; K.Pr. 140, proper N.).

sĕda **स्यद** । **सम्यक्संमुखः** adj. c.g. facing, in front of (another); an exact match (to another), a pair (to another); (as adv.) straightly; hence, with straight mind, attentively, heedfully, carefully (L.V. 91); cf. **syodu**. —**sĕda** —**स्यद** । **आभिमुख्येन** adv. as an exact match, exactly matching; face to face (El.). —**syodu** —**स्यंदु** । **सम्यक्संमुखीनः** adj. (f. —**sĕzü** —**स्यंज़ू**), face to face (with another).

siud, see **syodu.**

sŏd **स्वद्** । **सुशीलः** adj. c.g. virtuous, good, well-behaved; (of an animal) quiet, tame, gentle.

sŏdi **स्वदि** in **sŏdi wôñu** **स्वंदि वोञु** m. N. of a merchant (in Skt. *Sudarśana*) who was granted a vision of the child Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 240, 1876 ff.).

sōdā **सोदा** سودا । **पण्यद्रव्यम्** m. goods, wares (of trade), merchandise (esp. such articles as salt, oil, spices, or the like) (H. viii, 9; YZ. 58, *saudā*; K.Pr. 78, 218); trade, trafficking, marketing (El. also *sauda*) (H. iii, 1; v, 10; K.Pr. 153 (*s° nyunu*, to buy goods), 70, 94).

(With suff. of indef. art.) **sōdāh** **सोदाह्**, a transaction, traffic, bargain or agreement between two or more parties (cf. **dápi dápi sōdāh,** p. 233*b*, l. 44; **pritshi pritshi sōdāh,** p. 771*a*, l. 42) (Gr.M.).

sôdu **सोदु** in **dūnu-sôdu**, p. 223*b*, l. 27, i.q. **swād 2,** q.v.

söd **सांद्** or **said** **सैद्** (=سید) m. a *Saiyid*, a descendant of Muḥammad, a holy man, a saint (El., Gr.Gr. 22).

suda **सुद** سدہ । **विड्गुलिका** m. an obstruction in the nose, coryza; (pl.) *scybala*, small hard balls into which the fæces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon (in the sg. a single one of these balls).

sūd **सूद** سود । **फलम्, कुसीदम्** m. profit, gain (L. 459, *sud*; Śiv. 375, 1812; Rām. 1576; K.Pr. 146, 245, (*sud*) 109); interest, usury (El.). —**nērun** —**नेरुन्** । **फलोद्भवः** m.inf. gain to issue, profit to come from anything.

sūda-dyār **सूद-द्यार्** । **कुसीदधनम्** m.pl. wealth of usury, money earned by lending money at interest; money increased by lending at interest. **-rostu** **-रंस्तु** । **लाभहीनः** adj. (f. **-rütshü** **-रंछ़ू**), not resulting in any great profit; one whose business is without profit, owing to working on borrowed capital or the like.

sadbarg **सद्बर्ग्** صدبرگ m. 'centfoil', N. of a certain flower (El. ? *Senecio*, also *sadbag*); the Indian marigold.

sadbargī **सद्बर्गी** صدبرگی f. *Tagetes erecta* (El.).

sadbāv **सद्बा(भ्रा)व्** m. pure devotional love, loving trust (L.V. 45).

sĕdd **स्यद्द्**, **sidd** **सिद्द्**, see **sĕd 2.**

sĕddī **स्यद्दी** or **siddi** **सिद्दि** । **सिद्धिः** f. success, prosperity (Gr.M.).

siddi-dātā **सिद्दि-दाता** । **सिद्धिदाता** m. a giver of prosperity (Śiv. 1).

siddh **सिद्ध्**, see **sĕd 2.**

sādagī **सादगी** سادگی । **आर्जवम्** f. plainness, absence of ornament, absence of coloured pattern; artlessness, simplicity, openness, frankness, sincerity.

sadgŏn **सद्गुन्** m. (in Hindū philosophy) the constituent of goodness (in Skt. *sattva-guṇa*), see **gŏn,** p. 288*b*, l. 5, and **razō-gŏn,** p. 857*b*, l. 24 (Śiv. 1019, 1056, 1483, 1865).

sadgŏr **सद्गुर्** or (Śiv. 1175) **sath-gŏr** **सथ्-गुर्** m. an excellent spiritual preceptor, a polite form of **gŏr,** q.v. (Śiv. 15 ff., 109, 236, 248, 1752, etc.).

saudāgar سوداگر or **sōdāgār** **सोदागार्** । **फलविक्रयिकः** m. a trader, a merchant (El. *sódágar*, *saudágar*; Gr.M. *saudāgar*; Śiv. 1809, *sōdāgar*; H. iii, 1, 3; v, 11; viii, 9, 10, *sōdāgār*; iii, 3, 4, *sōdāgar*; YZ. 112, *saudāgār*); (in Ksh. esp.) a fruit-seller.

saudāgarī سوداگری or **sōdāgörī सोदागांरी** f. trade (El. *sodāgari*, Gr.M. *saudāgarī*).

sadāh 1 सदाह् or **sadā 2 सदा** صدا । **शब्दः** m. (pl. dat. (Rām. 1195) **sadahan सदहन्**), voice, tone, cry, call (Śiv. 938); (in Ksh.) a sound, noise (esp. when not articulate) (cf. **khrāvi-s°**, p. 416*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M.; Rām. 123, 1195, 1287; H. viii, 9).

sadāh 2 सदाह् । **सप्तदश** card. (sg. abl. **sadāhi सदाहि**), seventeen (cf. El. *sadah*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sadāhi phiri सदाहि फिरि, seventeen times, on seventeen occasions (K. 570, 999). **sadāhan-hond**^{u} **सदाहन-हंन्दु** । **सप्तदशमूल्यादिनियमः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz**^{ü} **-हंज़्**), of, or belonging to, seventeen; costing seventeen (rupees, etc.), paid at the rate of seventeen, and so on.

sadöh^{i} **सदांहि** f. a group of seventeen, a seventeen, the form taken by **sadāh,** seventeen, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in **kāh sadöh**^{i} **akh hath ta satashīth,** eleven seventeens (are) a hundred and eighty seven (Gr.Gr. 86).

sōdāh सोदाह्, see **sōdā.**

sŏdöh स्वद्वह । **शोभनदिनम्** m. a lucky day, a day suitable for a festival; a great day, a festal day occurring at regular intervals (e.g. Christmas day, New Year's day, the *Śivarātri*, and so on). Cf. **sŏdüsh**^{ü}.

sadahan सदहन्, see **sadāh 1.**

sadöhyum^{u} **सदांहिमु** । **सप्तदशः** ord. (**sadöhim**^{ü} **सदांहिमू**), seventeenth (El. *sadāhyum*, Gr.Gr. 77).

sādáj^{i} **सादंजि**, **sādüj**^{ü} **सादंजू**, see **sādul**^{u}.

saḍakh सडख् । **सुदृढमार्गः** f. (sg. dat. **saḍaki सडकि**), a road, highroad, highway (Śiv. 1859). **—nērüñ**^{ü} **—नेरंञ्** । **मार्गाविर्भावः** f.inf. a road to emerge, an ancient road to be discovered (on a journey), to find an old obliterated road.

sādakh सादख् । **उपासकः** m. (sg. dat. **sādakas सादकस्**), a magician, one possessed of supernatural powers; esp. of powers gained by worshipping a deity or uttering charms.

södikh सांदिख् صادق adj. e.g. sincere (El. *sādik*).

sudakshĕn सुदछन् m. N. of a son of the King of Kāśī (Skt. *Sudakṣiṇa*) (K. 875, 882).

sādul^{u} **सादुलु** । **अत्यास्वादः** adj. (f. **sādáj**^{i} **सादंजि** or **sādüj**^{ü} **सादंजू**), sweet, pleasant to the taste, savoury, tasty (Gr.Gr. 146); pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming.

södil सांदिल् । **साधुता** f. the conduct of a holy man or saint, or devotee (cf. **sād 2**).

sŏdām स्वदाम् or **sudām सुदाम्** m. N. of a Brāhmaṇa, a friend of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. *Sudāmā*) (Śiv. 702, 1434, 1474; K. 423, 1075–1175; K.Pr. 204).

saidmakār m. a fortune-teller (El.).

sādan सादन् । **साधना, लेखनीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **sādani सादनि**), accomplishment, completion, performance, fulfilment; means, contrivance, expedient; a kind of wooden stylus used in former days for obliterating words or making alterations in rough notes or the like; a flux (for melting refractory metals) (cf. **nav-s°**, p. 664*b*, l. 32) (Śiv. 983, 1726).

s^{a}**ḍun सडुन्** । **सहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s°ḍ**^{u} [illegible] p.p. **s**^{a}**jyōv सज्योव्**), to bear, endure, suffer patiently (abuse or the like).

saḍun सडुन् conj. 1, to wish for (El.).

sādun सादुन् । **संसाधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sôd**^{u} **सोदु**, f. **söz**^{ü} **सांज़्**; 2 p.p. **sāzōv साज़ोव्**), to accomplish, carry out, make perfect (cf. **phor**^{u} **s°**, p. 702*b*, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 129; Śiv. 554, 556, 1062, 1578, 1591, 1656). **sôd**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **सोदु-मंतु** । **साधितः, विमृष्टः** perf. part. (f. **süz**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} **सांज़्-मंचू**), accomplished, perfected, carried out; considered, reflected, pondered over (in this sense, confused with **sūd**^{u}**-mot**^{u}, s.v. **sōdun**). **södith mot**^{u} **सांदिथ् मंतु** । **उन्मत्तताभिनेता** adj. (f. **—müts**^{ü} **—मंचू**), 'accomplished mad,' a sane person who pretends to be mad.

sĕdun स्यदुन् । **ऋज्वीभवनम्, लाभः, सिद्धीभवनम्, प्रसन्नीभवनम्, संसिद्धीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sĕdyōv स्यद्योव्**), to be or become straight, direct, even (El., W. 113, *sidun*); to gain one's object, succeed, become successful (Gr.Gr. 128); success to be obtained; to be freed from disease, recover (from illness); (of an angry person, one excited, or the like) to recover one's temper, become normal, satisfied; to become trained, polite, well mannered. **sĕdyō-mot**^{u} **स्यद्यो-मंतु** । **ऋज्वीभूतः, प्राप्तः, संसिद्धः, प्रसन्नीभूतः** (f. **sidyē-müts**^{ü} **सिद्ये-मंचू**), become straight; become successful, and so on, as ab.

sōdán^{i} **सोँदंनि** or **sōzüñ**^{ü} **सोज़ंञ्** । **यन्त्रविशेषः** f. a mason's square (the *sādhanī* of Hindōstān).

sōdun सोदुन् । **विचारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sūd**^{u} **सूदु**, f. **sūd**^{ü} **सूदू** (not **sūz**^{ü})), to consider, reflect on, ponder over, scrutiny (e.g. opposing arguments, etc.), come to a decision after mature consideration. **sūd**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **सूदु-मंतु** (sometimes wrongly written **sôd**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **सोदु-मंतु**, see **sādun**) । **विचारितः** perf. part. (f. **sūd**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü} **सूदू-मंचू**), considered, reflected, pondered over. (The f. is **sūd**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü}, not **sūz**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü}, apparently to avoid confusion with **sūz**^{ü}**-müts**^{ü}, sent, see **sōzun.**)

sādanay सादनय् । **साधनसामग्री** f. materials or the collection of tools for accomplishing any work (Gr.Gr. 129).

sadôr^{u} सदोरु । अतिधीरः adj. (f. **sadör^{ü} सदांरू**), endowed with fortitude, full of gravity, constant, firm. Cf. **dör 1.**

sọ̆d^{a}r स्वंद्र् or (Gr.M.) **sudar सुदर् । समुद्रः** m. (sg. dat. **sọ̆dras स्वंद्रस्**), the sea, ocean (Gr.M.; Śiv. 5, 1191, 1551; K. 491; K.Pr. 46, 155).

sọ̆dra-(sudara-)boṭh^{u} स्वंद्र-(सुदर-)बंठु m. the sea-shore (Gr.M.). **-könz^{ü} -कांज़ू । काञ्जिकम** m. a certain spiced dish made from rice water or congee (see **könz^{ü}**) mixed with mustard-seeds, cumin-seeds, ginger, pepper, grape-juice, and other condiments, fermented in the heat of the sun (K.Pr. 14). **-könz^{ü}- (or -kānz-)pôw^{u} -कांज़ू-(-काज़्-)पोवु । काञ्जिककुम्भम्** m. the jar in which this congee is prepared (K.Pr. 26); see **könz^{ü}. -pav -पव् । सामुद्रमार्गः** m. a sea-channel, a narrow channel (suitable for boats) in the sea, a narrow strait.

sō̃dȧr^{i} सौँदंरि । नालिकाविशेषः f. a drain through a wall (e.g. for carrying off the waste water of a cook-room, etc.).

sŏdôr^{u} स्वदोरु or **sọ̆dur^{u} स्वंदुरु । सुसंपन्नः, सुस्थितिकः** adj. (f. **sŏdör^{ü} स्वदांरू** or **sọ̆d^{ü}r^{ü} स्वंद्रू**), prosperous, affluent, rich (of a person, or, met. of a work, crop, etc.).

sūd^{a}r सूद्र् । कुसीदिकः m. (f. **sūdarĕñ सूदर्यञ्**, q.v.), a usurer, money-lender. **-bāy -बाय । कुसीदिकस्त्री** f. his wife.

sūd^{a}rgī सूद्र्गी । कौसीद्यम् f. the practice of usury.

sŏdarm स्वदर्म् m. good virtue, perfect virtue (Rām. 1711).

sadārun सदारुन् । संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sadôr^{u} सदोरु**), (of things disarranged) to arrange in order, put in order. Cf. **sandārun.**

sūdarĕñ सूदर्यञ् । वृद्ध्याजीविनी f. a female usurer (cf. **sūd^{a}r**).

sŏdarshĕn सुदर्शन् or **sudarshĕn सुदर्शन्** m. the N. of Viṣṇu's discus (Śiv. 710; K. 881–2, 1059); N. of a Vidyādar (Skt. *Vidyādhara*) who was cursed by Aṅgiras and changed to a serpent (K. 347).

söd^{a}rwār सांद्र्वार् adj. c.g. fresh, not stale (Gr.M.).

sūdaröz^{ü} सूदरांज़ू । वृद्धिजीविका f. the profession of usury.

sŏdüsh^{ü} स्वदंशू । शोभनावसरे adv. on a lucky day, on a day suitable for a festival. Cf. **sŏdŏh.**

sadāshiv सदाशिव, see p. 863*b*, l. 5.

sĕdasta स्यदस्त سدستہ adj. c.g. three-handed. N. of a certain game (Rām. 1351).

saādath सऋादथ् شعادت m. (sg. dat. **saādatas सऋादतस्**), prosperity, good fortune, happiness, felicity; **saādath chum,** there is good fortune to me, i.e. I am happy and ready (to do something) (Śiv. 637).

sĕdath स्यदथ् । कार्यसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **sĕdüts^{ü} स्यदंच़ू**), success, complete attainment (cf. **ḍĕka-s°**, p. 204*b*, l. 24) (Gr.Gr. 128; Śiv. 730, 1092, 1632, 1708, 1718–19; Rām. 1510, 1598); the eight *siddhis* (see **sĕd 1**) (Śiv. 1494).

sadvĕtsār सद्व्यच़ार् m. discrimination as to that which is good, good discrimination (Śiv. 331, 1612).

sāday सादय् f. accomplishing, carrying out (cf. **mȧr^{i}-sāday,** p. 588*a*, l. 27). To be distinguished from **sāday** (Rām. 222), the emph. form of **sāda.**

söḍyum^{u} सांड्युमु । सार्धात्मा ord. (f. **söḍim^{ü} सांडिमू**), 'one-and-a-halfth', of, or belonging to, one and a half (e.g. the word might be used in counting units, each divided in half).

sāf صاف, see **sāph.**

sāfa صافہ, see **sāpha.**

söfī صآفي, see **söph^{i}.**

sūfī صوفي, see **sūph^{i} 1 and 2.**

safēd سفید, see **saphēd.**

safēda سفیدہ, see **saphēda.**

sefeda, see **sēphēda.**

sufédar, see **saphēdār.**

safha صفحہ, see **sapha.**

safar سفر, see **saphar.**

sifr صفر, see **siphar.**

sifat صفت, see **siphath.**

sag 1 सग् । सेकः m. irrigation, watering, scattering or sprinkling water (on a plant or the like) (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*a*, l. 37; **krīr^{i}-s°**, p. 475*b*, l. 37; **mūlan drôt^{u} paṭran sag,** p. 567*a*, l. 49; **nȧṭ^{i}-s°**, p. 660*a*, l. 1; **papa-s°**, p. 748*b*, l. 23) (El. *sag*, water; Gr.Gr. 123; Śiv. 929, 1532, 1853; K.Pr. 146, 229). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । भरणम** m.inf. to water (Śiv. 1430); met. to support, foster, supply with necessities. **—lagun —लगुन् । निश्चिन्तम आजीवाप्तिः** m.inf. watering to be experienced; met. to be well supplied with all the necessities of life, to live in comfort and without care. **—thawun —थवुन् । आजीवनियमनम्** m.inf. the fix watering; met. to put (some helpless or friendless person) in the way of earning a secure livelihood.

saga-bor^{u} सग-बंरु । सेकद्वारम् m. the irrigation door, the opening in the side of a garden watering channel, admitting the water to a particular bed. **-jŏy -ज्वय् । सेकनालिका** f. (in a garden or the like) the irrigation rivulet, channel, or pipe, for conveying water to the various beds. **-nôr^{u} -नोरु । सेचननालिका** m. (in a garden or the like) a wooden pipe for conveying water underground, or across low ground. **-nör^{ü} -नांरू । सेकनालिका** f. a pipe for conveying water from a well to a field or garden; a kind of bowl for sprinkling water attached to such a pipe. **-nörij -नॉरिज् । सेचननालिका** f. a pipe or drain for conveying water from high to low ground. **-row^{u} -रॅवु । आलवालम्** m. the basin or trench dug round a tree for holding water; a basin or cistern in a garden into which water is led by the irrigation channels. **-wôr^{u} -वोरु । आसेचनकुम्भम्** m. a watering-pot.

sag 2 सग् سگ m. a dog (K.Pr. 146).

sāg साग् m. vegetables (El.) i.q. **hākh 1,** q.v. The Hindī word borrowed (cf. *karm sāg*, p. 471*a*, l. 35 and L. 72, 346) (W. 155, K.Pr. 180).

saga, see **saka.**

sāga-lar साग-लर् । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः f. a necklace composed of beads and pieces of glass or stone at intervals (El.; cf. **sŏn^{i}-sāga-lar,** s.v. **sŏn 1**).

sā̃g साँग् । अनुरूपकरणम् m. imitation, acting, mimicry, disguise, impersonation (Śiv. 1455); (esp. in Ksh.) (for purposes of deception) imitating sickness, poverty, affliction, fainting, helplessness or the like. **—lāgun —लागुन् । रूपकाभिनयनम्** m.inf. to act a part in a dramatic performance; to imitate sickness, etc., as ab. **—wahārun —वहारुन् । दम्भसामग्रीप्रसारणम्** m.inf. to publish (or spread about) impersonations, to scatter abroad materials for dishonest impersonations; (in order to raise a riot or the like) to display opposition, loss, affliction or the like.

sọ̆g^{u} स्वंगु or (q.v.) **srọ̆g^{u} स्र्वगु । सुमूल्यः** (f. **sŏj^{ü} स्वंजू** or **sŏj^{i} स्वंजि**), cheap, costing a low price. **sọ̆g^{u} shuph^{u} ta panādār स्वंगु शुफु त पनादार् । सुमूल्यदार्ढ्यदैर्घ्याद्युपेतः** adj. c.g. cheap, strong, and wide and long (of something for sale).

sŏgi mŏluk^{u} स्वगि म्वलुकु । सुमूल्यकः gen. (f. **—mŏlüc^{ü} —म्वलंचू**), cheap, low-priced.

sŏj^{i} (or **sŏj^{ü}**) **milawan स्वंजि (स्वंजू) मिलवन् । अतिसुलभता** f. (sg. dat. **—milavüñ^{ü} —मिलवंञू**), great cheapness. **—molawan —म्वलवन् । अतिसौलभ्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **—mŏlavüñ^{ü} —म्वलवंञू**), id.

sō̃g^{i} सॉँगि । अभिनयनशीलः m. a mimic, actor, player; one who (with the object of cheating) pretends sickness, etc. (see **sā̃g**).

sā̃gal साँगल् । अभिनेता c.g. an actor, mimic.

sŏgam स्वगम । सुगमः adj. c.g. easy, not difficult.

sagun 1 सगुन् adj. c.g. and subst. m. that which has properties; the material (as opposed to pure spirit), the material universe (L.V. 1).

sagun 2 सगुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sog^{u} संगु,** f. **süj^{ü} संजू**), to water, irrigate (a field, garden, etc.) (Śiv. 1853). The causal of this word is **sạg^{a}run** or **sạj^{a}run,** qq.v.; cf. also **saganāwun, sạg^{a}rāwun,** and **sagawun. sog^{u}-mot^{u} संगु-मंतु । आसेचितः** perf. part. (f. **süj^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} संजू-मंच़ू**), (of a plant or the like) watered, irrigated.

sŏgun स्वगुन् or (q.v.) **srŏgun स्र्वगुन् । सुमूल्यी-(सुलभी-)भवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sŏgyōv स्वग्योव्**), to become cheap, to fall in price. **sŏgyō-mot^{u} स्वग्यो-मंतु । सुमूल्यीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **sŏgyē-müʦ^{ü} स्वग्ये-मंच़ू**), become cheap.

sŏgand 1 स्वगन्द् or **sōgand सोगन्द्** or **saugand सौगंद् । सुगन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **sŏgünz^{ü} स्वगंज़ू**), fragrance, odour, perfume (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47; K. (*so*°) 114, 583, 924); scent, things giving forth scent (K. 973).

sŏgand 2 स्वगन्द् । शोभनगन्धोपेतः adj. c.g. scented, full of odour, fragrant (El. *sogandar*, Gr.M.).

saganāwun सगनावुन् । आसेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saganôw^{u} सगनोवु**), to sprinkle, or water, plants; cf. **sagun, sạg^{a}run, sagawun** and **sạj^{a}run. Sagun** is to irrigate a field or the like, but **saganāwun, sạg^{a}run, sagawun,** and **sạj^{a}run** mean to water plants etc.; cf. also **sạg^{a}rāwun. saganôw^{u}-mot^{u} सगनोवु-मंतु । आसेचितः** perf. part. (f. **saganöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} सगनांवू-मंच़ू**) (of a plant) sprinkled, irrigated.

sŏganzār स्वगज़ार् । सौगन्ध्यम् m. fragrance, odour, perfume.

sọ̆g^{a}ñār स्वंग्ञार् or (q.v.) **srọ̆g^{a}ñār स्र्वंग्ञार् । वृष्टिनिरोधेनाभ्रप्रसन्नता** m. clearness of the sky on the stoppage of the rain and snow (resulting in cheapness of food).

sāgar सागर् m. the ocean, the sea (cf. **bawa-s°,** p. 146*b*, l. 12; **gangā-s°,** p. 292*a*, ll. 21, 23) (Śiv. 1774; *dayā-s*°, an ocean of mercy, 189, 628, 1585; *gangā-s*°, 1096, 1150; *vēda-s*°, the ocean of the Vēdas, 50, 109, 851, 1169; K., *khīra-s*°, 14).

sạg^{a}run संग्रुन् । सेचनम्, प्रोत्साहनम् m. (1 p.p. **sạg^{o}r^{u} संगंरु**), to sprinkle, irrigate (plants in a garden, or the like); met. to encourage, give help, reassure, incite, stimulate, urge on; cf. **sạg^{a}rāwun. sạg^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} संगंरु-मंतु । प्रोत्साहितः** perf. part. (f. **sạg^{ü}r^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} संगंरू-मंच़ू**), sprinkled, irrigated (by some one); encouraged, reassured.

sā̃garan साँगरन् । श्यानतया काठिन्यापत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **sā̃garüñ^{ü} साँगरंञू**), the condition of having become congealed, congelation, coagulation, petrifaction, being frozen solid.

sā̃garun साँगरुन् । श्यानतया कठिनीभवनम्, विशरणम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sā̃garyōv साँगर्योव्**), to become congealed, petrified, to be frozen solid; to become dry and hard (by neglect or the like) and so to become useless. **sā̃garyō-mot^{u} साँगर्यो-मंतु । श्यानीभूतः, विशीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **sā̃garyē-müʦ^{ü} साँगर्ये-मंच़ू**), congealed, frozen solid; gone dry and hard as ab.

sọ̆g^{a}ran स्वंगरन् । **सुमूल्यीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **sọ̆g^{a}rü̃n^{ü} स्वंगरंञ्जू**), the making a thing cheap and plentiful; making (something) a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, or by making it unfashionable, etc.), depreciation, disparagement.

sọ̆g^{a}run स्वंगरुन् । **अल्पमूल्यीकरणम्** conj. 1 (**sọ̆g^{o}r^{u} स्वंगरु**), to make a thing cheap and plenty; to cause a thing to become a drug in the market (e.g. by abusive criticism, making it unfashionable or the like), to depreciate, disparage. Cf. **sọ̆g^{a}rāwun.**

sō̃g^{a}ran सॉँगरन् । **काठिन्यापादनम्** f. (sg. dat. **sō̃g^{a}rü̃n^{ü} सॉँगरंञ्जू**), the causing a thing to become congealed or coagulated; letting a thing (by neglect) become dry and hard.

sŏgrīv स्वग्रीव् or **sugrīv सुग्रीव्** m. 'well-necked', N. of a monkey-chief (in Skt. *Sugrīva*). He was cruelly treated by his brother Vāli. Rāma killed Vāli and installed Sugrīva on his throne. In return Sugrīva, with his army of monkeys helped Rāma to recover Sītā (Śiv. 704; Rām. 39, 452 ff., 477, 481 ff., 747, 749, 833, 856, 916, 925, 928, etc.).

sạg^{a}rāwun संगरावुन् । **प्रोत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (**sạg^{a}rôw^{u} संगरोवु**), met. to incite, animate, stimulate (to an action), encourage, urge on; cf. **sagun, saganāwun, sạg^{a}run. sạg^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} संगरोवु-मंतु** । **प्रोत्साहितः** perf. part. (f. **sạg^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} संगरांवू-मंच़ू**), incited, encouraged, etc., as ab.

sọ̆g^{a}rāwun स्वंगरावुन् or (q.v.) **srọ̆g^{a}rāwun स्रंगरावुन्** । **सुलभीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọ̆g^{a}rôw^{u} स्वंगरोवु**), to make cheap, to cheapen, to fix a fair price; to make of small account, to cry down, depreciate, disparage; cf. **sọ̆g^{a}run** and **sọ̆j^{a}rāwun.**

sō̃g^{a}rāwun सॉँगरावुन् । **काठिन्यापादनाद्विकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sō̃g^{a}rôw^{u} सॉँगरोवु**), to cause a thing to become congealed; to cause it to become dry and hard (by neglect, or the like).

sagawun सगवुन् । **आसेचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sagow^{u} सगंवु**), to sprinkle water on (a plant, or the like), to water (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. **sagun, sạg^{a}rāwun,** etc., as there quoted. **sagow^{u}-mot^{u} सगंवु-मंतु** । **आसिक्तः** perf. part. (f. **sagüv^{ü}-müts^{ü} सगंवू-मंच़ू**), irrigated, watered, sprinkled with water (on a plant).

sŏgay स्वगय् । **सुमूल्यत्वम्** f. cheapness; (of something formerly expensive) the becoming cheap, the becoming a drug in the market.

sh श्, ष् ش, see **s.**

shā शा interj. indicating great respect, and used only to a superior, i.q. **shāh 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 329, 599; Rām. 1396).

shāī in **chapan-shāī** (p. 164*a*, l. 20), i.q. **shāy** q.v.

shái, see **shĕy.**

shĕ- श- or **shi- शि-** in **shĕ-(shi-)khor^{u}, shĕ-(shi-)trok^{u},** etc.; see **shĕh.**

shö शां, see **shĕkar-shö,** s.v. **shĕkar.**

s^{a}h सह, sometimes written **s^{ü}h सूह** । **सिंहः** m. (f. **sīmĩ सीमिञ्**, q.v.), a lion (cf. **dạng^{i}-s^{a}h,** p. 226*b*, l. 44; **khar-s^{a}h,** p. 407*a*, l. 31; **pādar-s^{a}h,** p. 682*b*, l. 7; **shīnuw^{u}-s^{a}h,** s.v. **shīnuw^{u}**) (Śiv. 1854; Rām. 16, 96, 807, 862, 971, 1108*d*, 1301, 1332, 1630; K. 222, 661, 673–4, 678; K.Pr. 30, 49, 64, 172, 215); a tiger (El. *sah, suh*; Gr.M.); a leopard (Gr.M.; L. 109 *suh*, *Felis pardus*; K.Pr. 249). In modern Ksh. the word apparently means only 'leopard', lions or tigers not being found in the Valley. In Rām. the word probably means 'lion'. Cf. **simh.**

s^{a}ha-gŏph सह-ग्वफ् । **सिंहगुहा** f. (sg. dat. **gŏphi ग्वफि**), a lion's den. **-grazun -ग्रज़ुन्** । **सिंहगर्जितम्** m. (sg. dat. **-grazanas -ग्रज़नस्**), a lion's roar. **-gō̃ṭsh -गॉँछ़्** । **सिंहमुखकेशः** f. (sg. dat. **gō̃ṭshi गॉँछ़ि**), the lion's whiskers; met. the bristly bitter leaves of a certain plant. **-musla -मुसल** । **सिंहचर्म** m. a lion's skin (Śiv. 816, 894 (in both *-musala*)). **-nam -नम** । **सिंहनखः** m. a tiger's claw. **-pūt^{u} -पूतु** । **सिंहशावः** m. a tiger's whelp; met. a brave intelligent boy.

sahā सहा । **सहायः** adj. c.g. a helper, that which helps (whether person, thing, thought, quality, or what not) (Śiv. 1898, Rām. 1062).

sahī सही (or **sahīh** صحیح) adj. c.g. healthy, sound; whole, entire, perfect; real, true, genuine; right, just, proper; correct, accurate, authentic; (as subst. f.) attestation, signature (El., Gr.M.); (as interj.) all right! yes! (K.Pr. 194, *sahīh*). **—gatshun —गछ़ुन्** । **निश्चितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become confirmed, substantiated, certain. **—karun —करुन्** । **सिद्धान्तविषयीकरणम्** m.inf. to make well, cure, set right; to complete, finish, perfect; to render valid, substantiate, verify, establish. **—pöṭh^{i} —पांठि** or **—pöṭhin —पांठिन्** । **निश्चयेन** adv. exactly, precisely, certainly.

sĕh स्यह् سه card. three (K.Pr. 176), a borrowed Persian form.

sih सिह् । **गोसंचारणशब्दः** onomat. m. the cry used in tending or driving cattle.

sŏh स्वह्, suh सुह्, see **tih.**

soh^{u} संहु m. a banker, a money-lender (L.V. 27).

shĕb शब् شب m. night (cf. **nĕsph shĕb** and **nĕsph shĕban,** p. 658*a*, ll. 29, 30) (Śiv. 198, K.Pr. 176). **-nam -नम** شبنم m. dew (El. *shabnam*; L. 459; Śiv. 167, 255, 267, 325, 334, 367, 1848; K.Pr. 180); cf. **lav 3.** **-rang -रंग्** شبرنگ । **अतिपटुः** adj. c.g. dusky, dark-coloured; (of a horse) black; (in Ksh.) very smart, very cunning, very artful (esp. applied to a boy). **-rangī** **-रंगी** شبرنگی । **अतिपाटवम्** f. smartness, cunning, artfulness (esp. of a boy).

shěban **शवन्** adv. at night (Śiv. 1661).

shěbī **शबी** f. a small band adorned with beads and worn by Musalmān women (El. *shabi*).

shŏb **श्वब्** । **शुभम्** m. auspiciousness, good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 496); (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation, tranquillity; mercy (El.). **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । **शान्तिसंभवः** m.inf. good fortune to happen; (in time of trouble) fortunate alleviation to be experienced. **—karun** **—करुन्** । **आरोग्याप्तिः** m.inf. to experience recovery from severe illness, to become completely well.

shŏba-sost^{u} **श्वब-संस्तु** । **शुभसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-sütsh^{ü}** **-संछू**), full of good fortune, producing fortunate results.

shŏba **श्वब** adj. c.g. auspicious, fortunate, giving happiness (Śiv. 224, 228, 238, 242, 782, 979, 1038, 1045, 1410, 1748; Rām. 38; K. 3, 55, 58, 932, 970, etc.). **—dŏh** **—द्वह्** । **उत्सवाहः** m. a lucky day, a day on which undertakings will be successful; the date of some great festival or the like, the date on which it occurs (e.g. our 25th December or Christmas day). **—köm^{ü}** **—कांमू** । **मङ्गलकर्म** f. a propitious action, an action having fortunate results. **—tsaran** **—ज़रन्** m. a foot that brings prosperity (used in humble address to its owner) (Śiv. 156, 987).

shūb **शूब्** or **shūbā** **शूबा** । **शोभा** f. splendour, elegance, grace, loveliness (Śiv. (*shūb*) 581; (*shūbā*) 839, 944, 1242; K. (°*bā*) 1047, (°*b*) 1115); a piece of beauty, a beautiful thing (K.Pr. 17). **—anüñ^{ü}** **—अनंञू** । **सुशोभापादनम्** f.inf. to bring elegance (to a person, thing, or action), to render elegant, beautify, make refined. **—niñ^{ü}** **—निञू** । **शोभाहानिः** f.inf. elegance or beauty to be lost, to lose refinement. **—yiñ^{ü}** **—यिञू** । **शोभाधिगमः** f.inf. elegance or beauty to come, to become beautified, to become refined.

shūba-wôn^{u} **शूब-वोनु** adj. (f. **shūba-wöñ^{ü}** **शूब-वांञू**), possessing beauty, adorned (L.V. 52); cf. **shūbawun^{u}**. **shūbi-ros^{u}** **शूबि-रंसु** or **-rost^{u}** **-रंस्तु** । **शोभारहितः, अयोग्यतया** adj. (f. **-rütsh^{ü}** **-रंछू**), wanting in beauty, inelegant, wanting in refinement; as adv. unsuitably, unfairly (u.w. vbs. of arranging, dividing, etc.). **-sos^{u}** **-संसु** or **-sost^{u}** **-संस्तु** । **शोभासंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-sütsh^{ü}** **-संछू**), full of beauty, full of elegance, refined.

sāhěb **साह्यब्** or **söhib** **सांहिब्** صاحب m. a companion, associate, comrade; possessor, owner, master (YZ. 380); a lord, a great man; a person spoken of with respect, a gentleman, a European gentleman (Gr.M.; H. xi, 20); a title of respect equivalent to the English 'Mr.' (Gr.M.; H. xi (*title*)); the Master, the Supreme Deity, God (Śiv. 1796; H. iv, 4, 5; ix, 3; K.Pr. 48, 183, 210). **söhib-ĕ-āgāh** **सांहिबि आगाह्** صاحب آگاه m. an intelligent master, a master of recondite learning, a profound magician (H. ii, 9). **söhib-ĕ-hōsh** **सांहवि-होश्** صاحب هوش a master of discrimination, a rational person (Śiv. 1720). **söhib-kār** **सांहिब्-कार्** (= صاحب کار) m. a master of work, (of God) He who has uncontrolled authority, the Omnipotent (Śiv. 1796); **söhib-ĕ-kitāb** **सांहिबि किताब्** صاحب کتاب m. a master of books, a famous author (H. x, 13). **söhib-zāda** **सांहिब्-ज़ाद** صاحب زاده m. a young gentleman; a prince, a son of a king (Rām. 447, K.Pr. 184); a spoilt child, a greenhorn (Rām. 487).

söhibī **सांहिबी** صاحبی f. rule, command, sway, influence (cf. **cashma-sö°**, p. 177*a*, l. 10).

shěbd **शब्द्** m. a sound (cf. **gumbaz-sh°**, p. 287*a*, l. 34) (Śiv. 736, 986, 998, 1389, 1439, 1526; K. 56, 111, 493–5, 562, 1009); a word (El. *shabid*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 307, 782–3, 1263, 1655–6, 1660, 1729, 1756, 1766, 1789, 1827, 1868, 1882; Rām. 1731); a word in a dictionary (Gr.M.); a short statement, phrase, formula (Śiv. 1814; Rām. 43, 180).

shěbda-brahm **शब्द-ब्रह्म्** m. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit; the Supreme Spirit (Śiv. 1850).

shūbidār **शूबिदार्** । **सुशोभः** adj. c.g. beautiful, elegant, refined (Śiv. 580, 1079, 1789).

shubān شبان m. a shepherd, pastor.

shuböni شبآنی f. a shepherd's functions (El. *shubáni*).

shūbun **शूबुन्** । **शोभनम्, युक्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shūbyōv** **शूब्योव्**), to be beautiful, elegant, refined (El.; Śiv. 436, 467, 469, 475, 985, 1016, 1048, 1255, 1626, 1663; Rām. 1685; K. 59, 219, 590, 925, 927, 929; H. ii, 4, 5; vii, 5, 10; YZ. 11); to be fit, to be proper, to suit, to be worthy (El.; W. 87, *shobun*; Śiv. 581, 710, 909; Rām. 354, 849, 1218; K. 640–1, 672, 907, 1040; H. xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 246). **shūbyō-mot^{u}** **शूब्यो-मंतु** । **शोभामुपगतः, योग्ययोगं गतः** perf. part. (f. **shūbyē-müts^{ü}** **शूब्ये-मंचू**), become beautiful, become elegant, refined; become fit, proper, suited, become worthy.

shubanáwun (*sic*), conj. 1, to cause to be got ready, to cause to be prepared, to cause to be fitted (El.) ? cf. **shūb^{a}rāwun** and **shēranāwun.**

shūb^{a}ran **शूब्रन्** । **शोभादानम्** f. (sg. dat. **shūb^{a}rüñ^{ü}** **शूब्रंञू**), making elegant, beautifying, refining.

shūb^{a}run **शूब्रुन्** । **शोभादानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shūb^{o}r^{u}** **शूबंरु**), to make elegant, beautify, make refined.

shūb^{a}rāwun शूब्रावुन् । शोभायुक्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shūb^{a}rôw^{u}** शूब्रोवु), to make elegant, to beautify, refine; to adorn; met. to adorn (a house) by a gracious visit (K. 520). **shūb^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** शूब्रोवु-मंतु । शोभामधिगमितः perf. part. (f. **shūb^{a}röv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** शूब्रांवू-मंच़ू), (of something inelegant) made elegant, beautified, refined (by some one).

shābāsh शाबाश् شاباش interj. well done! bravo! (El.; Gr.M.; W. 101, also *shāhbāsh*); Śiv. 656 (*shābash*, m.c.), 657 (*shābāsh*); Rām. 1338, 1647; K.Pr. 191, 196).

shĕbit (? incorr. for **shĕbd**) m. an echo (El. *shabit*).

sŏhbath स्वह्बथ् صحبت f. (sg. dat. **sŏhbüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** स्वहबंचू), companionship, society, association (Gr.M.).

shūbawun^{u} शूबवुनु । शोभमानः n.ag. (f. **shūbavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** शूबवंञू), beautiful, becoming (El.; Śiv. 1198; K. 85, 984, 927; YZ. 9); worthy, suitable, fit (El.). Cf. **shūba-wôn^{u}** (p. 869*a*, l. 38).

shūbay शूबय् f. splendour, beauty, elegance; a good reputation (cf. **dīshĕ-sh°**, p. 253*a*, l. 22).

shūbāyĕmān शूबायमान् । सुशोभायुक्तः adj. c.g. splendid, beautiful; elegant, refined.

shō̃ca शोँच m. a wooden spoon (El.). This is the same word as **cō̃ca,** q.v.

shĕch^{i} शंछि । संदेशवाक् f. (with suff. of indef. art. **shĕchāh** शछाह्, K. 855; sg. dat. **shĕchĕ 1** शछ्य), a message, news conveyed by a message, news conveyed by word of mouth (cf. **kȧn^{i}-sh°**, p. 448*b*, l. 25) (El. *shĕch, shich, shichh*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 631, 639, 722; Rām. 136, 166, 195, 262, 442, 720, 858, 893, 1103, 1596, 1780; K. 104, 358, 379, 402–3, 535, 582, 592, 640, 642–3, 646, 692 etc.; H. x, 3; YZ. 143, 489); a notice (e.g. issued by a court of justice). **—anawun^{u}** —अनवुनु n.ag. (f. **—anavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —अनवंञू), an apostle, messenger, prophet (El. *shĕch anawun*). **-bŏd** -ब्वद् or **shĕchi-bŏd** शछि-ब्वद् । संदेशनियोगादिकम् f. (sg. dat. **-bŏz$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ब्वज़ू) news or instructions conveyed by message. **—bōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —बोज़ंञू । वार्ता-(शिक्षा-)ज्ञानम् f.inf. to listen to a message, to accept news or instructions by message (Śiv. 697, 802; Rām. 1678); to accept or grasp instructions given directly by a person present. **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —करंञू । वार्ताप्रेषणम् f.inf. to send a message, to send news (Rām. 1143 *h*; K. 404, 580, 645, 1002). **—phērüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —फेरंञू । अपेक्षितवार्ताभिज्ञानम् f.inf. news to return, to receive expected information (from some messenger sent out to inquire). **—paküñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —पकंञू । संदेशप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. news to be received gradually, or bit by bit. **—thavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —थवंञू । संदेशनिधानम् f.inf. to deposit a message, to communicate a message (sent by someone absent). **—wātüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —वातंञू । वार्ताधिगमः f.inf. a message, or instructions, to arrive (Rām. 147).

shĕchi-bŏd शछि-ब्वद् f., see **shĕch^{i}-bŏd,** ab.

shĕchĕ 2 शछ्य, see **shĕṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

shī̃c$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ शींचू-मंच़ू, **shē̃cyōv** शँच्योव्, see **shē̃kun.**

shād शाद् شاد m. pleased, delighted, joyful, merry (El.; Śiv. 510; Rām. 69, 706, 792, 1303; K. Pr. 196). **shād-u-gamgīn** शादु-गमगीन् شاد و غمگین joyful and (i.e. or) sorrowful (Rām. 24). **shād-mȧrg^{i} gaʦhun** शाद्-मंर्गि गछुन् (cf. شادي مرگ)। अतिहर्षोद्भवेन मोहापत्तिः to die of joy; (in Ksh.) to faint or become insensible through excess of joy.

shā̃d शाँद्, see **shānd.**

shĕda शद (? = شدّ) in **shĕda-mada** शद-मद । अतिगर्वः adj. c.g. very proud, very arrogant.

shĕḍ शड् or षड् card. (one of the forms taken by the Skt. word *ṣaṣ*) six, used in the following compounds:— शड्-बल्, m. the power of the six, i.e. the influence of the six items (the planets, etc.) which according to astrologers influence the duration of a person's life. Hence, **shĕḍbala-zātukh** षड्बल-ज़ातुख् । संकलितायुर्दायजन्मपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-zātakas** -ज़ातकस्), a horoscope of the six powers (affecting a person's life), a horoscope in which is calculated the length of a person's life. **-būl^{i}** -बूलि । पक्षिभाषितम् f. a language formed (at once) by all the six vocal organs, i.e. the language of birds (which is unintelligible to mankind); met. a secret language, an argot (e.g. thieves' Latin), jargon. **-bāshĕ** -बाश । अस्फुटभाषणम् f.pl. infant's babbling, any similar talk. **-môs^{u}** -मोसु । षाण्मासिकश्राद्धम् m. the *śrāddha* or obsequial ceremony performed six months after a person's death; the date of this ceremony.

shĕḍa शड । विटः m. a dissolute fellow, a companion of a courtezan, a harlot's bully.

shŏd 1 श्वद् । शङ्का m. apprehension, anxiety, suspicion; news, tidings, intelligence (esp. when anxiously expected) (K. 533). **—dyun^{u}** —दिनु । चेतनादानम् m.inf. to warn a person by a sign, to arouse suspicion (in a person's mind). **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । गूढवार्तान्वेषणम् m.inf. to take suspicion, to occupy oneself in finding out the truth of suspicion. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । चेतनेन शङ्कोद्भवः m.inf. suspicion to fall, to be felt, to attack (a person). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अनुभवे अवस्थानम् m.inf. suspicion to remain, to become an object of suspicion, to become suspicious.

shŏd 2 श्वद् । शुद्धः adj. c.g. pure, clean (Gr.M.); (of intellect) clear, acute, keen (K. 599); uncorrupt, unpolluted, pure, stainless, spotless (Śiv. 162, 1019, 1742, 1752, 1850); faultless, blameless, innocent (Śiv.

182, 239, 755, 1421, 1811); cf. **shŏḍ^{u}**. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make pure (Śiv. 1056); to correct (mistakes in something written), to edit (a book or the like), to correct (proofs or the like) (Gr.M.).

shōda शोद् । मदोन्मत्तः m. a debauchee, a slave to intoxicating drugs, a drug-fiend, a sot (cf. **bangi-sh°**, p. 113*a*, l. 11; **carsa-sh°**, p. 176*b*, l. 19; **g^{a}sa-sh°**, p. 307*a*, l. 26; **lōda-sh°**, p. 508*b*, l. 41; **nāsti-sh°**, p. 659*a*, l. 12; **phrika-sh°**, p. 704*a*, l. 15); met. intoxicated with delusion, mad (Śiv. 69); cf. Hindī *shuhadā*. **-bükh^{ü}r^{ü} -ब॑ख॑रू । मदमत्तप्रलपितम्** f. a sot's babblings. **-tüt^{ü}r^{ü} -त॑त॑रू । मदोन्मत्तमोहः** f. the delusions or delirium of a sot (esp. when caused by craving for his accustomed drug of which he is deprived). **-wān -वान् । मदमत्तसमाजसंश्रयः** m. a place where sots congregate, e.g. an opium-den.

shöd^{i} शा॑दि (=شادي) । **अत्युत्सवः** f. rejoicing, festivity (*ba-shödī* بشادي, by means of festivity, in token of festival, with public rejoicing, Rām. 89, 1554); esp. the festivities at a wedding; joy, happiness (Rām. 24, K.Pr. 13). **—barüñ^{ü} —बर॑ञ् । परोत्सवे हृष्टीभवनम्** f.inf. to enjoy rejoicings, i.e. to rejoice in sympathy with another's festivities or at the prospect of such (Rām. 673 ff., 1369). **—karüñ^{ü} —कर॑ञ्** f.inf. to do festivity, to exhibit joy, to rejoice publicly (Rām. 89, 453, 1001, 1679).

shādĕ karañĕ शाद्य करञ । अत्यामोदप्रवर्तना f. pl. inf. to make festival, hold high festivity.

shādi-bôj^{u} शादि-बोजु । उत्सवसंसर्गी m. (f. **-bājĕñ -बाज्यञ्**), one who joins heart and soul in another's festivities, a sharer in rejoicing.

shŏḍ^{u} श्व॑डु । शुद्धः adj. (f. **shŏz^{ü} श्व॑ज़ू**), pure, clean (cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 62*a*, l. 38); uncorrupt, unpolluted (cf. **hō̃tsha-sh°**, p. 360*b*, l. 21; **sŏna-shŏḍ^{u}**, s.v. **sŏn 1**); faultless, blameless, innocent (cf. **mana-sh°**, p. 572*a*, l. 39). Cf. **shŏd 2**.

shod^{u} श॑दु m. news, intelligence (noted only in H. ii, 10).

shud शुद् شد adj. c.g. become, past, gone, used in the following:— **shud gatshun शुद् गछुन् । समाप्तिसंभवः** m.inf. to be finished off, to be entirely expended, done away with.

shuda शुद । सुसमाधानः adj. c.g. prudent, foreseeing, circumspect, wisely cautious.

shūd शूद् । अनिष्टम् m. a misfortune, calamity (due to one's efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shĕdād शदाद् شِداد । **दुर्धर्षः** adj. c.g. strong, violent, impetuous.

shōdagī शोदगी । मदोन्मत्तवृत्तिः f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness.

shĕḍakshĕr शडछर् adj. c.g. having six syllables (borrowed from Skt. *ṣaḍakṣara*, and u.w. reference to the six-syllabled Skt. *mantra*, or mystic formula, *Ōṁ namaḥ Śivāya*, Ōṁ, reverence to Śiva) (Śiv. 154, 517, 632, 1182, 1567).

shūdil शूदिल् । प्रमादिता f. the conduct or condition of a drug-fiend, sottishness (cf. **phrika-sh°**, p. 704*a*, l. 18).

shūdalad शूदलद् । अनिष्टव्याप्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **shūdaladiñ शूदलदिञ्**), overwhelmed by calamities (due to efforts or work becoming fruitless).

shādmönī शाद्मा॑नी شادمانی f. rejoicing, joy, delight, gladness (Rām. 99).

shŏdun श्वदुन् । शुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shŏdyōv श्वद्योव्**), to become, or be, clean, pure, unsullied, unpolluted (Gr.Gr. 173); to be, or become, faultless, blameless, innocent. **shŏdyō-mot^{u} श्वद्यो-म॑तु । शुद्धिमुपगतः** perf. part. (**shŏdyē-müts^{ü} श्वद्ये-म॑च़ू**), become clean, pure, unpolluted, etc., become faultless, blameless, free from passion, sin, and so on.

shūdanā शूदना । शुद्धिः f. purification, purifying, cleansing, refining (of metals).

shudun शुदुन् । अवश्यसंभवः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shudyōv शुद्योव्**), to be, or become, inevitable, predestined. **shudyō-mot^{u} शुद्यो-म॑तु । संभूतिमुपयातः** perf. part. (**shudyē-müts^{ü} शुद्ये-म॑च़ू**), destined, predestined, that which has been inevitable.

shĕḍur शडुर् m. in **shĕḍar gaḍar शडर् गडर् । बालादिकुटुम्बवर्गः** m.pl. (a jingle of **shĕḍar**, but cf. **gaḍ^{a}ra**), the total of child relations (on a pilgrimage, a family dinner or other festival).

shid^{a}r शिदर् । शूद्रः m. (f. **shid^{a}röñ^{ü} शिदरा॑ञू**), a *Śūdra*, a man of the fourth or lowest of the four principal castes (traditionally fit only for service or selling mean articles, ignorant, and clumsy). Cf. **shūdr**.

shidur^{u} शिदुरु । अनभिज्ञः कार्यकृत् m. one, who being inexpert, engages in some handicraft (literally a Śūdra, who is traditionally ignorant and clumsy. See the prec.).

shūdr शूद्र or **shūd^{a}r शूदर्** m., i.q. **shid^{a}r**, q.v. (the Skt. form of the word) (K. 982).

shid^{a}röñ^{ü} शिदरा॑ञू । शूद्री f. a woman of the Śūdra caste (see **shid^{a}r**).

shid^{a}röz^{ü} शिदरा॑ज़ू । शूद्रवृत्तिः f. the condition, or habits, of a Śūdra (see **shid^{a}r**); the habit of engaging in a work when inexpert (cf. **shidur^{u}**).

shōḍashĕ शोडश or **षोडश** card. sixteen (borrowed from Skt.) (Śiv. 1658).

sahadēv सहदेव् m. N. of the youngest of the five Pāṇḍav (q.v.) princes (K. 1012, 1027, 1041, 1066, 1068).

shöd^{i}yāna शा॑दियान شادیانه m.pl. marriage rejoicing, music and singing at marriages or on other festive occasions, a band of music on such occasions (Śiv. 725).

shafak شفق, see **shĕphakh. shifākhāna** شفاخانه, see **shĕphākhāna. shafkat** شفقت, see **shĕphkath.**

shig शिग् । **शङ्का** f. anxiety, apprehension, alarm (e.g. due to some bad omen, such as a sneeze or the like), timidity. **—bōzüñ^{ü} —बोज़ंञू** । **शङ्कनम्** f.inf. to feel apprehension (even when graciously treated, and amid one's intimate friends and relations), to be suspicious. **—hĕ̃ñ^{ü} —ह्यंञू** । **शङ्काग्रहणम्** f.inf. to feel anxiety (due to some bad omen or the like). **—rōzüñ^{ü} —रोज़ंञू** । **शङ्कावशेषः** f.inf. anxiety to remain (in spite, e.g., of an evil omen not having been immediately fulfilled).

shōga शोग । **हारीतः** m. the green pigeon, *Columba hurriola* (it is said to resemble a green parrot) (Śiv. 1782) (El. *shoga*, a parrot, and *shógah*, a crow, the latter being the word in use towards Bārāmūla; L. 462, *shogh*, a parrot). **-tut^{u} -तुतु** । **हारीतोपहासः** m. 'a green-pigeon long-face', a kind of joke played upon a person who has never seen the bird, and who wants to see it when it is not the season for its appearance. The joke consists in showing him something else (e.g. a green parrot) as the bird; hence, met. when a person is longing for something, as a joke to tell him untruthfully that it has come.

shagdar, see **shĕkh-dar,** s.v. **shĕkh 1.**

shĕgöj^{ü} शगा॑जू, see the next.

shĕgôl^{u} शगोलु । **अतिधृष्टः** adj. (f. **shĕgöj^{ü} शगा॑जू**), rude, shameless, one who causelessly abuses or attacks others, a ruffian, bully. Cf. **shigun.**

shigal शिगल् । **शङ्काशीलः** adj. c.g. apprehensive, nervous.

shŏgal श्वगल् (cf. شغل) adj. c.g. diligent (El.).

shọ̆g^{a}la श्वंगल (= شغل) । **विनोदः** m. business, occupation, employment (Gr.M.); diversion, pastime, amusement (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to employ (El.).

shĕgan शगन् । **षड्गुणितः** adj. c.g. multiplied by six, sixfold (W. 105, *shĕguṇ*).

shĕgon^{u} शगंनु । **षड्गुणः** adj. (f. **shĕgüñ^{ü} शगंञू**), sixfold (e.g. a cloth or string folded six times); sixfold, multiplied by six.

shĕgūna शगून (cf. شگون) । **निमित्तम्, उपायनम्** m. an omen, augury; (in Ksh.) a present of money or the like; cf. **shugūn. —pālun —पालुन्** । **सुशकुनप्रारम्भः** m.inf. to carry out the conditions of a good omen (e.g. by giving charity or performing worship, and making a formal beginning of the intended action). Cf. **shugūn pālun.**

shigun शिगुन् । **उपद्रवी** adj. (f. **shigüñ^{ü} शिगंञू**) a ruffian, bully, blackguard. Cf. **shĕgôl^{u}.**

shugūn शुगून् شگون । **शकुनम्, आरंभः** m. an omen, augury (consulted at the beginning of any action); the beginning (of anything), commencement. Cf. **shĕgūna** and **shĕkun. -pālun -पालुन्** । **प्रथमत आरम्भणम्** m.inf. to secure the (fulfilment of an) omen; i.e. after having consulted the omens and found them favourable, to make a formal beginning of the proposed action (e.g. to make a few steps of a proposed journey, as a beginning and to postpone the rest to a more convenient season). Cf. **shĕgūna pālun.**

shigan-gī शिगन्-गी । **दुर्दर्पः** f. ruffianly conduct, bullying habits, blackguardism. Cf. **shigun.**

shẹ̆g^{a}nun शंग्नुन् । **षड्गुणीभवनम् अर्थतः अतिसौलभ्यादनादरविषयीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shẹ̆g^{a}nyōv शंग्न्योव्**), to become sixfold, to be divided into six; to become scorned, despised, slighted, owing to extreme cheapness; to be despised generally. **shẹ̆g^{a}nyō-mot^{u} शंग्न्यो-मंतु** । **अनादरमुपपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **shẹ̆g^{a}nyē-müts^{ü} शंग्न्ये-मंचू**), divided into six; despised, scorned (on account of uselessness, bad conduct, cheapness, unsuitability).

shẹ̆g^{a}nāwun शंग्नावुन् । **षड्गुणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shẹ̆g^{a}nôw^{u} शंग्नोवु**), to divide into six; to multiply by six; to cause to be despised, etc. (see **shẹ̆g^{a}nun**).

shig^{a}nāwun शिग्नावुन् । **परेर्ष्यादानम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shig^{a}nyōv शिग्न्योव्**), to be jealous (of another) (Gr.Gr. lxxvi). Probably a variant of **shẹ̆g^{a}nāwun,** q.v.

shiganöz^{ü} शिगना॑ज़ू । **उपद्रविता** f. the conduct of a bully (see **shigun**).

shögird शा॑गिर्द् شاگرد m. a pupil, a disciple (El.).

shĕgardan शगर्दन् । **धृष्टप्रकृतिः** adj. c.g. and subst. m. (esp. of a boy) impudent, rude, shameless, saucy.

shāh 1 शाह् شاه m. a king, prince, monarch (cf. **baḍshāh,** p. 81*b*, l. 35; **dubari-shāh,** p. 184*b*, l. 5) (El. *shah*; Śiv. 1230; Rām. 508; H. i, 1; vi, 1; K.Pr. 68, 173, 191); the king (at chess or cards) (Rām. 1314, *shāh-rukh*, the king and the castle); used as an interj. indicating respect (in this meaning often spelt **shā,** q.v.) (W. 100–1). In Ksh. more often **shĕh 1,** q.v. **-bāsh -बाश्** شادباش interj. i.q. **shābāsh,** q.v. **-gura -गुर** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. 'King Tawny', a kind of rice with a plump white grain in a soft skin. **-zāda -ज़ाद** شاهزاده or **shĕh-zāda शह्-ज़ाद** شهزاده m. a king's son, a prince (El. *shahzádah*; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*shāh°*) 964, 1836; H. (*shāh°*) viii, 5, 11, 13; YZ. 262; K.Pr. 208); met. a spoilt darling son (cf. **mŏnḍa-sh°,** p. 574*a*, l. 45).

shāh 2 शाह् । **श्वासः** m. breath, the breath of life (El. *shah*; Gr.Gr. 162; Gr.M.); respiration (Śiv. 1211, 1827); cf. **shösh^{i},** a fem. form, and **shwās.**

—band gatshun —बन्द् गछुन् m.inf. the breath to become bound, breathlessness to occur (to a person, dat.) (Gr.M.). **—dạr^{a}run —दंर्रुन् । प्राणनिरोधाभ्यासः** m. to train the breath by practice of suppression (a Yōga exercise). **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु** m.inf. to breathe (El.). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** m.inf. to draw breath (El.). **—khārun —खारुन्** m.inf. to breathe up or out, to perform expiration, as opposed to inspiration (El. to breathe) (Śiv. 1753). The opposite is **—wālun —वालुन्**, to breathe down, or in (Śiv. 1753). **—khasun —खसुन् । प्राणवाय्वारोहः** m.inf. the breath to rise, i.e. the breath to come to the mouth, to be at the point of death. **—ṭhīkun —ठीकुन् । जीवितानुभवः** m.inf. the breath to stand firmly (e.g. of a healthy baby), (of a sick person) to become convalescent.

shāha-khāray शाह-खारय् । प्राणोच्छ्वासनम् f. breathing out, expiration (esp. after stoppage of breath). **-l^{a}th -ल्थ् । ईषत्प्राणशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-l^{a}ti -ल्ति**), a trace of breath, a mere flicker of breath (e.g. at the point of death) (Gr.Gr. 162). **-phyur^{u} -फिरु् । पुनरुज्जीवनम्** m. return of breath, return to life (of one at the point of death, or of one in a faint). **-phyur^{u} gatshun -फिरु् गछुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासाप्तिः** m.inf. return of breath to occur, revival to take place (e.g. of one at the point of death, or in a faint, or paralyzed by fear, grief, or the like); to revive, to be consoled, confidence to be inspired (of someone sunk in despair or the like). **-phyur^{u} karun -फिरु् करुन् । पुनर्जीवनवदाश्वासाधिगमः** m.inf. to revive (a person); to console, revive, inspire with confidence (someone overwhelmed by despair or the like).

shĕh 1 शह् m. a king, i.q. **shāh 1** (H. i, 1, 7) and used in the following:— **-mār -मार्** شہمار m. a king-serpent, snake (El. *shahmár*); esp. a huge, terrifying, or poisonous snake, a python (H. viii, 6, 7, 13; YZ. 48, 66, 169). **-māth -माथ्** شہمات m. checkmate (El. *shahmát*). **-nishīn -निशीन्** شہنشین m. a gallery or balcony from which a king shows himself to the people; (in Ksh.) a dormitory with trelliswork for walls (El.). **-par** شہپر m. the largest or strongest feather in a bird's wing (YZ. 558). **-pōsh -पोश्** m. a quilted coverlet, made of cotton-cloth, and stuffed with cotton wool. **-sawār -सवार्** شہسوار e.g. an expert horseman, a good rider (El., YZ. 50); a horsebreaker (W. 140, K.Pr. 41). **-tūl -तूल्** m. a kind of mulberry, the fruit of which is said to be large, acid, and deliciously flavoured (El. s.v. **tūl**; L. 348, *shah tút*, using the Indian word *tūt* for *tūl*). **-tarra** شہ ترہ m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, fumitory (used internally in skin diseases, and for preparing a cooling sherbet in fevers) (L. 76, *shahtarr*, *fumaria officinalis*). **-zāda -ज़ाद्**, i.q. **shāh-zāda**, p. 872*b*, l. 42.

shĕh 2 शह् or (among Paṇḍits) **षह्** (sometimes written **shĕ श**) card. (pl. dat. **shĕn श(ष)न्**, ag. **shĕyau श(ष)यौ**), six (El. *shih*; Gr.Gr. 76, 82; Gr.M.; L.V. 13, (*shĕ*) 25; Śiv. (*shĕ*) 706, 1443; (*shĕyau*) 1443; K. 913, (*shĕn*) 41, 111). Cf. *shĕsh*.

In Hindū literature there are many groups of six. Thus, there are six attributes of the Deity, viz. (in Skt.) (1) *sarvajñatā*, omniscience; (2) *tṛpti*, contentment; (3) *anādibōdha*, having perception from eternity; (4) *svatantratā*, absolute self-sufficiency; (5) *nityam-aluptaśakti*, having potency that is incapable of being diminished; (6) *anantaśakti*, omnipotence. There are six enemies, or sins which impede union with the Supreme, viz. (1) *kāma*, sexual desire; (2) *krōdha*, wrath; (3) *lōbha*, desire; (4) *mada*, arrogance; (5) *mōha*, delusion of mind; (6) *matsara*, jealousy. There are six *ūrmis*, or human infirmities, viz. (1) *śōka*, grief; (2) *mōha*, delusion; (3) *jarā*, old age; (4) *maraṇa*, death; (5) *kṣudh*, hunger; (6) *pipāsā*, thirst. There are six *avasthās*, or periods of human life, viz. (1) *śiśutva*, babyhood; (2) *bālya*, childhood; (3) *kaumāra*, youth; (4) *yauvana*, puberty; (5) *tāruṇya*, young manhood; (6) *vārdhakya*, old age. There are six *vikāras*, or changes of condition, in a man's life, indicated by the six verbs, (1) *asti*, he exists; (2) *jāyatē*, he is born; (3) *vardhatē*, he grows up; (4) *vipariṇamatē*, he is developed; (5) *apakṣīyatē*, he declines; (6); *naśyati*, he is destroyed (cf. L.V. 13, 82). There are six seasons of the year, viz. (in Skt.) (1) *Śiśara*, or the cold season, comprising the two months Māgha and Phālguna (January–March); (2) *Vasanta*, or the spring, comprising the two months Caitra and Vaiśākha (March–May); (3) *Grīṣma*, or the summer, comprising Jyēṣṭha and Āṣāḍha (May–July); (4) *Varṣāḥ*, or the rainy season, comprising Śrāvaṇa and Bhādra (July–September); (5) *Śarad*, or the autumn, comprising Āśvina and Kārttika (September–November); and (6) *Hima*, or the winter, comprising Agrahāyaṇa and Pauṣa (November–January); (cf. Rām. 423, 573, 661, 665, 908). In *Yōga* philosophy there are six *cakras*, or mystic circles, in the human body. These are (1) *mūlâdhāra*, (2) *svâdhiṣṭhāna*, (3) *maṇipūra*, (4) *anāhata*, (5) *viśuddha*, and (6) *ājñā*. These are fully described in L.V. pp. 12 ff., to which the student is referred.

shĕ-hath श-हथ्, **shĕ-hatyum^{u} श-हत्युमु**, see s.vv. **shĕ-khor^{u} श-खोरु्** or **shi-khor^{u} शि-खोरु् ।**

षड्भागोत्पत्तिकः m. an area or plot of land producing six *khor^{m}* (see **khor^{u} 3**) of grain or the like. **-khôr^{u} -खोरु ।** षट्खारीकः adj. (f. **shikhör^{ü} शिखा॑रू**), an area or plot of land capable of producing six *khārs*, or ass's loads (see **khār 3**), and therefore equal to about 24 British acres (p. 408*a*, l. 34) ; a receptacle capable of containing that amount of grain ; a pile of grain of this amount. **-mọkh^{u} -म्वखु** m. he who has six faces, a name of the War-god (in Skt. *Kārttikēya*) (Śiv. 517). **-moñ^{u} -मं॑ञु ।** षडाढकिकः adj. (f. **-müñ^{ü} -मं॑ञू**), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *mans*, of three pounds each (see **man**), of grain ; a receptacle capable of containing this amount of grain ; anything measuring or weighing six *mans*. **-môs^{u} -मोसु ।** षाण्मासिकः adj. (f. **-mös^{ü} -मा॑सू**), of, or belonging to, six months or six months ago ; aged six months ; continuing or lasting six months. **-ryot^{u} -र्य॑तु** adj. (f. **-rĕts^{ü} -र्य॑च़ू**), lasting six months, six months long (K. 295). **-syūr^{u} -स्यूरु ।** षट्सेटकमितः adj. (f. **-sīr^{ü} -सीरू**), weighing six seers of 2lb. each ; a receptacle capable of containing (or cooking) that amount ; a weight for weighing six seers, a six-seer weight. **-trok^{u} -त्रं॑कु ।** षड्द्रौणिकः adj. (f. **-trüc^{ü} -त्रं॑चू**), (a plot of land) capable of producing six *trakhs*, of about 11 (or according to El. $9\frac{1}{2}$) pounds each of grain ; a receptacle capable of containing that amount ; (anything) weighing that amount. **-wuhur^{u} -वुहुरु ।** षड्वार्षिकः adj. (f. **-warish^{ü} -वरिशू**), of, or belonging to, six years ; six years old ; lasting, or continuing, for six years. **-wôr^{u} -वोरु ।** षडावरणः adj. (f. **-wör^{ü} -वा॑रू**), sixfold, folded six times, in six layers, strands, or the like, sexto, 6to.

shĕn andar शन् अन्दर् । षड्वार्षिकः adj. c.g. six years old. **-hond^{u} -हं॑न्दु ।** षट्संबन्धी adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हं॑ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, six.

shĕnaway शनवय् । षडेव card. (pl. acc. **shĕnawani शनवनि**), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85).

shĕshĕway शशवय । समग्रषडेव card. (pl. acc. **shĕshĕwani शशवनि**), even all six, all the six (Gr.Gr. 85, K. 758).

shĕy शय् pl. c.g. only six (Gr.Gr. 82).

shĕh^{i} श॑हि । वलयविशेषः f. N. of kind of large round bracelet or armlet worn by women, and usually made of gold or silver. **-bọng^{a}r -बुंगर् ।** वलयविशेषः f. a similar armlet made of gold, silver, or glass, and engraved in patterns.

shöh^{i} शा॑हि in **shutrā-shöh^{i}**, see **shutrā**.

shöhī शा॑ही شاهي adj. c.g. imperial, royal, regal, princely (cf. **khal^{a}t-ĕ-shöhī**, p. 399*b*, l. 31 ; H. x, 4) ; as subst. f. sovereignty, reign, royalty (**õkar-sh°**, p. 21*b*, l. 42 ; **cashma-sh°**, p. 177*a*, l. 10). **—zāfrān** (=شاهي; زعفران) f. saffron of the first quality (L. 344, *shahi zâfran*).

shuh शुह् or **shuh^{u} शुहु ।** आश्यानहिमम्, शीतरोगविशेषः m. ice frozen solid, solid ice ; frost-bite of the feet. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** शीतरोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. frost-bite to occur, to be frost-bitten. **—karun —करुन् ।** आश्यानीभवनम् m.inf. to become frozen solid (e.g. food). **—lagun —लगुन् ।** दुःशीतसंयोगः m.inf. to become frozen solid, or (of a living being) to be frozen to death.

shuh^{i}-dath शुहि-दथ् । आश्यानहिमगोलः f. (sg. dat. **-dati -दति**), a large lump or block of ice. **shuh^{i}-ṭuj^{i} शुहि-टुजि** or **-ṭuj^{ü} -टुजू ।** आश्यानहिमखण्डम्, दृढविस्फोटात्मशीतरोगविशेषः f. a small round ball of ice ; a frost-bite.

sahīh صحيح, see **sahī**.

shĕhīd शहीद् شهيد m. a witness ; a martyr. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** पशुमारं मरणापत्तिः m.inf. to have one's throat cut (see the next). **—karun —करुन् ।** पशुमारं मारणम् m.inf. to make a martyr ; to kill a man as if he were a beast, to cut a man's throat.

shöhid शा॑हिद شاهد m. a witness (El.).

shöhidī शा॑हिदी شاهدي f. evidence, testimony, witnessing (El.).

shĕhajyār शहज्यार् । शीतलत्वम् m. coolness (e.g. of the shade under a tree) (Śiv. 1013, 1611 ; K.Pr. 137, *shajár*) ; reduction of temperature (e.g. of fever) (cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 62*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 122, 1855) ; coolness (after wrath, or the like).

shĕhal शहल् । शान्तिसुखम् f. cooling, comfort (after fever, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 128) ; (of a wrathful person, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down. **—pĕñ^{ü} —प्यं॑ञू ।** निर्वाणापत्तिः f.inf. (of wrath, hate, fever, or the like) the being appeased, soothed, calmed down to occur.

shĕhol^{u} शह॑लु, shĕhul^{u} शहुलु or **shihol^{u} शिह॑लु ।** शीतलः, छाया adj. (f. **shĕ(i)haj^{i} श(शि)ह॑जि, shĕ(i)hüj^{ü} श(शि)ह॑जू** or **shĕ(i)h^{ü}j^{ü} श(शि)ह॑जू**), cool (as, e.g., the shade of a tree in sunshine) ; cooling, coolth-producing (cf. **aḍa-sh°**, p. 11*b*, l. 50 ; **atha-sh°**, p. 62*a*, l. 44) (El. *shihul*, *shuhul* ; K.Pr. 102) ; (of rage, hate, or the like) cooled, calmed ; (of sleep) cool, refreshing (H. v, 6, with double meaning, 'cold sleep', meaning 'wakefulness') ; as subst. m. shade, shadow (cf. **bōñĕ-sh°**, p. 115*b*, l. 27) (W. 133 ; K.Pr. 250) ; a cool place, a shady place (K.Pr. 165) ; the cool of the day, (in the hot season) the evening (cf. **aḍ-sh°**, p. 10*b*, l. 3 ; **pot^{u}-sh°**, p. 787*b*, l. 47) (H. i, 11).

—**karun** —करुन् । विश्रमणम् m.inf. (of a wearied person) to take rest under the cool shade (of a tree, or the like) (K.Pr. 102); met. to take rest, compose oneself, become calm and at peace.

shihȧj^{i} kath शिहॅजि कथ् । शीतमधुरा वाक् f. a cool word, soothing, calming, gentle language.

shihȧl^{i}-būñ^{ü} शिहॅलि-बूञू । शीतापादिमहाशाखी f. a plane-tree with (its) cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. -**kuj^{i}** -कुजि or -**kuj^{ü}** -कुजू । शीतच्छायलता f. a small tree (e.g. a vine) with cooling shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting woman. -**kul^{u}** -कुलु । शीतलच्छायवृक्षः(इव) m. a tree with a cool shade; met. a kindly, generous, comforting man. -**ṭē̃g** -टँग् । प्रोन्नतशीतलसंश्रयः, चेत्रस्थानविशेषः m. a high place of coolth; N. of a sacred site in Śrīnagar, on the right bank of the river Jehlam, close to the second bridge. The adjoining *ghāṭ* is known as Sōm^{a}yār, the ancient Skt. name being 'Sōmatirtha' (see RT.Tr. viii, 3360). According to Hindū tradition, in a former age, when the Valley of Kashmīr was still a lake, the god Śiva was once roaming in the Himâlaya. By accident a digit of the moon slipped from his head, and fell at this spot; met. the abode of some noble and generous person.

shĕhalĕn शहल्यन् adv. in the late cool of the day (cf. **aḍ-sh°**, p. 10*b*, l. 6). -**bög^{i}** -बॉगि or -**bögin** -बॉगिन् adv. at about this time (cf. **aḍ-sh°**, p. 10*b*, l. 7).

shuh^{i}lad शुहिलद् । शीताश्यानतोपेतः adj. c.g. frost-bitten, suffering from frost-bite, frozen through and through.

shĕhalun 1 शहलुन् । दुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. **shĕhalanas** शहलनस्), an evil smell like that of rotten fish, a stink. —**lārun** —लारुन् । दुर्गन्ध-(दोष-)संसर्गापत्तिः m.inf. to become tainted by contact with such a stink; met. to become contaminated with vice through association with vicious persons. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । दुर्गन्धसंभवः m.inf. a stink to come, (of food or the like) to go bad and emit a bad smell; a charge or reputation for viciousness to be incurred; the power of attracting others to be acquired.

shĕhalan-dār शहलन्-दार् । दुर्गन्धाक्तः adj. c.g. stinking, full of the smell of rotten fish; contaminated by bad repute, abuse, or the like. -**phakh** -फख् । पूतिगन्धः (sg. dat. **phakas** फकस्), (affecting food or the like) an evil stink like that of rotten fish.

shĕhalun 2 शहलुन् । शीतलीभवनम्, शान्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shĕhalyōv** शहल्योव्), to be or become cool, to become cold (Gr.Gr. 128); (of fire) to become extinguished; (of rage, agitation, despair, or the like) to become cooled, calmed, composed, at peace. **shĕhalyō-mot^{u}** शहल्यो-मंतु । शान्तिं(शीततां) समुपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **shĕhalyē-müts^{ü}** शहल्ये-मंचू), cooled, become cold; (of fire) extinguished; cooled, calmed, composed, at peace.

shĕhalath शहलथ् । शीतलतासुखम् f. (sg. dat. **shĕhalüts^{ü}** शहलंचू), rest, calmness or the like resulting from becoming cool (Gr.Gr. 128); the comfort of release from anxiety, rage, or the like. —**pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञू । शान्तिसुखावाप्तिः f.inf. coolness, calmness, consolation, to be experienced. —**tshunüñ^{ü}** —छुनंञू । शान्तिसुखोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause coolness (by consolation or the like), to calm (disease, distress, agitation, terror, or the like).

shĕhalāwun शहलावुन् । शीतलीकरणम्, शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shĕhalôw^{u}** शहलोवु), to cool, make cool (L. 459 *shaelun*); to extinguish (fire) (Rām. 1633); to cool, calm down, console one enraged, agitated, terrified). **shĕhalôw^{u}-mot^{u}** शहलोवु-मंतु । शीतीकृतः, शमितः perf. part. (f. **shĕhalöv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** शहलांवू-मंचू), cooled, made cool (by someone); (of fire) extinguished (by someone); (of one enraged, etc., as ab.) cooled, calmed down, consoled (by someone).

shĕhañĕ शहञ । निरन्तरधारासंपातः f.pl. a heavy continued torrent of rain.

shĕhr شہر or **shĕhar** शहर् m. a city, town (El. *shahr*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 953, 1012, 1030, 1107, 1682, 1798; Rām. 182, 554, 855, 1037, 1188, 1442, 1555, 1559; H. v, 1, 9, 11; viii, 4, 11; x, 3, 5, etc.; xii, 2, 3; K.Pr. 64, 138, 224, 253); a kingdom, country (Gr.M.; Śiv. 170; Rām. 121, 1782; H. ii, 1; YZ. 2, 18, 158). -**bāsh** -बाश् شہر باش m. an inhabitant of a city, a townsman (as opposed to a villager or country-man) (L. 272), **shĕhar-i-Lankā** शहरि लंका m. the country or city of Lankā (Rām. 416, 567).

shĕharuk^{u} शहरुकु gen. (f. **shĕharüc^{ü}** शहरंचू), of, or belonging to, a city; a citizen, an inhabitant of a city (Rām. 202).

shĕhār शहार् (= شہر) । नगरम् m. a capital city (the residence of a king); a country (Rām. 46, 743); N. of a village in the Vēhī pargana, where iron and flints are found (El.). **shĕhāruk^{u}** शहारुकु । नागरिकः adj. gen. (f. **shĕhārüc^{ü}** शहारंचू), of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shĕhör^{i} शहॉरि । नागरिकः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a capital city.

shuhrath शुहरथ् شہرت f. fame, rumour, report (El., L. 463 *shhurat*).

shĕhath **शहथ्** card. six hundred (Gr.Gr. 80).

sh$^{\breve{e}}$haiṭh **श्हैठ्** or **shihaiṭh** **शिहैठ्** । **षट्षष्टिः** card. (pl. dat. **sh$^{\breve{e}}$(shi)haiṭhan** **श्(शि)हैठन्**), sixty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. *shehet, shihéth*).

sh$^{\breve{e}}$haiṭhyum^{u} **श्हैठिमु**, **shihaiṭhyum^{u}** **शिहैठिमु**, or **sh$^{\breve{e}}$(shi)hūṭhyum^{u}** **श्(शि)ह्लठिमु** **ट्षष्टितमः** ord. (f. **sh$^{\breve{e}}$(shi)hai(hū)ṭhim$^{\ddot{u}}$** **श्(शि)है(ह्ल)ठिमू**), sixty-sixth (El., Gr.Gr. 79).

shĕhatyum^{u} **शहतिमु** ord. (f. **shĕhatim$^{\ddot{u}}$** **शहतिमू**), six hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80).

shöj^{i} **शांजि** or **shöj$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1** **शांजू** (for **2**, see **shôl^{u} 2**) । **शिवा** f. a she-jackal (cf. **dimba-sh°**, p. 218*b*, l. 23) (El. *sháj*, W. 17). Cf. **shāl.**

shajár, see **shĕhajyār.**

shĕka **शक** or (among Paṇḍits) **षक** । **षड्गुणितः** collective num. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr. 82); the form which the cardinal number **shĕh,** six, takes in multiplication, as in **sath shĕka dŏyĕtöjih,** seven sixes are forty-two (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104). Cf. **shēh 2** and **shĕkhāh.**

shĕ̄kā **शँका** f. fear, apprehension, fear of danger, i.q. **shĕ̄kh 2** with suff. of indef. art., q.v. (Gr.M.).

shĕk^{i} **शंकि** (= شکي) adj. c.g. doubtful, perplexing; sceptical; suspicious. **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । **शङ्कोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. to become doubtful, to become suspicious, to be filled with hesitation. **—karun** **—करुन्** । **शङ्कोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to fill with doubts, make suspicious.

shôk^{u} **शोकु** adj. stupid (El. *shók*).

shukadēv **शुकदेव्** m. N. of a certain Indian saint (Skt. *Śukadēva*) famous for his rigid continence. He is said to have narrated the Bhāgavata Purāṇa to King Parîkṣit. He was the son of Vyāsa, who compiled the Vēdas and who was the author of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 1077, 1355, 1376, (*shukadēwa*) 1433; K. 8–11, 300, 332, 487, 1176).

shākh 1 **शाख्** شاخ m. (sg. dat. **shākhas** **शाखस्**) a bough, a branch (H. vii, 10); a shoot, sprout (Rām. 1197); a dilemma, difficulty, objection, obstacle. **—kaḍun** **—कडुन्** । **गुणदोषान्विषणम्** m.inf. to raise a difficulty, to raise an objection, to carp, cavil (at); (in Ksh.) to discuss the good and bad points (of), to criticize (a person or thing, esp. when he or it is absent, and his qualities have been forgotten; e.g. a discussion about some absent person's real caste). **—nērán^{i}** **—नेरंनि** । **स्थितिगुणख्यातिः** m. pl. inf. young sprouts to make their appearance; after criticism, a person's or thing's true character to be established, as ab. **-shumörī** شاخ شماري f. a tax on buffaloes giving milk (L. 360 *shákh shumári*). **-sāz** شاخ ساز m. a basket maker (L. 458 *shákṣaz*).

shākha-shĕmshād **शाख-शंशाद्** ساخه شمشاد, a beautiful limb (of a mistress) (slender as) a tree branch (Rām. 1494).

shākh 2 **शाख्** । **शाखा** f. (sg. dat. **shākhi** **शाखि**), a branch (issuing from the main stem of a tree, or the like), a bough, a shoot, sprout, twig; a branch of a family, tribe, or the like; a branch issuing from a river or the like; a section of a country, town, or the like.

shākhā **शाखा** । **शाखा** f. a branch; a branch in a family tree; (according to El.) a lock of hair on the top of a Hindū's head (? a mistake for **shikhā,** q.v.).

shĕkh 1 **शख्** شق m. a large division of country Used in the following:— **-dar** **-दर्** (= شقدار) । **रचकविशेषः** m. (f. **-darin̄** **-दरिञ्**, his wife) an officer appointed to collect the revenue of this tract; (in Ksh.) a field-watcher, a guardian of the crops (El. *shagdar, shakhdár*); a spy over the shawl-weavers (El. *shakhdar*, L. 402 *shakdár*). **-dör^{i}** **-दांरि** । **रचकविशेषवृत्तिः** (**वेतनं वा**) f. (in Ksh.) the duty or profession of a crop-guardian, etc. (El.); his wages.

shĕkh 2 **शख्** (= شک) m. (sg. dat. **shĕkas** **शकस्**), doubt, suspense, uncertainty, hesitation, vacillation, anxiety, suspicion (El. *shakk*, Gr.M., Śiv. 886); incredulity, scepticism; cf. **shĕ̄kh. -dār** **-दार्** । **शङ्कोपेतः** adj. c.g. suspicious, of a doubting nature, distrustful; suspect, questionable, that of which the existence or non-existence is doubtful. **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । **शङ्कोद्भवः** m.inf. doubt, hesitation, suspicion to be experienced (H. v, 8; xii, 15). **—hyon^{u}** **—ह्यंनु** । **शङ्काग्रहः** m.inf. to entertain doubt, feel doubtful. **—kaḍun** **—कडुन्** । **संशयापनयनम्** m.inf. to remove doubt. **—karun** **—करुन्** । **शङ्कोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to cause doubt in another; to make (another) suspicious (of someone). **—kāsun** **—कासुन्** । **शङ्कापनोदनम्** m.inf. to remove, or dispel, doubt, etc. **—nērun** **—नेरुन्** । **संदेहापगमः** m.inf. doubt or suspense to disappear, doubt or hesitation to be dispelled. **—pāwun** **—पावुन्** । **शङ्कोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to cause (a person) to be filled with suspense. **—pyon^{u}** **—प्यंनु** । **शङ्कोद्भवः** m.inf. doubt to fall (to a person), to entertain a doubt, to feel doubtful. **—rōzun** **—रोज़ुन्** । **संशयावशेषः** m.inf. doubt to remain, doubt to linger (after it should have been dispelled). **—thawun** **—थवुन्** । **शङ्कावशेषणम्** m.inf. to cause doubt to linger (as ab.). **—tsalun** **—त्सलुन्** । **शङ्कापगमः** m.inf. doubt to flee, doubt to disappear (e.g. after inquiry).

shĕka-rost^{u} **शक-रंस्तु** । **निःशङ्कः** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$** **-रंछू**), free from doubt or anxiety, secure, fearless; (as adv.) fearlessly.

shĕkan rot̤^{u}-mot^{u} शकन् रंटु-मंतु । शङ्काक्रान्तः perf. part. (f. —**rüt^{ü}-müts^{ü}** —रंटू-मंच़ू), attacked by doubt, anxiety, fear, or the like.

shĕkas gatshun शकस् गछुन् । शङ्कावलम्बः m.inf. to go into suspense, to fall into a state of hesitation. —**karun** —करुन् । संदेहाश्रयीकरणम् m.inf. to throw a person into hesitation or suspense.

shēkh शेख् شیخ m. (sg. dat. **shēkhas** शेखस्), (among Moslems) a venerable man, an elder; the head of a village tribe, or religious community; N. of a class of Moslems, a common title for respectable Moslems (K.Pr. 194).

shē̃kh 1 शेँख् । शङ्खः m. (sg. dat. **shē̃kas** शेँकस्), the conch-shell (used in worship as a trumpet) (Śiv. 1847); cf. **shĕnkh.** —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु m.inf. to sound a conch, to sound a trumpet (Rām. 609).

shē̃ka-hār शेँक-हार् । काकिणीविशेषः f. a kind of cowry-shell, shaped like a conch-shell.

shē̃kh 2 शेँख् or (L.V. 73–6) **shō̃kh** शाँख् । शङ्का f. (sg. dat. **shē̃ki** शेँकि), doubt, uncertainty (Gr.Gr. 125, Gr.M., K.Pr. 28); suspicion, distrust, misgiving (Gr.Gr. 21, Gr.M.); hope, expectation (Gr.M., Rām. 657); fear, apprehension (Gr.Gr. 246, L.V. 73–6); a mistaken belief, a wrong impression (Rām. 890); cf. **shĕkh 2** and **shē̃kā.** —**gatshün̄^{ü}** —गछ़ंञू । अन्यथासंभावनोद्भवः f.inf. doubt, hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of anything) to arise (Rām. 1294); a mistake, or wrong impression to occur (K. 598). —**hĕn̄^{ü}** —ह्यंञू । असंभवे ऽपि शङ्काग्रहणम् f.inf. to take (i.e. feel) apprehension (even when there is no cause for it). —**karün̄^{ü}** —करंञू । इतरथाबुद्धिः f.inf. to make a mistake, to form a wrong impression. —**nin̄^{ü}** —निञू । शङ्काविधानम् f.inf. to take doubt, to feel that one has reason for being suspicious, to become suspicious (about) (El. to doubt). —**pĕn̄^{ü}** —प्यंञू । शङ्कोद्भवः f.inf. doubt or suspicion to come to a person. —**rōzün̄^{ü}** —रोज़ंञू । आशया प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf. expectation to continue (in spite of disappointment, or the like). —**thavün̄^{ü}** —थवंञू । आशावलम्बः f.inf. to feel hope, to be expectant. **shē̃kh-t̤ō̃kh** शेँख्-टाँख् or **shē̃khā-t̤ō̃khā** शेँखा-टाँखा । शङ्कादिवृत्तिः f. a confused combination of fear, hope, doubt, suspicion, effort, regrets, etc. (either all at once, or one after the other).

shē̃ki-ros^{u} शेँकि-रंसु or **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । निःशङ्कः adj. (f. **-rüts^{ü}** -रंछ़ू), free from doubt, hesitation, etc.; without expectation; not an object of doubt, not (or no longer) open to suspicion. **-rostuy** -रंस्तुय् । निःशङ्कम्, निराशम् adv. fearlessly, without hesitation; hopelessly, without expectation. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । आशया प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to wait hopefully or expectantly.

shikhā शिखा f. a crest, topknot, lock of hair on the crown of the head; a top, summit, peak (cf. **barg-sh°,** p. 120*a*, l. 47) (Śiv. 1163); a crest, plume, diadem. Cf. **shikhāh** and **shākhā**.

shōkh शोख् (= شوق) । अत्यभीप्सा m. (sg. dat. **shōkhas** शोखस्), desire, yearning, deep longing, predilection (for) (El. *shauk*, Śiv. 181); fancy, pleasure (in); happiness, possessing all that one desires (K.Pr. 198); ardour, zeal, eagerness, avidity; (as adj. c.g.) daring, bold, audacious (Rām. 826). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । अभीप्सोद्भवः m.inf. ardent desire, etc., to occur. **shōkh ta pŏnasond^{u}** शोख् त प्वनसंन्दु । दिष्ट्याभाषितविशेषः m. a formula of blessing, or auspicious compliment, uttered by female relations and friends to a mother shortly (usually on the 6th day) after the birth of a boy, on the occasion of her formal bathing. Cf. **pŏnasond^{u}.**

shōkha anun शोख अनुन् । इच्छातिशयोद्भावनम् m.inf. to induce (a person) to do any work with eagerness and energy. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । अत्युत्सुकीभूय प्रवृत्तीभवनम् m.inf. eagerly and energetically to engage in any work.

shō̃kh शाँख्, see **shē̃kh 2.**

shūkh शूख् । शोकः m. (sg. dat. **shūkas** शूकस्), sorrow, grief, distress, affliction (cf. **pọ̆tra-sh°,** p. 799*b*, l. 26) (Śiv. 1452; Rām. 1755, 1760; K. 472, 489, 535, 542, 622, 724, 855, 902, 1159). —**hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु । दुःखासक्तिः m.inf. to take grief, to become overwhelmed with grief, to feel utterly miserable with grief. —**pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । दुःखापातः m.inf. grief to fall (upon a person).

shūkas gatshun शूकस् गछुन् । शोकाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to go to grief, to become filled with grief (Rām. 1759).

shĕkhāh शखाह् । षट्कम् m. a group of six, a six (Gr.Gr. 82); cf. **shĕka.** —**khaṇḍā** —खंडा m. a group of about six, or of a little less than six (Gr.Gr. 83).

shikhāh शिखाह् । चूडा f. a crest, topknot; a lock of hair on the crown of the head; a crest, plume, diadem. Cf. **shikhā** and **shākhā**.

shēkhar शेखर् m. a crest, chaplet, tuft; a diadem, crown (cf. **kāla-sh°,** p. 434*a*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1174, 1586); a peak, summit.

shikhor^{u} शिखंरु, **shikhôr^{u}** शिखोरु, see p. 873*b*, l. 50 ff.

shikhur^{u} 1 शिखुरु । शिक्यम् m. a network of strings or cords to hang anything in (as food, pots, a burden at either end of a yoke or pole, etc.), a swinging shelf (K. 148, 151, 154).

shikhur^{u} 2 शिखुरु । **जीर्णशीर्णम्** m. a worn out, ragged cloth, mat or the like (cf. **dastār-sh°**, p. 256*b*, l. 29; **lō̃gi-sh°**, p. 512*a*, l. 7; **phĕran-sh°**, p. 705*b*, l. 28).

shikh^{ü}r^{ü} शिखॖ्रॖ or **shikhür^{ü} शिखॖरॖ। जीर्णवस्त्रम्** f. an old, ragged, worn out garment or the like (cf. **dajĕ-sh°**, p. 203*a*, l. 44; **lō̃gi-sh°**, p. 512*a*, l. 9; **paizār-sh°**, p. 820*b*, l. 37).

shọ̆kh^{a}r श्वखर् or **shŏkhur श्वखुर्** (also spelt **shu° शु°**) । **शुक्रः** m. (sg. dat. **shŏkras श्वक्रस्** or **shukras शुक्रस्**), (in Hindū legend) N. of the preceptor of the Asuras or demons (Skt. *śukra*) (Śiv. 480; Rām. (*shŏkhur*), 954); the planet Venus (Rām. (*shŏkhur*) 421, 1278; K. (*shŏkr*) 131); semen virile (in this sense **shọ̆kh^{a}r**). Cf. **shọ̆k^{a}rwār.**

shukra-pölikh शुक्र-पॉलिख् f. (sg. dat. **-pöliki -पॉलिकि**), 'Śukra's palankeen', N. of a child's game, in which one boy rides on another's shoulders (K. 221).

shukharwár, see **shọ̆k^{a}rwār.**

shẹ̆kh^{a}th शॖखथ्, shakht (El.), see **shĕkt^{i}.**

shĕkh^{a}ʦ शखच़् (= شخص) m. (sg. dat. **shĕkh^{a}ʦas शखच़स्**), a person, individual (Gr.M.; H. x, 1, 2, 6; xii, 3).

shakuk, shakūk (? spelling) m. the European cuckoo, *Cuculus canorus* (L. 138, 459). Cf. **kukyul^{u}.**

shĕkakŏl शककॊल् شقاقل m. N. of a certain plant, (?) a wild carrot or turnip (El. *shakakol*, ? *Sium*).

shākal शाकल् । अनेकखण्डभागयोगः adj. c.g. divided into (so many) parts, sections, compartments, or the like; used —° as in **tr^{a}-shākal,** made up of three parts; **ʦa-shākal,** made up of four parts, and so on.

shĕk^{a}l शकल् شکل **। रूपम्, प्रबन्धः, मूर्तिः** f. likeness, resemblance, semblance, image; arrangement in proper form; model, pattern, mode, manner; shape, form, figure (cf. **bad-sh°**, p. 81*b*, l. 22) (El. *shakl*; Śiv. 914, 1102 (*shĕk^{a}l-i*, with *iẓāfat*); H. x, 7). **—gandün̄^{ü} —गंडॖञ्ञॖ । प्रबन्धविधानम्, आग्रहोद्भवः** f.inf. to bind one's form, i.e. to be or become obstinate; to put in order that which is in disorder (lit. or met.).

shē̃kal शॆँकल् । शङ्कनशीलः adj. c.g. timid, hesitating, irresolute.

shukl शुक्ल् adj. c.g. white, pure, bright; **shukla-rang शुक्ल-रंग्** adj. c.g. of a white colour, pure white (Śiv. 1258).

shikam शिकम् شکم **। कुक्षिः** m. (sg. dat. **shik^{a}mas शिकमस**), the belly, stomach (cf. **nau-sh°**, p. 656*a*, l. 23) (El.; Rām. 157; H. x, 7; K.Pr. 225); met. the womb (Rām. 1386, 1523); met. the inward parts, the heart (Rām. 1516, *dar sh°*, in the inmost heart).

shik^{a}ma-gŏb^{ü} शिकम-ग्वबॖ। धृतगर्भा f. 'belly-heavy', a pregnant female, esp. when approaching the time of delivery. **-phoṭ^{u}-mot^{u} -फॊटु-मॊतु । औरसात्मजः** perf. part. (f. **-phüṭ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} -फॊटॖ-मॊच़ॖ**), 'burst from the belly', a begotten (as contrasted with an adopted) son, or (f.) daughter.

shikamdār शिकमदार् شکمدار adj. f. pregnant (El.).

shū̃k^{u}-mot^{u} शूँकु-मॊतु, see **shē̃kun.**

shĕkun शकुन् m. (sg. dat. **shĕkunas शकुनस्**), an omen, augury (cf. **kŏ-sh°**, p. 480*b*, l. 38). Cf. **shugūn.**

shē̃kun शॆँकुन् । शङ्कनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shyū̃k^{u} श्यूँकु,** but generally written **shū̃k^{u} शूँकु,** f. **shī̃c^{ü} शीँचॖ;** 2 p.p. **shē̃cyōv शॆँच्योव्**), to doubt, hesitate, be of two minds (Gr.Gr. 125, L.V. 70); to be suspicious.

shē̃kan-hār शॆँकन्-हार् । शङ्कनीयः n.ag., c.g. doubtful, an object of doubt, questionable, uncertain.

shē̃kani rōzun शॆँकनि रोज़ुन् m.inf. to remain in suspicion, to stay watching suspiciously (K. 811).

shū̃k^{u}-mot^{u} शूँकु-मॊतु । शङ्कितः perf. part. (f. **shī̃c^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} शीँचॖ-मॊच़ॖ**), doubted, distrusted, an object of doubt.

shikan शिकन् شکن m. one who breaks, crushes, overthrows (cf. **buth-sh°**, p. 141*a*, l. 24).

shĕkar शकर् شکر **। शर्करा** m. sugar (cf. **nay-sh°**, p. 669*b*, l. 45) (El.; K.Pr. 191); (in Ksh.) treacle, molasses. Cf. **shĕrkar. -kạnd^{i} -कॅन्दि** شکر قند **। मिष्टमूलकविशेषः** f. the sweet potato, *Convolvulus batatas* or *Batatas edulis.* **-lab -लब्** شکر لب f. a sugar-lip, a lip sweet as sugar (YZ. 213); a sweet-lipped girl. **-muj^{i} -मुजि** or **-muj^{ü} -मुजॖ । मिष्टमूलकविशेषः** f., i.q. **-kạnd^{i}** ab., q.v. **-mĕkarāz -म्यकराज़्** (= شکر مقراض) **। आस्वादोपलक्षिता मर्मच्छेदनी वाक्** f. 'sugar scissors', language which is sweet yet cutting to the quick, a polite sneer; a person who customarily uses this kind of language. Cf. **-shrākh,** bel. **-phol^{u} -फॊलु । शर्करासमुदायः** m. a mass of sugar, a heap of sugar; a lump of crystallized sugar. **-pāra -पार** شکر پاره **। मिष्टभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a kind of sweetmeat (made of flour, butter, and sugar). **-shö -शॉ । शकारः** m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā character corresponding to the Nāgarī character **श. -shrākh -श्राख् । शर्करावन्मिष्टवृत्तिर्मर्मच्छेदिप्रवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-shrāki -श्राकि**), 'sugar-knife', language which is sweet yet cuts to the quick, a polite sneer; a woman who customarily uses this kind of language; cf. **-mekarāz,** ab. **-wôn̄^{u} -वोञ्ञु । शर्करासंसृष्टजलम्** m. sugar-water, sweetened water, sherbet. **-wuṭh -वुठ् । मृदुभाषी, अन्तःकुटिलः** adj. c.g. a man or woman whose language is sweet, but who is insincere in heart (Śiv. 539).

shikār शिकार् شکار m. hunting, the chase (El.; Gr.M.; W. 114; Rām. 767; K. 992; H. ii, 4, 8;

viii, 7); prey, game (El.; Rām. 1270, 1301; K.Pr. 65, 237, 263). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to hunt (El.).

shikör^{i} 1 शिका॑रि شکاري । **व्याधः** m. a hunter, sportsman, fowler, angler (Gr.M., L. 256). **-bāy -बाय् । व्याधस्त्री** f. his wife.

shikör^{i} 2 शिका॑रि । लघुनौका f. a kind of light swift sailing-boat (El. *shikári*; L. 381 *shikára*; Śiv. *shikārĕ-kĕth*, in a boat, 245).

shikārĕ-ḍokh^{u} शिकार्य-डंखु । नौकापटलम् m. the mat roof of this boat. **-ḍamb -डंब् । नौकाधारपट्टिका** m. the hold of such a boat. **-hönz^{ü} -हा॑ज़्रू । नाविकः** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़्ञ्**, means both 'a woman who acts as a boatman' and 'a boatman's wife'), the boatman of this boat. **-pash -पश् । नौकापार्श्वभागः** m. the high sides including the elevated bow of this boat; the boards used for this purpose.

shŏkr श्वक्र्, shukra शुक्र, see **shọkh^{a}r.**

shukr, shuk^{a}r शुक्र् شکر m. thanks, gratitude (K.Pr. 199); praise (El.). **-guzār** شکر گذار adj. c.g. thankful (El., Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to praise (El.). **—karawun^{u} —करवुनु** n.ag. (f. **—karavüñ^{ü} —करवंञ्रू**), thankful (El.).

sahākār सहाकार् m. an oblation, in **laḍ^{i}-s°,** p. 509*a*, l. 7, q.v.

shọk^{a}rwār श्वंक्र्वार् । शुक्रवासरः m. Friday (El. *shukharwár*; W. 106, *shukarwār*). Cf. **shọkh^{a}r.**

shikas शिकस् (= شکست) । **दुर्गतिः** m. breakage, fracture; defeat, rout; (in Ksh.) reduction to poverty, destitution, indigence. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । अभिभवेनापयापनम्** m.inf. to give poverty (to), to reduce to poverty; to defeat an armed opponent and deprive him of his entire possessions, so that he has to flee the country. **—khyon^{u} —ख्यंनु । अभिभवाप्तिः** m.inf. (in a quarrel, gambling, or the like) to be defeated, ruined, and brought to contempt. **-küṭ^{ü} -कं॑ट्रू** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), 'a daughter of destitution', a woman in great distress, a woman overwhelmed by misfortune (Rām. 1319). **—yun^{u} —यिनु । दुर्गतिसमागमः** m.inf. poverty to fall upon a person.

shŏkshŏk श्वक्श्वक् m. paper (El. According to El., this is a Ladakhī word. Cf. Ladakhī *shokskhang*, a sheet of paper).

shikaslad शिकस्लद् । दुर्गतिव्याप्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **shikasladiñ शिकस्लदिञ्**), in a condition of extreme indigence, unlucky, unfortunate (El.); (of an animal, e.g. a horse, a thing, or a place, etc.) one which reduces to indigence, unlucky, that which impoverishes.

shukāsŏr शुकास्वर् m. N. of a demon (Skt. *śukâsura*) who was sent by Rāvan (Rāvaṇa) as a messenger to Sugrīv (Rām. 832).

shikast शिकस्त् شکست m. i.q. **shikas,** q.v. defeat; weakness, debility (H. v, 5); absolute dejection, reduction to sore straits, a condition of calamity (Rām. 346).

shikasta शिकस्त شکسته adj. c.g. broken; defeated, routed; reduced to straits; bankrupt; sick, weak, wounded, infirm; broken-hearted (K.Pr. 196).

shĕkt^{i} शं॑क्ति, shĕkh^{a}th शख्थ् or **shĕkth शक्थ्** f. (sg. dat. **shĕk^{ü}ʦ^{ü} शक्॑चू**), ability, power, strength, might, capacity (cf. **dātru-sh°,** p. 259*a*, l. 46) (El. *shakht*; Gr.M.; Śiv. *shĕkth*, 1224, 1292, 1505, 1535, 1553, 1555, 1823; Rām. 71 (*shĕkt^{i}*), 1449 (*shĕkth*); K. (*shĕk^{a}th*), 1146, 1173); the energy or active power of a deity, personified as his wife, (as Dēvī of Śiva or Lakṣmī of Viṣṇu) (cf. **parama-sh°,** p. 760*a*, l. 11; **shiwa-sh°,** s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 2, 68, *shĕk^{a}th*; Śiv. *shĕktī*, 1511, 1526; *shĕkti*, 11, 39, 84, 94, 100, 103, 115, 495, etc.; *shĕkth*, 53, 665, 1143, 1199, 1242, etc.; Rām. 6 (*shĕkth*); K. (*shĕk^{a}th*) 344).

shĕkti-nāth शक्ति-नाथ् m. the lord of the Energic Power, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1204, 1262, 1556). **-pāth -पाथ्** m. a shedding of power; hence, divine graciousness, divine favour (Śiv. 1012, 1036, 1219, 1492, 1535, 1551, 1553, 1556, 1683, 1748, 1823).

shĕktimān शक्तिमान् adj. c.g. possessing power, powerful (Gr.M.).

shĕktimönī शक्तिमा॑नी f. power, might (Gr.M.).

shāl शाल् । सृगालः m. (f. **shöj^{i} शा॑जि** or **shöj^{ü} 1 शा॑ज़ू,** q.v. For **shöj^{ü} 2,** see **shôl^{u} 2**) a jackal (cf. **baḍa-sh°,** p. 82*b*, l. 28; **mŏnga-sh°,** p. 578*b*, l. 13) (El.; Gr.M.; L. 110; W. 3, 17; Śiv. 1758, 1797; Rām. 94, 1108*d*, 1191, 1306, 1630; K. 661; K.Pr. 83, 119; 172, 192, 248). **—güb^{ü} hāka-ʦar sȧm^{i} —गं॑बू हाक-च़र् सं॑मि । सृगालाविशाकग्रन्थिसमस्थितिः** m.pl. the jackal, the ewe, the bundle of greens (are all) equal, i.e. a realm in which all warring objects are at peace, a well-managed kingdom. **—ʦalith baṭhĕn lōrĕ —च़लिथ् बठ्यन् लोर्य । सृगालापयानमनु दण्डैस्तटविभेदनम्** f.pl. sticks on the bank after the jackal has run away, i.e. trying to drive him out of his hole, when he is no longer there; met. (while waiting for some much desired result), to neglect the right moment for action, to let opportunity slip through the fingers, *quasi*, to lock the stable door after the steed is stolen.

shāla-hĕng शाल-ह्यंग् । सृगालविषाणम् m. the horn of a jackal (according to tradition, when a jackal utters a cry a horn appears on its forehead, and, when the cry ceases, disappears. If anyone can catch hold of this horn, he will secure longed-for great wealth); met. something which is very rarely seen, and which it is almost impossible to obtain. **-hār -हार्** । **पार्वतशङ्खविशेषः** f. 'a jackal's cowry', a kind of small shell found on the hills. **-hôr^{u} -होरु** । **ईषच्छबलः** adj. (f. **-hör^{ü} -हा॑रू**), 'jackal-brindled', speckle-patterned. **-khalish -खलिश्** । **अपमानना** f. jackal-anxiety; met. disrespect, dishonour, despising (due to loss of honour, ruining of some work, public abuse, or the like). **-kāth -काथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-kātas -कातस्**) *Myricaria Germanica* (El. *shálakát*). **-kyow^{u} -क्यॅवु** । **व्रीहिविशेषः** m. a certain kind of rice-plant, with a fat, ruddy, plenteous grain (see **kyow^{u}**). **-mār -मार्** f., see s.v. **shālamār.** **-pör^{ü} -पा॑रू** । **सृगालगुहा** f. a jackal's hole, a jackal's den. **-thŏkh -थ़ुख्** । **जले प्रवहत्संहतफेनपिण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **-thŏki -थ़ुकि**), 'jackal's spittle', clots of foam carried down the rivers in flood time, and believed to come from the hills. **-ṭ^{a}kh -ट्ख्** । **त्वरितगतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭ^{a}ki -ट्कि**), 'jackal's running', very quick running by a man; met. a short cut (in a route), an up and down and difficult road, but quicker for arriving at one's destination. **-wung -वुंग्** । **सृगालविरावः** m. a jackal's single howl. **-wungun -वुंगुन्** । **सृगालरुतम** m. (sg. dat. **-wunganas -वुंगनस्**), jackal's howling. **-zag -ज़ग्** । **धान्यभेदः** m. a kind of rice-plant with a plump, sweet, ruddy grain (cf. **zag 1**). **-zạg^{ü}r^{ü}** or **-züg^{ü}r^{ü} -ज़ं॑ग्रू** or **-zạg^{a}r -ज़ं॑ग्र्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of rice-plant with a small long-shaped well-flavoured grain.

shāla शाल (= شال) m. a shawl (cf. **jōri-sh°**, p. 377*b*, l. 8) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

shālī शाली f. unhusked rice, or rice growing in the fields (the word is borrowed from Hindī) (L. 245, 272, 402).

shail शैल् m. a rock, a big stone (Śiv. 749 *shailāh*, with suff. of indef. art.); a mountain. **shailā-tsakr शैला-च़क्र्** m. 'the circle of rocks', a N. of Hāra-parbuth, see p. 344*a*, l. 44 (Śiv. 108).

shĕl शल् । **शल्यम्, विस्फोटमूलम्, गूढद्वेषः** m. the sharp metal point of an arrow, an arrow-head; (in a ripened boil or tumour) a string of clotted pus (looked upon as its root) (cf. **pāka-sh°**, p. 725*b*, l. 14); poignant hidden hatred or jealousy. **—kāsun —कासुन्** । **रोष-(खेद-)अपनयनम्** m.inf. to pull out the arrow-head; hence, to remove a cause of hatred or jealousy; to take away (a person's) anxiety (e.g. when after long and continued efforts without success, a friend comes and helps him to complete his work). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **अन्तर्द्वेषावस्थानम्** m.inf. the arrow-head to stick; hence, to be filled with lasting jealousy or hatred; to be filled with anxiety as to the success of some work.

shēl शेल् । **स्थूलशिला** f. a huge stone, a rock (usually one which has fallen from the hills on to the low ground) (El. *m.*; L.V. 52, *f.*).

shĕlā शला । **शिला** f. a stone (of any shape or size) (El. *shela* m.).

shil शिल् (? gend.) scum on water (L. 463).

shīl शील् । **सदाचारः** m. good disposition or nature, right conduct, propriety, amiability, good behaviour (L.V. 24). **—rachun —रछुन्** । **सदाचारपरिपालनम** m.inf. to maintain good behaviour, to live a good life.

shīla-rost^{u} शील-रं॑स्तु । **सदाचार(शील)हीनः** adj. (f. **-rütsh^{ü} -रं॑छ़ू**), devoid of good behaviour. **-ratshar -रछ़र्** । **सदाचारहीनता** m. absence, or want, of good behaviour. **-vyot^{u} -व्यं॑तु** । **सदाचारसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-vĕts^{ü} -व्यं॑च़ू**), full of good conduct, well conducted.

shōla 1 शोल شوله m. a certain dish consisting of rice, flesh, and condiments (El.).

shōla 2 शोल (= شعله) f. flame, blaze, light, flash (Śiv. 166, 1047); fire, energy (K. 984). **—dĩñĕ —दिञ** । **सर्वतो द्योतनम्** f. pl. inf. to shine out in all directions, to shine forth (K. 926, 1007).

shöl^{i}-tārukh शा॑लि-तारुख् । **असंभवत्संभावनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas -तारकस्**), (showing) a star in bright (day) light, or in fierce sunlight; met. to cause (a person) to imagine (the existence of) something non-existent.

shôl^{u} 1 शोलु । **अणुः** m. a certain grain, a certain panic or millet, *panicum italicum* (El. *shól* and *sháli*; Gr.Gr. 12; L. 330, 337, *setaria italica*; Śiv. 1020; Rām. 1504; K.Pr. 193). **shöl^{i}-pāy शा॑लि-पाय्** । **बन्धुरकुल्याकुलपद्धतिः** m. a road cut up by numerous artificial water-channels, and hence uneven and not easily passable. **-tũj -तूँज्** । **आणवतण्डुलम्** f. the tiny grain of this millet. **-wāṭh -वाठ्** । **आणवभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), a porridge made of this millet.

shôl^{u} 2 शोलु adj. (f. **shöj^{ü} शा॑जू**), used —°, endowed with, possessed of, possessing (Śiv. 1844, *tīza-sh°*).

sahal सहल् (= سہل) । **सुकरः** adj. c.g. easy, simple (El. *sáhil*, ease, *sahal*, *sihal*, *suhul*, easy; Gr.M.; Rām. 63, 824; K.Pr. 183); facile; soft (El.). **—hol^{u} —हं॑लु** adj. (f. **—hüj^{ü} —हं॑जू**), easily bent, pliable (El. *sahul-hul*). **—pöṭh^{i} —पा॑ठि** or **—pöṭhin —पा॑ठिन्** । **सुगमतया** adv. easily, with facility (Gr.M.).

sihul सिहुल् m. (sg. dat. **sihalas सिहलस्**), N. of a game formerly played by Kāshmīrī children. It is somewhat on the lines of backgammon. There are five dice, each consisting of a strip of wood, with one surface rounded and the other flat. The board consists of a circle marked on the ground with five or more radii, according to the number of players. One hundred and eighty small holes are dug in the circle, and eleven in each radius. A larger hole is in the centre where the radii meet. Each player moves his piece, starting from the centre, from hole to hole along one radius, round the circumference, and back along the same radius to the centre, its progress being regulated, as in backgammon, by throwing the dice. All five dice are thrown at once, and only those that fall round side up count. When all the players but one have got round and home, the remaining player has to pay his forfeit. This is done by each of the others putting his own five dice into the central hole and kicking them as far as he can. He then rides the loser as far as the most distant die; so also for the others.

The pieces are either cowries or pice or bits of potsherd. They are liable to capture as in backgammon, and the captured piece has to start again from the central hole. If all five dice fall round side up, it allows a move of 28 holes, and the player can play again. If fewer fall round side up the scores are of course much less, e.g. if there are four, the score is ten, and so on.

söhil **सांहिल्** ساحل ? m. seashore, shore, beach, coast (K.Pr. 46).

sahᵃlāb **सह्लाब्** (= سیلاب) । **जलविप्लवः, सर्वनाशः** m. a flood, torrent, stream, deluge, inundation (cf. **pā̃-s°**, p. 748[illegible] l. 6; **sȧrⁱ pĕṭhⁱ s°**, s.v. **sar 2**) (El. *sailāb*; Gr.M [illegible] 78; Rām. 722, 1603; YZ. 34 (*sa*[illegible]*ab* [illegible] (*sailáb*); met. utter destruction ([illegible] ily, and everything)). —**yunᵘ** [illegible] ः, **सर्वनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. a flood [illegible] me; utter destruction to [illegible] ām. 906, 1198). [illegible] (سیلاب[illegible]) । **जलविप्लवयोगी** adj. c.g. [illegible] ending on a torrent, stream, [illegible] to be flooded; (a crop) [illegible] —**gatshun** —**गछुन्** । [illegible] nf. (of a growing crop, a [illegible] ome destroyed by flood. [illegible] m. [illegible]-maker, a shawl-weaver [illegible] **sȧ**[illegible] **द्** । **जलविप्लवबाधितः, सर्वनाशदुःखितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sahᵃlābladiñ** **सह्लाब्लदिञ्**) (of a field, or crop) spoilt by flooding; (of a person) one whose whole property and family have been destroyed.

shilighā (? spelling) m. *Chrysopogon glaucoptis* (El.). According to El. the sieves used in paper making are made of the stems of this plant.

shālākⁱ **शालांकि** । **(कम्बल)प्रच्छदपटविशेषः** f. a kind of warm shawl woven from *pashmīna* wool.

shĕlakh **शलख्** شلک । **आघातः** m. (sg. dat. **shĕlakas** **शलकस्**), a beating with a whip, scourging (cf. **kamca-sh°**, p. 444*b*, l. 31; **lōri-sh°**, p. 531*a*, l. 15) (Gr.Gr. 5); (in Ksh. also) a beating with the hand or fist, a slap, a blow of the fist (cf. **atha-sh°**, p. 62*b*, l. 1); abuse, invective, threatening (cf. **lĕka-sh°**, p. 518*a*, l. 38). —**khyonᵘ** —**ख्यंनु** । **आघातानुभवः** m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to get a drubbing, to be beaten. —**pyonᵘ** —**प्यंनु** । **अभ्याघातापत्तिः** m.inf. a beating (or punishment) to fall (upon a person), to be beaten.

shalúkh, see **shrūkh**.

shalkyun (? spelling and gend.) a certain kind of hardy rice, growing at a high elevation (L. 463). ? cf. **shālī**.

shālamār **शालमार्** । **विशालवृहन्निवासस्थानम्** f. (sg. dat. **shālamörᵘ** **शालमांरु**, Śiv. 1821) N. of a famous royal palace and garden on the shores of the lake near Śrīnagar (El. *shálimár*; RT.Tr. II, 456; Śiv. 972, 1363, 1797, 1821). **shālamörᵘ-hondᵘ** **शालमांरु-हंन्दु** । **महोद्यानसंबन्धी** adj. gen. (f. **-hünzᵘ̈** **-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, this garden.

shaelun, see **shĕhalāwun**.

shōlun **शोलुन्** । **द्योतनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shōlyōv** **शोल्योव्**), to shine, beam, glow, glisten, glare, be bright (H. vi, 6).

sahᵃlangörⁱ **सह्लंगांरि** । **उपेक्षा** f. neglect, carelessness, (causing delay, etc.) in any work.

shōlanāwun **शोलनावुन्** । **प्रख्यापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōlanôwᵘ** **शोलनोवु**), to cause to shine; to make famous; to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. **shōlawun**. **shōlanôwᵘ-motᵘ** **शोलनोवु-मंतु** । **प्रख्यापितः** perf. part. (f. **shōlanövᵘ̈-müţsᵘ̈** **शोलनांवू-मंचू**), published, made widely known.

shĕlaph **शलफ्** । **शिल्पः** f. (sg. dat. **shĕlapi** **शलपि**), art, skill, accomplishment, ingenuity (Gr.M., *shélph*); (in Ksh.) trade (El. *shalpa*). —**āsüñᵘ̈** —**आसंञू** । **कलाभिज्ञता** f.inf. skill to exist, to be expert in an art. —**lārüñᵘ̈** —**लारंञू** । **कलास्वभ्यस्तीभवनम्** f.inf. skill to adhere (to) (cf. **lārun 3**), to become accomplished in some art.

shālpūt (? spelling) m. a shawl-weaver (L. 463, 464). Cf. **shāla** and **shālbāf**.

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nĕñĕ [illegible] **नञ, na**
nĕñĕ 2 **न्यञ** (*fo*
f.pl. flesh (*of*
-bŏkhᵃca **-बुखच**
of flesh'; hence,
-bŏkutᵘ **-बुकुतु** ।
'a flesh-whelp'; hence
child); a fine solid lump
-bŏküţsü **-बुकंचू** । **मांसखण्ड**
a girl), as ab.; a solid lump
-kuţsorᵘ **-कुचंरु** । **मांसखण्डः** *m.*
a lump of spiced meat.
a piece of flesh ready cook
-ph
nĕñĕ 3 **न्यञ** in **nĕñĕ-m**
-म्वंडंजू (Gr.M.) *f*

sholra (? spelling and gend.) N. of a certain medicinal herb, used for bringing boils to a head, *Selvia sp.* (L. 75).

shĕltôk^{u} शल्तोकु (cf. شلتاق) । **अतिपटुबुद्धिः** adj. (f. **shĕltöc^{ü}** शल्तांचू), (as subst. m.) contention; (in Ksh., adj.) (esp. of a youth, m. or f.) very sharp, shrewd, acute, cunning (esp. for one's own benefit).

shĕltākh शल्ताख् شلتاق । **अतिपटुबुद्धिः** adj. c.g., i.q. **shĕltôk^{u}**, q.v., but used more with ref. to grown-up people.

shōlawun शोलवुन् । **प्रख्यापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōlow^{u}** शोलंवु), to publish, make public, make generally known; cf. **shōlanāwun. shōlow^{u}-mot^{u}** शोलंवु-मंतु । **प्रख्यापितः** perf. part. (f. **shōlüv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** शोलंवू-मंच़ू), published, etc., as ab.

shōlawun^{u} शोलवुनु । **द्योतमानः** n.ag. (f. **shōlavüñ^{ü}** शोलवंञू), shining, beaming, glowing, glistening.

shālyun^{u} शालिनु । **शोभमानः, ग्रामविशेषः** adj. (f. **shāliñ^{ü}** शालिञू), beautiful, handsome, pleasing (of a person, conduct, or act); (subst. m.) N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrīnagar.

shām 1 शाम् । **पशुरोगविशेषः** m. N. of a disease of cattle (cows, horses, or other domestic animals) (marked by intumescence and poisonous boils on the lips, throat, flanks, and other fleshy parts of the body). **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु** । **रोगविशेषापत्तिः** m.inf. this disease to attack an animal.

shām 2 शाम् شام (sometimes written **shyām** श्याम्) । **सायंकालः** m. (for gend. see W. 18) evening (cf. **sari shām, sari-shāma,** s.v. **sar 2**) (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.; W. 18; Śiv. 275, 1113, 1722; (*shyām*) 332; Rām. 185, 1023, 1145; YZ. 127); **subaha tā shām,** from morn till eve (Rām. 259). In Hindōstānī this word is f. **—tāñ —ताञ्** । **सायंकालावधि** adv. till evening, up to evening. Cf. **shāmas tāmath,** bel.

shāma-gür^{ü} शाम-गंरू । **सायाह्नवेला** f. evening time. **-gaṭa -गट** । **सायंतनतामिस्रम्** f. evening darkness, the shades of evening. **-laṭi -लटि** adv. at eventide, in the evening (Rām. 217). **—pàt^{i} —पंति** । **सायाह्नानन्तरम्** adv. after evening (El. *sháma pata*). **—shām —शाम्** । **सायाह्नान्तमेव** adv. even on the (coming) evening, i.e. by this very evening, not beyond this very evening; hence, very quickly, immediately, before the evening, not kept over for the next day. **-ʦaṭur^{u} -च़ंतुरु** । **सायाह्नचतुरः** adj. (f. **-ʦaṭ^{ü}r^{ü} -च़ंतंरू**), clever at evening; (after working slackly all day) to display smartness and cleverness when it is nearing time to stop. **-ʦaṭ^{a}rĕr -च़ंतर्यर्** । **सायाह्नचातुर्यम्** m. the display of such smartness. **-vil -विल्** । **सायंतनकालः** f. evening time (used in phrases indicating immediateness and the like, cf. **shāma shām,** ab.).

shāmuk^{u} शामुकु । **सायन्तनः** adj. gen. (f. **shāmüc^{ü}** शामंचू), of, or belonging to, the evening (cf. **sari-sh^{o},** s.v. **sar 2**).

shāman शामन् adv. in the evening (cf. **sari-shāman,** s.v. **sar 2**) (Gr.Gr. 157, Rām. 119). **-bög^{i} -बांगि** adv. at about evening, at eventide (H. v, 5).

shāmas शामस् । **सायम्** adv. at evening (cf. **az shāmas,** p. 74*a*, l. 25; **sari shāmas,** s.v. **sar 2**) (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*shyāmaṣ*) 1009, 1439, 1465, 1662; Rām. 1085). **—bög^{i} —बांगि** or **—bögin —बांगिन्** । **सायाह्नप्रायकाले** adv. at about evening, at, or about, evening. **—tāmath —तामथ्** । **सायाह्नावधि** adv. up to evening, by evening. Cf. **shām-tāñ,** ab.

shām 3 शाम् adj. c.g. black, dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown (cf. **shôm^{u}** and **shyām**). Used in the following:— **shāma-ràng^{i}** शाम-रंगि । **श्यामवर्णः** adj. c.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown; cf. **shāmi-rànga,** s.v. **shôm^{u}**.

shĕm शम् । **शान्तिः** m. quiet, tranquillity, quiet of mind; self-restraint, absence of passion, indifference, stoicism, quietism (L.V. 71, Śiv. 334); (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) allayment, mitigation, appeasement (Śiv. 1844); abasement, humiliation (Rām. 980). **-dam -दम्** m. tranquillity (or quietude) and self-restraint (L.V. 63; Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811). **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **शान्त्युद्भवः** m.inf. allayment, etc., to occur. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु** । **शान्त्यवलम्बनम्** m.inf. to take allayment, i.e. to become appeased, to become tranquillized, assuaged. **—karun —करुन्** । **शान्त्यवलम्बनम्** m.inf., id.

shĕmā, see **shĕmāh.**

shom^{u} शंमु । **शान्तः** adj. (f. **shüm^{ü}** शंमू), calm, naturally tranquil-minded (of a human being); tranquil, undisturbed, calm, quiet (of mind, conduct, or the like).

shôm^{u} शोमु । **श्यामवर्णः** adj. (f. **shöm^{ü}** शांमू), dark blue, dark brown, swarthy, nut-brown; cf. **shām 3. shāmi-ranga** शामि-रंग । **श्यामवर्णः** adj. c.g. of a dark complexion or colour, brown, nut-brown. Cf. **shāma-ràng^{i},** l. 20 ab.

shöm^{i} शांमि شآمي । **सूदविशेषः** adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, Syria, Syrian; as subst. m. a kind of *kabāb* made of cakes of pounded meat cooked with clarified butter and spices. **—ʦakul —च़कुल्** । **सूदविशेषखण्डम्** m. one of the round cakes of pounded meat in this dish.

shum शुम for **shūm,** q.v. in **shum gĕv** शुम् ग्यव् । अतिप्राचीनघृतम् m. 'miser's *ghī*', i.e. old long-kept clarified butter, i.e. clarified butter buried in a jar underground and kept to ripen. It is used for the preparation of a medicine.

shūm शूम شوم m. a miser, a niggard (El.). Cf. **shumur^{u}.**

shūmī शूमी شومي f. avarice, stinginess (El.). Cf. **shum^{a}rĕr.**

saham सहम् । करुणा, सहनम् m. compassion, pity, tenderness; bearing, enduring (hard work or the like). **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । करुणोद्भवः, सहनम् m.inf. compassion, tenderness, pity to be felt; to endure bravely (some hard work or the like).

seham m. a tiger (El.). Cf. the next.

sihüm^{ü} सिहंमू f. N. of a sign of the Zodiac, Leo (El. *sihim* m.). Cf. **s^{a}h** and the preceding.

sōham सोहम्, a Sanskrit phrase (in Skt. *sō 'ham*) meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God' or 'God and I are one'; cf. **hams 2.** It is much used by Śaiva Hindūs as a *mantra*, or mystic formula (Śiv. 1019, 1378, 1488, 1578, 1681, 1769, 1780, 1805, 1841).

sōhamsa सोहंस, i.q. **sōham** (Śiv. 1222). Cf. the next.

sō-'ham-sō सो-ऽहं-सो, i.q. **sōham** (Śiv. 984, 1882).

shĕmba शंब شنبه m. Saturday (cf. **panj-sh°,** p. 740*b*, l. 15).

shĕmbu शंबु or **shĕmbū** शंबू(भू) or (as written by Paṇḍits) शंभु m. (sg. dat. **shĕmbus** शंबु(भु)स), a N. of Śiva, in Skt. Śambhu (L.V. 45; Śiv. *shĕmbu*, 503, 782, 1722; *shĕmbū*, 835, 918, 1128, 1814; Voc. *shĕmbō*, 155, 266, 1011, 1014, etc. In all these written शंभु, -भू, -भो). **shembu-nāth** शंबु(भु)-नाथ् m. the Lord Śambhu, i.q. **shĕmbu** (Śiv. 1552).

shĕmbor^{u} शंबरु m. N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna (in Skt. *Śambara*) (K. 736–7, 744–5, 751).

shĕmādāna शमादान (=شمعدان) m. a candlestick (Gr.M.).

shĕmāh शमाह् (=شمع) । प्रदीपज्वाला a candle, lamp (El. *shama*; Rām. 883, 1068, 1071; K.Pr. 193, *shĕmā*); (in Ksh.) the light given out by a lamp (Śiv. 1775, 1777; YZ. 148); the flame, or flare, of a lamp (H. vi, 6; viii, 13; x, 7).

shĕmọ̆kh^{u} शम्वंखु, see p. 874*a*, l. 8.

shĕmāl शमाल् or **shimāl** शिमाल् شمال m. the North (El. *shamál, shimál*; Rām. 582 (*shi°*)).

shĕmala शमल شمله m. the embroidered end of a turban (Rām. 976) or cummerbund.

shĕmanā शमना m. the act of appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating (Śiv. 94).

shĕmôn^{u} शमोनु m., i.q. **shĕmanā,** q.v. (Rām. 1776).

shĕmun शमुन् । शान्त्यापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shĕmyōv** शम्योव्), (of anger, grief, thirst, etc.) to be or become allayed, calmed, pacified (L.V. 27); (of a person) to be calmed, be at peace, become peaceful (Śiv. 156, 315, 385, 754, 976, 1017, 1170, 1268, 1398, 1751, 1811; Rām. 11, 37, 171, 992, 1756); (of blazing fire, etc.) to be abated, extinguished (cf. **nār sh°,** p. 647*a*, l. 12); (of water) to become at rest (and gradually soak away) (L.V. 106). **shĕmyō-mot^{u}** शम्यो-मंतु । शान्तिमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **shĕmyē-müts^{ü}** शम्ये-मंचू), calmed, allayed, pacified; (of fire or the like) extinguished; and so on for the other meanings of the verb.

shĕmun^{u} शमुनु adj. (f. **shĕmüñ^{ü}** शमंञू), one who practises calmness, etc. (see **shĕmun**), used in the phrase **shānta-sh°,** p. 886*b*, l. 28.

sihmin, see **sīmiñ.**

shāmĕr शाम्यर् । श्यामकान्तियुतत्वम् m. swarthiness, sunburntness, a nut-brown complexion.

shúmrí, see **shum^{a}rĕr.**

shumār शुमार् شمار f. counting, reckoning, numbering (**bē-sh°,** countless, H. xii, 20–1, 24); calculation, amount, number; account, note, estimation. **—bōzüñ^{ü}** —बोज़ंञू f.inf. to hear counting, to hear a roll-call, to call a roll (H. xi, 16).

shumörī शुमंरी شماري f. numbering, counting, enumeration; esp. the counting (of sheep for purposes of taxation) (cf. **shākh-shumörī,** p. 876*a*, l. 48) (L. 361).

shumur^{u} शुमुरु । अतिकृपणः subst. m. and adj. (f. **shumür^{ü}** शुमंरू), a miser, niggard (El. *shúmir*); adj. avaricious (Gr.M.). Cf. **shūm.**

shẹ̆m^{a}ran शंमरन् or **shom^{u}ran** शंमुरन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. **shom^{u}rüñ^{ü}** शंमुरंञू), quelling, allaying, appeasing, soothing, alleviating (anger, thirst, grief, or the like); extinguishing (a blazing fire, or the like).

shẹ̆m^{a}run शंमरुन् or **shom^{u}run** शंमुरुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shom^{u}r^{u}** शंमुरु), to quell, allay, appease, soothe, alleviate (a person, anger, fever, thirst, grief, or the like) (Śiv. *shĕm°*, 1817); to extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. **nār sh°,** p. 647*a*, l. 14). Cf. **shẹ̆m^{a}rāwun.**

shẹ̆m^{a}rĕr शंमर्यर् or **shom^{u}rĕr** शंमुर्यर् । शान्तता m. quelling, allayment, appeasement, soothing, alleviation (of anger, fever, grief, thirst, or the like); extinguishment (of a conflagration or the like).

shumᵃrĕr शुमर्यर् । अतिकार्पण्यम् m. miserliness, niggardliness (El. *shúmrí*).

shẹ̆mᵃrāwun शॅमरावुन् or **shomᵘrāwun** शॉमुरावुन् । शान्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shomᵘrôwᵘ** शॉमुरोवु), to quell, allay, appease, soothe, alleviate (anger, fever, thirst, grief, or the like); to make quiet, tranquillize, pacify (Śiv. *shĕm°*, 521, 1793, 1882; Rām. (id.) 19); to extinguish (a blazing fire or the like) (cf. **nār shᵒ**, p. 647*a*, l. 15); cf. **shẹ̆mᵃrun**. **shomᵘrôwᵘ-motᵘ** शॉमुरोवु-मंतु । शमितः perf. part. (f. **shĕmᵘ̈rövᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** शॅमूरॉवू-मंचू, not **shomᵘrövᵘ̈-**, as we might expect), allayed, alleviated, appeased (or ab.); (of a conflagration) extinguished.

shĕmshād शंशाद् شمشاد m. the box-tree, *Buxus sempervirens* (cf. **shākha-shᵒ**, p. 876*b*, l. 1); any tall and upright tree; met. the graceful figure or limb of a mistress (Rām. 1494).

shimshān शिमशान् or **shumshān** शुमशान् । श्मशानम् m. the place where Hindū corpses are burnt, a burning ground (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshān*; Śiv. 90, id.).

shumshāna-bal शुमशान-बल् । श्मशानक्षेत्रम् m. a burning ground, the locality in which a burning ground is situated (Gr.Gr. 165, *shimshāna-bal*). **-börav** -बॉरव् । श्मशानाधिपतिदेवः m. the tutelary deity or Bhairava (cf. **börav**) of a burning ground.

shĕmshēr शमशेर् شمشیر f. a sword (El. *shamsher* m.; W. 129; Śiv. 1631 f.; Rām. 37, 411, 648, 825, 842, 919; H. iii, 9; YZ. 51; K.Pr. 72, 92, 258), *ba-shĕmshēr*, on a sword, under the stroke of a sword (Rām. 299); with, by means of, a sword (Rām. 365, 371, 1186). —**kaḍünᵘ̈** —कडंञू f.inf. to draw a sword (H. viii, 13; x, 7). —**lāyünᵘ̈** —लायंञू f.inf. to give a blow with a sword, to strike with a sword (H. viii, 6). —**tulünᵘ̈** —तुलंञू f.inf. to raise a sword (in order to strike) (H. ii, 7; iii, 9; x, 7).

shĕmshēri-hondᵘ tēg शमशेरि-हंन्दु तेग् m. the blade of a sword (H. viii, 6, 13). **-hünzᵘ̈ tsünḍᵘ̈** -हंज़ चंडू f. a blow of a sword, a sword-cut (H. iii, 5, 6).

shāmath शामथ् شامت m. (sg. dat. **shāmatas** शामतस्), a spot, blemish (El.).

shĕmath शमथ् । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **shĕmütsᵘ̈** शमंचू), calmness, tranquillity of mind, quietude.

shömⁱyāna शॉमियान شامیانہ । वितानम् m. a canopy, an awning on poles.

shāna 1 शान (= شان) m. state, condition, case; quality, property, disposition; degree, importance; rank, dignity, state, grandeur, glory, pomp (cf. **kŏ-shānukᵘ**, p. 481*b*, l. 1). **-boḍᵘ** -बडु । उदारः adj. (f. **büḍᵘ̈** बंडू), handsome, liberal, noble, generous, large-hearted. —**dārun** —दारुन् । आश्रयदानम् m.inf. to give assurance, inspire confidence, to reassure, to encourage, show large-heartedness, liberality, or the like. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । अत्युत्कर्षाप्तिः m.inf. 'to extract grandeur', to become exalted, attain dignity, rise in prosperity. —**wŏganánⁱ** —वगनंनि । हर्षापत्तिः m. pl. inf. to rejoice at the spectacle of another's virtues, prosperity, or grandeur.

shāna 2 शान شانہ or (K.Pr. 24) **shānda** शांद । स्कन्धान्तरम् m. the shoulder-blade (K.Pr. 24, *shānda*); (in Ksh.) the part of the back between the shoulder-blades, (El.) the shoulder (Rām. 237, 485, 1122, 1237); a comb. **-horᵃ** -हॅरु । अंसाधोद्वययुग्मम् m. the two shoulder-blades (**shāna-horᵃ kaḍun**, to broaden out the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to happiness, freedom from care; so **shāna-horᵃ mutsarāwun**, to split open the shoulder-blades, e.g. due to opposition, or the like). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to comb (the hair, dat.) (YZ. 164). **-muran lagünᵃ** -मुरन लगंञ् । आहतिकण्डूयोगः f.inf. itching or tickling of the shoulder-blades, due to a beating, to be experienced, to feel as if one had such an experience; met. to suffer from another's evil conduct.

shĕn 1 शन् or षन्, see **shĕh**.

shén 2 शन् m. the planet Saturn; Saturday (W. 107).

shĕna शन in **shĕna shĕna** शन शन । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, by slow degrees, gradually.

shin शिन् in **shin-nö** शिन्-नॉ । षड्ङ्ख्यालिप्याकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā form of the numeral figure 6.

shīn शीन् । हिमम् m. snow (cf. **chotᵃ shīn hyuhᵃ**, p. 166*a*, l. 37; **nav shīn khārun**, p. 664*b*, l. 36; **nav shīn khasun**, ib. l. 39; **pā-shᵒ**, p. 748*a*, l. 8), (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; L. 464, *shin*; W. 139; Śiv. 349, 590, 1234, 1256, 1259, 1261, 1301, 1463, 1538, 1540; Rām. 1089, 1459; K.Pr. 130, 196, 254); cf. **shönᵃ**. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । पटलेभ्यो हिमप्रक्षेपः m.inf. to clear away snow (off the roofs) (cf. **pashĕ-pĕṭhⁱ shᵒ trᵒ**, p. 777*b*, l. 8) (K.Pr. 167). —**wālun** —वालुन् । समुच्छ्रिततुषारनिक्षेपः, तुषारवृष्टिपातः m.inf. to throw down piled up snow (from a roof or the like) (Śiv. 1245); '(rain) to bring down snow,' sleet to fall. (It will be observed that snow is not represented as 'falling', **wasun**, but as being brought or thrown down) (Śiv. 1233, Rām. 863).

shīna-gāsh शीन-गाश् । हिमप्रकाशः m. the sheen of snow (as seen on a dark night). **-mönᵃ** -मांञ् । हिमानी f. a snow-drift, a pile of snow on an elevated place, such as the top of a mountain (Śiv. 1301, 1308; Rām. 1579). **-pīpi** -पींपी or **-pīpin** -पीपिञ् or **pīpin** पींपिञ् । क्षुद्रपक्षिविशेषः *f.* a kind of small bird (the cry of which is supposed to indicate the approach of winter snow); cf. **pīpiñ.** **-pör$^{\ddot{u}}$** **-पांरू । तुषारपालिका** f. a hole or hollow used as a refuge or shelter in mountainous or other wild country during a snowstorm. **-pĕwan -प्यवन् । तुषारपातावसरः** m. a time of snowfall, an occasion on which snow falls. **-raza -रज़ । निरन्तरतुषारवृष्टिः** f.pl. a heavy continuous fall of snow, a snowstorm. **-thŏs^{i} -थ्वंसि । स्थूलहिमबिन्दुसमूहः** m.pl. a pile of lumps of snow, or of snow congealed in lumps. **-ṭul^{u} -टुलु । हिमगुलिका** m. a hard lump of compressed snow, a snowball. **-tshaṭh -छ़ठ् । हैमदुर्वातः** f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi -छ़टि**), a cold blast coming from the snow mountains, a freezing wind, a blizzard (Rām. 206). **-wālanay -वालनय् । पटलादेस्तुषारनिपातनम्** f. the throwing down of snow (from the roofs of a house), clearing off snow (from the roofs). **-wālay -वालय् । तुषारसंपातः** f. a snowfall; an occasion on which snow falls. **-wôñ^{u} -वोञु । तुषारजलम्** m. snow-water, water the result of melting snow (Gr.Gr. 73).

s^{a}hun सह्न् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s^{o}h^{u} संहु**; f. **s$^{\ddot{u}}$h$^{\ddot{u}}$ संहू**), to bear patiently, endure, suffer; cf. **sahun,** of which the 2 p.p. is **sashyōv सश्योव्.** **s^{o}h^{u}-mot^{u} संहु-मंतु । सोढः** perf. part. (f. **s$^{\ddot{u}}$h$^{\ddot{u}}$-mütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ संहू-मंछ़ू**), borne patiently.

sahun सह्न् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **soh^{u} संहु**, f. **süh$^{\ddot{u}}$ संहू** or (Gr.Gr. 210 = I.K. VIII, iii, 75) **süsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ संशू**; 2 p.p. **sashyōv सश्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 225), to bear patiently, endure, suffer (Gr.Gr. 210, 225; Gr.M.; K. 860); to tolerate, put up with (Rām. 1363, K. 407). Cf. **shĕshun** and the preceding.

soh^{u}-mot^{u} संहु-मंतु । क्षान्तः perf. part. (f. **süh$^{\ddot{u}}$-mütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ संहू-मंछ़ू** or **süsh$^{\ddot{u}}$-mütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ संशू-मंछ़ू**), borne patiently, endured.

sahan-wôl^{u} सहन्-वोलु । सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who (by nature) endures, one who is patient (by disposition) (Gr.M.).

shīnc$^{\ddot{u}}$ शींचू, see **shēkun.**

shōnca शोंच, see **shō̃ca.**

shanachar, see **shĕnashcar.**

shānd शान्द् । उपधानम् (आश्रयः) m. a pillow, a bed-cushion for the head (cf. **akiy-sh°,** p. 20*b*, l. 12; **khōra-sh°,** pp. 409*b*, l. 29 and 410*b*, l. 10) (El., Gr.Gr. 10, K.Pr. 43); the head-end of a bed (H. v, 5). **—dith bĕhun —दिथ् ब्यह्न् । परद्रव्यमाक्रम्य सुस्थितिः** m.inf. to sit (with the back) supported by a pillow; to put something under a pillow and sit, hence met. quietly to appropriate another's property (of which one has obtained possession, e.g. as a trust, or dishonestly). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । उपधानाश्रयणम्** m.inf. to lay one's head on a pillow; to put (something) under a pillow (H. x, 7). **—lagun —लगुन् । अधीनीभवनम्** m.inf. a pillow to be applied (to the head); to become a pillow, hence met. to become dependent, subservient.

shānda-gonḍ^{u} शान्द-गंडु । उपधानम् m. a pillow, a cushion (El.). **-kür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कंरू । सुदायविशेषः** f. a present of clothes and the like sent to a bride after the marriage. **-sār -सार्** f. a mosquito-curtain (Gr.M.).

shönd^{i} lagun शांन्दि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice (e.g. to stop an epidemic).

shānda शांद, see **shāna 2.**

shŏnḍa श्वंड । मुखम् m. the face.

shindar शिंदर् m. *Pyrus variolosa* (El.).

shŏng श्वंग् । निद्रा f. sleep. **—trāvüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —त्रावंञू । कार्योपेक्षणम्** f.inf. to go to sleep, to sleep; met. to neglect urgent work (so as to delay it).

shŏngun श्वंगुन् । शयनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shọng^{u} श्वंगु**, f. **shŏnj$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्वंजू**. The causal of this verb is **sāwun,** q.v.; Gr.Gr. 176; also **shŏnganāwun,** W. 65) to lie down, recline (Gr.Gr. 125); to go to sleep (Gr.Gr. 176, 204; L. 456; Śiv. 753; H. x, 7; K. 592); met. to die (L. 456); to sleep (Gr.Gr. 125; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1718; K. 607; YZ. 118; K.Pr. 25, 95).

shọ̆ng^{u}-mot^{u} श्वंगु-मंतु । सुप्तः perf. part. (f. **shŏnj$^{\ddot{u}}$-mütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्वंजू-मंछ़ू**), lain down to sleep (Śiv. 1029); asleep.

shŏngith श्वंगिथ् conj. part. having lain down to sleep; hence (as adj.) asleep (Śiv. 1631; Rām. 339, 486; K. 598; H. viii, 7; YZ. 79). **—shāph rōzun —शाफ् रोज़ुन् । अन्तरायानापत्तिः** m.inf. 'a curse to remain asleep' (i.e. in any virtuous act) expected or likely impediments not to occur.

shŏnganāwun श्वंगनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shŏnganôw^{u} श्वंगनोवु**), to cause to lie down, put to sleep. According to W. 65 this is a causal of **shŏngun,** as well as **sāwun,** q.v.

shẹ̆ng$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ शंगंरू । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. liquorice root.

shingrafī شنگرفی adj. c.g. of the colour of vermilion, crimson (L. 459).

shŏng^{a}rañĕ श्वंग्रञ । पादशृङ्खलः f.pl. fetters (on the feet).

shọ̆ng^{a}raph श्वंग्रफ् (= شنگرف) । गैरिकधातुविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **shọ̆ng^{a}rapas श्वंग्रपस्**), cinnabar, vermilion, red sulphuret of mercury. **shọ̆ng^{a}rapa-tham hyuh^{u} श्वंग्रप-थम् हिहु । प्रज्वलन्मुखी** adj. (f. **—hish$^{\ddot{u}}$ —हिशू**), like a pillar of vermilion; met. glowing-faced, with glowing or ruddy countenance.

shŏnj$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्वंजू, see **shŏngun.**

shĕnkā शंका f., i.q. **shēkh 2,** fear, apprehension (K. 80, 367, 696); a mistake, wrong impression. **—gatshüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**

—गछ्नु f.inf. doubt, hesitation, uncertainty (e.g. as to the existence of anything) to happen; a mistake, or wrong impression, to occur (Rām. 1267). **—karüñü** —करंञ् f.inf. to make a mistake, form a wrong impression (Rām. 1154).

shĕnka शंक, see **shĕ̃kh 1 and 2.**

shĕnkā, see **shĕ̃kā.**

shĕnki शंकि, see **shĕ̃kh 2.**

shūnkᵘ शूंकु, see **shĕ̃kun.**

shānukh शानुख् । श्वा m. (sg. dat. **shānakas शानकस**), a dog.

shĕnkh शंख । शंखः m. (sg. dat. **shénkhas शंखस**), a conch-shell, a conch (used as a trumpet, i.q. **shĕ̃kh 1,** q.v.) (Śiv. 386, 709, 736; Rām. 77, 224; K. 59, 491–3, 495, 1009, 1031). **—wâyun —वायुन** m.inf. to play the conch-shell, to blow a trumpet (Śiv. 732, 782, 796).

shĕnkh शंख्, see **shĕ̃kh 1** and **2.**

shĕnākh शनाख् (= شناخت) f. knowledge, acquaintance (cf. **shinās** and **lāl-shĕnākh,** p. 522*a*, l. 22).

shĕnkhāsŏr शंखासर् m. N. of a demon who was killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 709, K. 491).

shĕnkal शंकल्, see **shĕ̃kal.**

shĕnkun शंकुन्, see **shĕ̃kun.**

shĕnkar शंकर् m. a N. of Śiva, in Skt. *Śaṅkara* (cf. **parama-sh°,** p. 760*a*, l. 17; **shiwa-sh°,** s.v. **shiv**) (L.V. 18, 25, 39, 40; Śiv. 155, 190, 197, 248, 355, 384, 379, 502, 599, 714, 931, 1157, 1161, 1235, 1634, etc.; K. 619); N. of a Yĕksha (Yakṣa) or demon killed by Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (in Skt. *Śaṅkhacūḍa*) (K. 299). **-pōri -पोरी** f. N. of a village in Kashmīr, near which Sītā is said to have disappeared into the earth (Rām. 1718).

shĕnkarāċār शंकराचार् m. N. of a celebrated teacher of the Vēdānta philosopher (in Skt. *Śaṅkarācārya*) (Śiv. 1503); N. of a mountain in Kashmīr (Śiv. 953).

shĕnkawunᵘ शंकवुनु n.ag. (f. **shénkavüñü शंकवंञ्**), fearful, full of apprehension (K. 149).

shᵊnamath शनमथ् or **shinamath शिनमथ । षण्णवतिः** card., ninety-six (Gr.Gr. 80).

shinamatan-hondᵘ शिनमतन-हंदु । षण्णवतिसंबन्धी, षण्णवतिपण्यः adj. gen. (f. **-hünzü -हंज़्**), of, or belonging to, ninety-six; receiving wages amounting to ninety-six (rupees, etc.), costing ninety-six.

shᵊnamatyumᵘ शनमतिमु or **shinamatyumᵘ शिनमतिमु । षण्णवतितमः** ord. (f. **shinamatimü शिनमतिम्**), ninety-sixth.

shinās शिनास् or **shĕnās शनास्** شناس adj. c.g. understanding, knowing, acquainted with (cf. **lāl-sh°,** p. 522*a*, l. 26) (K.Pr. 123).

shánsh, see **shösh**ᵘ.

shénashcar शनश्चर् or **shénaishcar शनैश्चर् । शनैश्चरः** m. the planet Saturn. (He is said by Hindūs to be the son of the Sun, and is represented as of a black colour, or dressed in dark-coloured clothes) (El. *shanechara, shanaschar*) (Śiv. 481 *shénas°*; Rām. (*id.*) 419, (*shénai°*) 1277). **shénashcar-rang शनश्चर-रङ् । श्यामिमलिनता** m. 'Saturn-colour', dark colour, blackness, dirt.

shóntᵘ शोन्तु । शान्तः, सदाचारः adj. (f. **shöñü शांञु**), calmed, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil; virtuous, good, honest, devout, pious (El. *shânt, shânt, shant*).

shânth 1 शान्थ् । शान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **shânti शान्ति**, Śiv. 1012, 1017, *etc.*), pacification, calmness, tranquillity, ease, rest, repose (cf. **gar-sh°,** p. 296*a*, l. 13) (Śiv. 979, 1012, 1017, 1481, 1751, 1797, 1821, 1848; K. 435); an expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting or stopping a calamity (such as an epidemic) (K. 316–17, 319).

shönti-gówᵘ शांन्ति-गोवु । शान्ताचरणः m. (f. **-gövü -गांवु**), of a tranquil nature, free from passion; generous by nature; (fem. **shönti-gövü**) a quiet cow, a cow that does not give milk (K.Pr. 136).

shânth 2 शान्थ् । शान्तचित्तः adj. c.g. allayed, calmed, pacified, calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil (of a person, animal, bird, river, the sky, or the like) (Śiv 1742; Rām. 1448, 1501).

shânta-shémunᵘ शान्त-शमुनु । शान्ताभासः adj. (f. **-shémüñü -शमंञ्**), one who dishonestly pretends quietude, etc.

shénṭh शंठ् । षण्ढः m. (sg. dat. **shénṭhas शंठस**), a eunuch.

shönṭh शोंठ्, see **shôṭh.**

shénṭhil शंठिल् । षण्ढवृत्तिः f. the condition or nature of a eunuch; the conduct of a eunuch (such as dancing and singing at marriages, lamentations at funerals, cf. **lāċh**); conduct, such as that of a eunuch.

shântun शान्तुन् । शमनम् conj. 4 (2 p.p. **shântyóv शोन्त्योव**), to become appeased, allayed (e.g. fever or the like); to be extinguished of a fire (cf. **nār sh°,** p. 647*a*, l. 17); to come to an end, be destroyed, (of a man) to be at the point of death, to die (El. *shântun*, death). **shântyó-motᵘ शान्त्यो-मतु । शान्तिमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **shântyē-müċü शान्त्ये-मंचु**), become appeased, allayed, become extinguished; at the point of death.

shönitapór शोणितपोर् m. the N. of the city of the demon Bān (Bāṇa) (in Skt. *Śoṇitapura*) (K. 790, 818).

shöñü शांञु, see **shóntᵘ.**

shāntsar शाञ्च़र् । शान्तता m. a tranquil nature, calmness, gentleness.

shöntsᵃran शा॑ञ्च़रन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. **shöntsᵃrüñᵘ̈ शा॑ञ्च़र॑ञ्ॗ**), the act of appeasing, allaying, alleviating, calming; extinguishing (a fire).

shöntsᵃrun शा॑ञ्च़रुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shöntsᵒrᵘ शा॑ञ्च़॑रु**), to appease, allay, alleviate, calm (strife, rage, agitation, enmity, pain, or the like); to extinguish (fire) (cf. **nār shᵒ,** p. 647*a*, l. 19); to render lifeless or helpless (by taking away life, wealth, etc.). **shöntsᵒrᵘ-motᵘ शा॑ञ्च़॑रु-म॑तु । शमितः** perf. part. (f. **shöntsᵘ̈rᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ शा॑ञ्च़॑रॗ-म॑च़ॗ**), appeased, calmed (by someone); extinguished (by someone); rendered helpless or lifeless (by someone).

shöntsᵃrāwun शा॑ञ्च़रावुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shöntsᵃrôwᵘ शा॑ञ्च़रोवु**) i.q. **shöntsᵃrun,** q.v. (cf. **nār shᵒ,** p. 647*a*, l. 19). **shöntsᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ शा॑ञ्च़रोवु-म॑तु । शमितः** perf. part. (f. **shöntsᵃrövᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ शा॑ञ्च़र॑वॗ-म॑च़ॗ**), i.q. **shöntsᵒrᵘ-motᵘ,** q.v. s.v. **shöntsᵃrun.**

shīnuwᵘ शीनुवु adj. (f. **shīnüvᵘ̈ शीन॑वॗ**), made of snow, composed of snow. **—sᵃh hyuhᵘ —सह् हिहु । तुषारमयसिंह इव अत्युद्धताकृतिः प्रकृत्या मन्दः** adj. (f. **—sᵃh hishᵘ̈ —सह् हिशॗ**), like a lion made of snow; met. one outwardly very haughty and ill-mannered, but really of a mild and gentle nature.

shĕniwār शनिवार् m. Saturday (cf. **baṭawār,** p. 145*b*, l. 36) (El. *shanyiwāṛ*).

shĕnaway शनवय्, see **shĕh.**

shinöyⁱ शिना॑यि । सर्वस्वनाशः f. utter destruction, devastation (e.g. of the entire ripe crop of a field, of the accumulated results of work, or the like); cf. **shiñ.** **—gatshüñᵘ̈ —गछ॑ञ्ॗ । सर्वस्वविनाशापत्तिः** f.inf. such devastation or destruction to occur. **—mŏgul —म्वगुल् । अतिकष्टसर्वस्वनाशः** m. 'a destruction Mogul,' i.e. sudden entire destruction of the entire laboriously-acquired earnings of one's lifetime.

shināyilad शिनायिलद् । विनष्टसर्वस्वः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **shināyiladiñ शिनायिलदिञ्**), one who is utterly crushed and driven to distraction by the destruction or devastation of his entire family and property.

shūny शून्य् m. i.q. **shiñ,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

shiñ शिञ् (sometimes written **shiñᵘ̈ शिञ्ॗ, shᵘ̈ñᵘ̈ शॗञ्ॗ,** and **shū̃ñ शू॑ञ्**) **। शून्यम्** m. emptiness, a vacuum, void, blank; air (El. *shinyi*, f.); an empty space (e.g. a place, a house, or the like) (Śiv. 1599, 1600, 1603, 1619, 1700, 1867); the numerical figure 0, a cipher; met. that which causes emptiness, i.e. utter destruction; poverty (cf. **örⁱ-shiñᵘ̈,** p. 44*b*, l. 33; **körⁱ-shiñᵘ̈,** p. 467*a*, l. 14); (in Śaiva philosophy) the transcendental Void, the last stage of limited consciousness before the soul becomes conscious of universal experience as one with Supreme (L.V. 1, 11, 30, 69). **shiñā शिञा, shiñāh शिञाह्, shᵘ̈ñāh शॗञाह्,** or **shū̃ñāh शू॑ञाह् । सर्वनाशेन शून्यता** m. (i.e. **shiñ** with the suff. of the indef. art.) a void, blank, mere emptiness, a mere nothing (L.V. 11, 30, 69); a void waste (due to devastation and utter destruction) (El. *shinya* f., a desert, and adj., desolate; Rām. 783, 844). **shiñā gatshun शिञा गछुन् । सर्वस्वनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. total or utter destruction of one's entire property to occur.

shŏñ श्वञ् । किङ्किणीशब्दः m. the tinkling sound of anklets; a sound like that made by anklets. **shŏñ-shĕraph श्वञ्-शरफ् । गणिका** f. (sg. dat. **-shĕrapi -शरपि**), a harlot, a dancing-girl who practises prostitution.

shöñᵘ̈ शा॑ञ्ॗ । हिमोपेतजलवृष्टिः f. a heavy shower of rain accompanied by snow, sleet (Śiv. 1309). Cf. **shīn.**

shū̃ñ शू॑ञ्, shᵘ̈ñāh शॗञाह्, shū̃ñāh शू॑ञाह्, see **shiñ.**

shū̃ñākār शू॑ञाकार् adj. c.g. having the form of the Void, reduced to becoming nothing but the Great Void (L.V. 50). See **shiñ.**

shŏñdār श्वञ्दार् adj. c.g. (of anklets or the like) giving forth a tinkling sound (K. 147, 184).

shū̃ñālay शू॑ञालय् m. he whose abode is the Great Void, the Supreme (L.V. 15). See **shiñ.**

shupᵘ शुपु or **shūpᵘ शूपु । शूर्पम्** m. a winnowing-basket (woven with leather strips on a withy frame), a kind of flat basket used in winnowing grain (cf. **dā̃-shᵒ,** p. 231*a*, l. 2; **kāwa-shᵒ,** p. 495*a*, l. 33) (El. *ship*, *shup*, *shyúp*; Gr.Gr. 17; K.Pr. 199, 254).

shupⁱ-khalᵘ̈rᵘ̈ शुपि-खल॑रॗ । जीर्णशूर्पम् f. an old worn-out winnowing-basket. **-köñᵘ̈ -का॑ञ्ॗ । शूर्पशाखा** f. the withy used for making these winnowing-baskets. **-wātul -वातुल् । शूर्पचण्डालः** m. (f. **-wātᵘ̈jᵘ̈ -वात॑जॗ**), a low-caste man who lives by making and selling winnowing-baskets (K.Pr. 231).

shāph शाफ् । शापः m. (sg. dat. **shāpas शापस्**), a curse, an imprecation, anathema (cf. **ali-ti-shāph,** p. 23*a*, l. 1; **potᵘ-shᵒ,** p. 787*b*, l. 49; **pĕtᵃra-shᵒ,** p. 802*b*, l. 50) (Śiv. 257, 415, 1162, 1171, 1889; Rām. 53, 215, 239, 275, 312, 724, 1321; K. 172, 174, 346, 1091–2, 1100, 1103); a curse (placed by oneself on oneself, dat.), a vow (to do such and such) (Rām. 160, 169). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । शापभाषणम्** m.inf. to direct a curse (against someone), to curse (a person) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 473, 1697; K. 137, 347); to utter an evil spell (on a person), to utter a charm (Rām. 436; H. xii, 15). **—lagun —लगुन् । शापावाप्तिः** m.inf. a curse to be applied (to a person), to become the object of a curse, to be cursed. **—tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise a spell, to take a spell off (a person), to relieve (him) from a spell (H. xii, 15).

shāpa-hotᵘ शाप-ह॑तु । शापाक्रान्तः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ̈** -ह॑चू़), afflicted by a curse, labouring under a curse, suffering from the effects of a curse. **-kömᵘ̈** -का॑मू । शापजुष्टा क्रिया f. a work which is subject to a curse, a work which is under a curse (and therefore cannot succeed); work which meets with all kinds of impediments, and which cannot be accomplished (as though it were under a curse). **-kār** -कार् । शापमूलकमिव कर्म m. any good or auspicious work (e.g. a festival) which suffers throughout from misfortunes and impediments (as though it were) under a curse. **-karm** -कर्म् । शप्तभाग्यम् m. a fate or lot in life which is under a curse, or which is unsuccessful as though under a curse. **-rostᵘ** -र॑स्तु । शापहीनः adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ̈** -र॑छू़), free from curse, i.e. not spoiled by misfortunes or impediments, going on prosperously. **-shurᵘ** -शुरु । शापबालकः m. a curse-child, i.e. a thin, unhealthy, badly-behaved child (as though the result of a curse put upon the father).

shöpⁱ lagun शा॑पि लगुन् । शापेनेव वशीभवनम् m.inf. to become (subject) to a curse; i.e. (of a virtuous person) to be, or become, under the authority of an evil master (as though cursed to undergo this fate).

shāpas nẹ̆ndᵃr pĕñᵘ̈ शापस् न्य॑न्द्र् प्य॑ञू । अन्तरायापगमः f.inf. sleep to fall on a curse, in the course of a work subject to many impediments, all obstacles to clear themselves away (*quasi*, the curse has gone to sleep); cf. **shŏngith shāph rōzun,** p. 885*b*, l. 29. **-nishĕ** -निश adv. owing to a curse (Rām. 29).

shophᵘ श॑फु । समवृत्तिः m. equality of condition, succeeding another in exactly the same position, successorship, the condition of an inheritor (cf. **potᵘ-shᵒ,** p. 788*a*, l. 2).

shĕphⁱ-dar श॑फि-दर् । सहायकर्ता m. (f. **-dariñ** -दरिञ्), one who accepts another position; hence, a close friend (a sympathetic neighbour, helping in prosperity and sorrow, affectionate, and so on); a helper, an ally (with the above characteristics).

shĕphi yunᵘ शफि यिनु । साह्यदानम् m.inf. to come in help, to come to a person's assistance.

shuphᵘ शुफु in the phrase **sọ̆gᵘ shuphᵘ ta panādār,** q.v., s.v. **sọ̆gᵘ.** Perhaps another spelling of the preceding.

shĕphagath शफगथ् (=شفقت) f. (sg. dat. **shĕphagütsᵘ̈** शफग॑चू़), affection, tenderness, mercy, compassion (Rām. 1426).

shĕphakh शफख् شفق m. the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall, evening twilight (El. *shafak*, Śiv. 910). **-bọ̆ngᵃr** -ब्व॑गर् । अङ्गदविशेषः f. a kind of large armlet worn by women on the forearm, made of gold, silver, or the like.

shĕphakh-dār शफख्-दार् شفقدار । प्रसरद्दीप्तियुक्तः adj. c.g. illumined by the redness of the sky between sunset and nightfall.

shĕphākhāna शफाखान (=شفاخانه) m. a hospital (Gr.M.).

shĕphkath शफ्कथ् شفقت m. (sg. dat. **shĕphkatas** शफ्कतस्), affection, kindness, pity, compassion, mercy, clemency. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to forgive (El.).

shāpalad शापलद् । शापाहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **shāpaladiñ** शापलदिञ्), suffering under a curse.

shĕpar शपर् in **lapar shĕpar,** p. 529*a*, l. 21, q.v.

shĕpōsh शपोश् or **shĕpushᵘ** शपुशु (=شبّپوش) । नीशारः m. night-clothes; (in Ksh. esp.) a kind of warm wadded quilt (W. 140, K.Pr. 146). **shĕpōshĕ-** (or **shĕpushⁱ-**)**tolᵘ** शपोश-(शपुशि-)त॑लु । नीशारावरणपटः m., id. **-wūrᵘ̈** -वूरू । नीशारावरणबाह्यपटः f. an outer covering for such a quilt (to keep it clean).

shĕpath शपथ् । दिव्यम् m. (sg. dat. **shĕpathas** शपथस्), an oath, a solemn asseveration. —**khyonᵘ** —ख्य॑नु । दिव्यकरणम् m.inf. to eat an oath,,i.e. to take an oath, make a solemn asseveration, swear to adopt a certain course of conduct. —**hyonᵘ** —ह्य॑नु । दिव्यकरणम् m.inf. to take a solemn oath as to the truth of one's statement, esp. (when charged with an offence) to take a solemn oath as to one's innocence.

shöpiṭh शा॑पिठ् । शापोत्पादकः adj. c.g. that which causes a curse (e.g. something contact with which, or an action which is liable to bring down a curse), banned under a curse.

shri श्रि in **shri-dŏh** श्रि-द्वह् । शुभदिवसः m. a holiday, a feast day (such as New Year's day, the Śiva-rātri, etc.); cf. **shrī.** **shri-māl** श्रि-माल् । पूपविशेषः f. a kind of cake, the same as **shīr-māl,** q.v., p. 889*b*, l. 14.

shrī श्री f. wealth, riches, affluence; N. of Lakṣmī, the wife and energic power of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Skt. *śrī*).

This word is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent human beings. Thus, **shrī-bagawān,** Śiv. 194, 237, 1332; Rām. 1143*l*; K. 338, 480, 880; **shrī-gangādar,** Śiv. 45; **shrī-har,** Śiv. 210, 243, and so on *passim*; **shrī-krushn,** K. 174, 239, 406, 561, etc.; **shrī-rām,** Rām. 1724; **shrī-vyāsa,** K. 1038.

shrī-nagar श्री-नगर् m. Śrīnagar, the capital of Kashmīr (see RT.Tr. II, 439 ff.).

shār 1 शार् (=شعر) । कीर्तिपद्यम् m. poetry, verse; a verse, couplet; a poem (Gr.M.); (in Ksh. esp.) a narrative poem celebrating some person, country, or the like (H.

xi, title). —**gandan**^{i} —गंडनि । गुणदोषकीर्तिपद्यबन्धः m. pl. inf. to compose such a poem.

shār 2 शार् m. N. of a well-known village about twenty miles to the S.E. of Śrīnagar.

shār 3 शार् شار m. a fall of water (as in **āb-shār,** a waterfall) (Śiv. 1797).

shā'ir, shöir شاعر, see **shöyir.**

shĕr 1 शर् । बाणः, अत्यभीप्सा m. an arrow, a shaft (K. (*shĕrāh*) 630); met. longing; intense desire (cf. **dana-sh°,** p. 222*a*, l. 10; **dyāra-sh°,** p. 270*b*, l. 45); distress, torment, anguish (Rām. 50, 125, 1110; YZ. 23, 514). —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् । उपतप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become distressed, pained, tormented (by the non-success or non-attainment of some longed-for aim or object). —**karun** —करुन् । उपतापनम् m.inf. to cause such torment. —**thawun** —थवुन् । ध्रुवोपतापे योजनम् m.inf. to cause such torment to be felt all one's life.

shĕr 2 शर् شر । द्वेषः m. evildoing, wrongdoing, wickedness (cf. **atha-sh°,** p. 62*b*, l. 3, and Rām. 230, accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action) (K.Pr. 103); (in Ksh.) envy, malignancy, jealous hatred.

shĕr 3 शर्, **shēr 1** शेर्, or **shōr 2** शोर् in **mraga-shĕr,** etc., see p. 590*b*, l. 6. Cf. **sar 2.**

shēr 2 शेर् । भर्ता m. a husband.

shēr 3 शेर् (=سر) । शिरः m. a head (of man or beast) (cf. **khōra-sh°,** p. 410*b*, l. 12) (Śiv. 192, 197, 317, 453, 985, 1031, 1615; Rām. 274–5, 322, 990, 1127, 1172, 1645; K. 59, 398, 460, 465, 523, 610, 925, 931, 962, 1045, 1109); a top, pinnacle, tip, end, point; the preface or beginning part of a book. -**tāj** -ताज् (=سرتاج) । शिरोऽवतंसः m. a crown, tiara, diadem (K.Pr. 134); a man highly respected, and an acknowledged head of his community.

shēr 4 शेर् شیر m. a tiger. —**banun** —बनुन् or —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् or —**sapadun** —सपदुन् । बलिष्ठीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become a tiger', to get the better of, overcome, succeed in triumphantly repelling an attack, accusation, or the like.

shēr 5 शेर् । सद्मपार्श्वभागः m. (in a house of more than one story) the northern or southern end (as distinct from the front or back).

shēra-dör^{ü} शेर-दार् । गृहपार्श्वद्वारम् f. a doorway or door at one of these ends of a house, a side-door. -**kūṭ**^{u} -कूटु । सद्मपार्श्वस्तम्बः m. the long beams running right across these ends of a house, holding together the perpendicular supporting beams. -**lab** -लब् । गृहपार्श्ववरणः f. one of the stone or brick walls forming these ends of the house. -**tākh** -ताख् । गृहपार्श्वद्वारम् m. (sg. dat. -**tākas** -ताकस्), a small framed door or window in one of these ends of a house. -**ʦyūn**^{u} -च़्यूनु । गृहपार्श्वभित्तिः m. (sg. dat. -**ʦīnis** -च़ीनिस्), a wall at one of these ends of a house which supports the main roof-rafters.

shēr 6 शेर् m. arrangement (El., W. 114). Cf. **shērun.**

shĕra शर شرع m. (sg. dat. **shĕrahas** शरहस्), the Muslim law (K.Pr. 193). (Note that **shĕra** may also be an obl. case of **shĕr 1, 2,** or **3,** qq.v.)

shīr शीर् شیر m. milk (W. 155; K.Pr. 180, 197); medicine (El.). -**gujor**^{u} -गुजरु m. a man of the Gūjur tribe, whose profession is to sell milk (L. 358). -**khār** -खार् شیر خوار m. a suckling, an infant, a babe (Rām. 1035, 1336). -**māl** -माल् شیرمال । अपूपविशेषः f. (sg. dat. -**māli** -मालि), a kind of cake made of wheaten flour, butter and spices, also called **shri-māl,** see p. 888*b*, l. 35.

shīra शीर شیره । फलसाररसः m. juice (of nuts or fruit) (cf. **badām-sh°,** p. 86*b*, l. 22; **bangi-sh°,** p. 113*a*, l. 12; **dön**^{ü}**-sh°,** p. 223*b*, l. 14; **munka-sh°,** p. 580*a*, l. 38); sap; syrup; new wine; must. —**aʦun** —अच़ुन् । भुक्तास्वादस्पृहोत्कर्षः (आस्वादाधिगमः) m.inf. 'the juice to enter', a flavour to be experienced; (after having once tasted or experienced something) to be filled with longing for the taste or experience again.

shīr^{i} शीरि adj. c.g. milky, see **shīr**^{i} **cāh**^{i}, p. 158*a*, l. 2. Cf. L. 254, K.Pr. 39.

shīr^{ü} शीरू, f. of **shūr**^{u} or **shyūr**^{u}, see **shyūr**^{u} and **shērun.**

shŏr श्वर् । जलशब्दः m. the noise of the fall of a stream of water, a splash. **shŏr shŏr** श्वर् श्वर् । निरन्तरनिपतज्जलधाराशब्दः m. the continuous patter or splashing of a falling stream of water.

shōr शोर् شور । कलकलः m. cry, noise, outcry, din, clamour, uproar (cf. **naẓla-sh°,** p. 675*b*, l. 30) (Rām. 281, 819, 1331, 1722); general outcry, disturbance due to a public calamity, to an attack, to onslaught, or the like. —**khyon**^{u} —ख्यनु m.inf. to eat a roar, to be roared at (Rām. 1780). —**khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् m.inf. to cause (a person) to eat, i.e. experience, a roar, to roar at a person (Rām. 828). —**karun** —करुन् । कोलाहलोद्भावनम् m.inf. to make a noise, create an uproar (Śiv. 1638). —**tulun** —तुलुन् । कोलाहलोद्भावनम् m.inf., id. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । कोलाहलोद्भवः m.inf. an outcry, uproar, to arise (Rām. 404, 693, 740, 1761).

shōra-gāh शोर-गाह (=شورگاه) m. a place of outcry; hence, an outcry (H. vi, 12, 13).

shōr 2 शोर्, **shēr 1** शेर्, or **shĕr 3** शर् in **mraga-shĕr,** etc., see p. 590*b*, l. 6.

shōra शोर شوره । ऊषः m. saltpetre (YZ. 394); gunpowder (L. 462). **-gor^{u} -गरु । ऊषसाधनशिल्पी** m. (his wife is **shōra-gȧr^{i}-bāy शोर-गरि-बाय्**), a saltpetre-maker, a gunpowder-maker. **-mĕts^{ü} -म्यंचू । चारमृत्तिका** f. earth abounding in salt, brackish soil. **-ṭās -टास् । ऊषप्रस्फोटध्वनितम्** m. the bang of an explosion of saltpetre (i.e. of gunpowder or a similar compound used as an explosive in mining or the like).

shôr^{u} शोरु । केकरः adj. (f. **shör^{ü} 1 शारू**), squint-eyed. **shör^{i}-kôn^{u} शारि-कोनु । केकरः** adj. (f. **-kōñ^{ü} -कांञू**), so squint-eyed as to be practically monocular.

shör^{ü} 2 शारू । सुसमाधाना f. a woman who is clear-headed, sagacious, discerning, sapient (e.g. in speaking, in hearing, in learning, or in teaching).

shöir, see **shöyir.**

shūr^{i} शूरि or **shūr^{u} 1 शूरु** in **ok^{u}-sh^{o},** p. 19*b*, l. 17, q.v.

shur^{u} शुरु । बालकः m. (with suff. of indef. art. **shurāh 1 शुराह्** (Śiv. 430, 1438); f. **shur^{ü} शुरू**), an infant, baby, child (cf. **dŏda-sh^{o},** p. 190*a*, ll. 14, 16, 21) (Gr.Gr. 16, 17; Gr.M.; L. 458; W. 7, 112; L.V. 70; Śiv. 340, 430, 1388, 1393, 1438, 1445, 1464; Rām. 510, 807, 1249, 1653; K. 37, 40, 87, 105–6, 127, 153, 179, 182, 185, 194, 196, 200–1, etc.; K.Pr. 61, 131, 165, 199, 231, 260); a male child, a little boy (f. **shur^{ü},** a little girl, El. *shuri*) (cf. **shāpa-sh^{o},** p. 888*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 163; Rām. 1363, 1438, 1566, 1594–5; K.Pr. 261). **—koṭ^{u} —कंटु । बालकाद्यपत्यसंघः** m. children, the children of a family as a whole.

shur^{i}-bŏch^{u} शुरि-बुंछु । अपत्यबुभुक्षितः adj. (f. **-bŏch^{ü} -बुंछू**), (of a childless person) hungry for a child, longing to have offspring. **-bŏd -बुद् । बालबुद्धिः** f. (sg. dat. **-bŏz^{ü} -बुंज़ू**), a child's intelligence (characterized by thoughtlessness, obstinacy, tantrums, and the like); intelligence such as that of a child. **-bāshĕ -बाश । बालभाषितम्** f.pl. childish babbling (esp. of a suckling child) (Śiv. 157, 256; Rām. 1105, 1595, 1781; H. v, 2); childish pranks, baby sports (K. 220, 259, 275). **-böts^{ü} -बांचू** m.pl. a person's family, the children of a house and other members (El., Gr.M.). **-bāv -बाव्** m. the condition, or nature, of a child, childish ways (p. 146*b*, l. 29) (Śiv. 1015, K. 1078). **-bŏz^{ü} gatshun -बुंज़ू गछुन । बालकसंमत्यनुसरणम्** m.inf. to go according to a child's intelligence, to follow a child's advice or opinion (naturally bad). **-dôd^{u} -दोदु । बाललालसा** m. grief for a child, longing for a child (by a childless person); the torment caused by the wayward conduct of a child. **-gindun -गिन्दुन । बालक्रीडा** m. (sg. dat. **-gindanas -गिन्दनस्**), childish sport, the sport of a child; childish sport by a grown-up person. **-har -हर् । बालकलहः** f. (sg. dat. **-hür^{ü} -हंरू**), a childish quarrel, a child's squabble. **-hür^{ü} thur^{ü} khasüñ^{ü} -हंरू थुरू खसंञू । बालकलहमूलकोऽतिविरोधः** f.inf. a shrub to rise from a child's squabble; hence, a great quarrel (among elders) to arise from a child's squabble. **-kath -कथ् । बालभाषितम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), childish talk; silly talk like that of a child. **-kathan gatshun -कथन् गछुन । बालभाषितानुवृत्तिः** m.inf. to go according to a child's talk, to follow a child's remarks (which are naturally liable to lead to misunderstandings). **-lā̃j -लाँज् । बालवृत्तान्तरायः** f. child-calamity, (when a person is poor and has a great number of children) the children to form an impediment (e.g. to going to a far country, to earn a livelihood, or otherwise). **-mur^{i} -मुरि** m.pl. children and the like, a man's family (Gr.M., K. 786). **-pöth^{a}r -पांथर् । बालवृत्तिः** m. the conduct of a child, or conduct such as that of a child (cf. **dŏda-sh^{o}-p^{o},** p. 190*a*, l. 21). **-rēmph -रेम्फ्** f. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi -रेम्पि**), a poor little boy (Gr.Gr. 163). **-vyot^{u} -व्यंतु । बालकाकुलः** adj. (f. **-vĕts^{ü} -व्यंचू**), one who, owing to the existence of a child, is distracted by the difficulties of supporting a family.

shūr^{u} 2 शूरु i.q. **shyūr^{u},** q.v., see also **shērun.** For 1, see **shūr^{i}.**

shurū शुरू (= شروع) m. beginning, commencement (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to begin (Gr.M.).

sahār सहार् (= سَحر) **। कालविशेषः, भोजनविशेषः** m. the time a little before daybreak, early dawn; food eaten by Musalmāns a little before dawn during the fast of *Ramaẓān*. **-khān -खान् । रात्र्यवसानसंबोधकः** m. the man whose duty it is to cry out and proclaim the time for eating this food. **-vēla -वेल । रात्र्यवसानवेला** m. the time of early dawn. **-viz^{ü} -विज़ू । रात्र्यवसानकालः** f., id.

sahāran सहारन् । रात्र्यवसानकाले adv. at a little before daybreak, at early dawn. **—bög^{i} —बांगि** or **—bögin —बांगिन् । प्रायो रात्र्यवसानकाले** adv. at about early dawn.

sahāra सहार । आश्रयः, आशा m. association; assistance, aid, help, recourse, resort; reliance, confidence; hope, encouragement. **—āsun —आसुन् । आश्रयसंपत्तिः** m.inf. assistance, support, aid to be available (to one engaged in something difficult). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । आश्रयदानम्, आशादानम्** m.inf. to support, aid, back, help; to encourage, promise help.

sahour (? spelling and gend.) *Aster diplostephioides*, the root of which is used in washing wool (L. 78).

sīhra सीहर in **sīhra ṭö̃j^{ü} सीहर टाँजू** f. a kind of small pear (El.).

shĕrāb शराब् شراب । मद्यम् m. spirituous liquor, wine

(YZ. 209, K.Pr. 228). **-wān -वान्** । **मद्याश्रयः** m. a wine-shop, spirit-shop, drinking shop, public-house.

shĕrāba-sān शराब-सान् m. a cup-bearer (El.), but ? (a person) 'with wine', see **sān.**

shĕröb^{i} **शरा॑बि** (= شرابي) । **मद्यासेवी** m. a wine-bibber, a drunkard; a wine-seller, liquor-seller, wine-merchant.

shĕrbath शर्बथ् شربت । **औषधिरसपाकः** f. (sg. dat. **shĕrbüts**^{ü} **शर्ब॑चू**), a draught, drink, beverage (cf. **kh**^{a}**ñĕ-sh°**, p. 405*b*, l. 6); sherbet, sugar and water, or the like (El.; L. 72, 271, 345; K.Pr. 146); a dose of medicine, potion. **shĕrbüts**^{ü}**-kosh**^{u} **शर्ब॑चू-कशु** । **औषधिरसपाकमलम्** m. the lees or grounds remaining after preparing sherbet.

shrō̆cĕ श्रोँच्य, see **shrū̆ṭ**^{u}.

shrō̆car श्रोँचर् । **अखण्डता** m. the condition of being not divided, not cut up, unbrokenness, completeness in all parts, entireness, wholeness (e.g. of a fruit or the like). Cf. **shrū̆ṭ**^{u}.

shrŏcyōv श्रुच्योव्, see **shrŏkun 1.**

shrād श्राद् । **श्राद्धम्** m. a *Śrāddha* or obsequial rite in honour of the departed spirits of deceased relations, and observed at certain fixed periods (cf. **dīpa-sh°**, p. 232*b*, l. 37; **kō̃bari-sh°**, p. 382*b*, l. 21; **nūna-sh°**, p. 641*a*, l. 12; **nāñĕ-sh°**, p. 644*a*, l. 25; **nawa-sh°**, p. 664*a*, l. 40) (L. 263, 266, *sharadh*; Rām. 308). **—hāwun —हावुन्** । **श्राद्धविधानम्** m.inf. to carry out this rite. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf., id. (El.).

shrāda-brôhmun श्राद-ब्रोह्मुन् । **श्राद्धान्नभुग्ब्राह्मणः** m. a Brāhmaṇ who attends at this rite, and who, before the *piṇḍas* are offered to the Manes (see **pĕnḍ**), eats the consecrated food; N. of a certain Vedic verse. **-bata -बत** । **श्राद्धभक्तम्** m. the rice cooked before this rite for making the *piṇḍas*, and for the obsequial feast. **-mĕṭ**^{ü} **-म्य॑टू** । **लघुश्राद्धम्** f. a mere gobbit of a *śrāddha*, i.e. a *śrāddha* hurried through without the customary obsequial feast, etc. **-phāka -फाक** । **श्राद्धव्रतम्** m. the fast observed on the day of this rite. **-tsȧr**^{i}**-wör**^{ü} **-च़॑रि-वा॑रू** । **श्राद्धचरुः** f. the rice cooked, in a special cauldron, for this rite. **-wôl**^{u} **-वोलु** । **श्राद्धकर्ता** m. the person who performs this rite.

shraddā श्रद्दा । **श्रद्धा** f. trust, faith, belief; belief in divine revelation, religious faith (Śiv. 1241, 1420, 1471, 1634).

shāradā शारदा । **शारदा देवी, शारदाक्षेत्रम्** f. a N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning. Under this name (Skt. *Śāradā*) she is the patron goddess of Kashmīr. Her chief shrine, also called *Shāradā*, *Shāradā-pīṭha*, *Shāradā-sthāna*, and similar names, is situated in the Kishangangā Valley. The name Shāradā is also applied to the country of Kashmīr itself. On the whole subject, see RT.Tr. II, 279 ff. N. of the written character allied to Nāgarī, in general use in Kashmīr. **-pīṭh -पीठ** । **शारदाक्षेत्रम्, कश्मीरमण्डलम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pīṭhas -पीठस्**), 'the throne of Shāradā', the shrine of Shāradā in the Kishangangā Valley; the country of Kashmīr.

shāraḍa-bal शार॑द-बल् । **शारदाक्षेत्रम्** m. the shrine of Shāradā.

shrīdām श्रीदाम् m. N. of a boy friend of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Śrīdāman*) (K. 223, 253).

sharaf شرف m. highness of rank, eminence, exaltation, rank, honour, dignity (K.Pr. 143, with suff. of indef. art., *sharafá*).

shur^{i}**gī शुरिगी** । **बालवृत्तिः** f. conduct of, or like, that of, a child (cf. **dŏda-sh°**, p. 190*a*, l. 19) (W. 112); playfulness, foolishness, like that of a child (on the part of a grown-up person).

shĕrāh शराह्, see **shĕr 1.**

shurāh 2 शुराह् (by Paṇḍits also written **षुराह्**) (for 1, see **shur**^{u}) । **षोडश** card. (pl. dat. **shurāhan शुराहन्**), sixteen (Gr.Gr. 77; El. also *shorah*; Śiv. 711, 1353, 1438, 1467; Rām. 122, 395, 545, 885, 1087; K. 765, 778, 785, 918, 960). **-yār -यार्** । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. N. of a tract to the east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of the Takht-i-Sulaimān, and close to the river Vĕth or Jehlam. **-yāra phiravith trēshĕ-hot**^{u} **anun -यार फिरविथ् त्रेश-ह॑तु अनुन्** । **अतिकालखेदनमनु निराशीकरणम्** m.inf. after leading (a person) round from Shurāh-yār to bring him back thirsty; hence, for a long time to keep giving continual hopes, and finally to disappoint.

shurāhan-hond^{u} **शुराहन्-ह॑न्दु** । **षोडशपण्यः, संबन्धी वा** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz**^{ü} **-ह॑ंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, sixteen; costing, or worth, sixteen (rupees, or the like); earning sixteen (rupees, or the like, a month, or the like).

shurāhway शुराह्वय् emph. card. (pl. acc. **shurāhwȧn**^{i} **शुराह्व॑नि**), even the sixteen, all the sixteen (K. 960).

shuröh^{i} **शुरा॑हि** (by Paṇḍits also written **षुरा॑हि**), card., m.pl. the multiplicative form of **shurāh,** sixteen, q.v., as in **kāh shuröh**^{i} **akh hath ta sh**^{ĕ}**satatath,** eleven sixteens (are) one hundred and seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 86).

shuröhyum^{u} **शुरा॑हिमु** । **षोडशः** ord. (f. **shuröhim**^{ü} **शुरा॑हिमू**), sixteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shruk^{u} **श्रुकु** । **ग्रन्थनम्** m. a hard knot (in a string or the like) (El. binding, tying). **—dyun**^{u} **—दिनु** । **ग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to make a hard or tight knot (e.g. in the string of a purse, or the like). **—hyon**^{u} **—ह्य॑नु** । **ग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to tie tightly with a hard knot the ends of a binding string. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to tie

(El.). **—lagun —लगुन् । दृढं ग्रन्थिग्रथितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be, or become, very tightly tied up. **—ta druk^{u} mēlun —त द्रुकु मेलुन् । मस्तिष्कनासिकारन्ध्रादिनिरोधविकारः** m.inf. (owing to a cold) the nose (and, according to Kāshmīrī belief, the other orifices of the brain) to be blocked up. **—ʦhunun —छुनुन् । गलादौ दृढबन्धनम्** m.inf. 'to throw a knot', to tie with a hard knot a string round a neck (e.g. of a man, of a jar, or of a bag).

shruka-pan श्रुक-पन् । ग्रन्थनडोरकम् m. the string used for securely tying up (a parcel, a bag, or the like).

shārikā शारिका । प्रद्युम्नपीठम्, तदधिष्ठितदेवताविशेषः f. i.q. **hörī 2,** q.v. (Śiv. 1136, 1179, 1506). The word is also used to indicate the Hāra-parbuth. See **hörī 2.**

shrākh श्राख् । बृहच्छुरिका f. (sg. dat. **shrāki श्राकि**), a large knife (such as is used as a weapon, or by butchers, or as a carving knife) (cf. **shĕkar-shr°,** p. 878*b*, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 73; L. 461 *sharák*; Rām. 242, 1489, 1608; H. x, 13; YZ. 146; K.Pr. 1, 27, 199, 206). **—wāyüñ^{ü} —वायंञू । परितश्छेदनम्** f.inf. to ply the knife, to wield a knife and cut all round (lit. and met., attacking, through hatred, all one's relations, neighbours, and friends, or cutting all round something).

shrāka-puch^{u} श्राक-पुछु or **shrāka-puʦh^{u} श्राक-पुछु । छुरिका** m. a small clasp-knife, a pen-knife (El. *shrákapúch*; Gr.M. do.; L. 461 *sharák poch*). See **pọʦh^{u} 1.**

shrāki-khünḍ^{ü} श्राकि-खंडू । छुरिका f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), the blade of a pen-knife. **-khār -खार् । छुरिकाकारः** m. a knife maker, a cutler. **-khash -खश्** m. a cut with a knife (Gr.Gr. 73). **-ʦhĕn^{a}r -छ्यनर् । भिन्नछुरिका** f. a worn out knife without its handle, a worn out blade of a pen-knife.

shrūkh श्रूख् । श्लोकः m. (sg. dat. **shrūkas श्रूकस्**), a verse in a certain Skt. metre, called *anuṣṭubh* (El. also *shalúk*); a stanza or verse in general (Śiv. 393, 800, 1115–6, 1131, 1186, 1519, 1588). **shrūka-ʦōram श्रूक-च़ोरम् । श्लोकचतुर्थी** f. (sg. dat. **-ʦōrüm^{ü}** -च़ोरंमू), a certain festival held by Hindū students on the fourth day of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January–February) on which sacred verses are recited. The custom is said to be dying out.

shĕrīkh शरीख् شریک **। समवृत्तिकः** adj. c.g. and subst. m. (sg. dat. **shĕrīkas शरीकस्**; f. **shĕr^{i}kiñ शंरिकिञ्** q.v.), confederate, united, joined, concerned (in); common, in common; (as subst.) a sharer, participator, partaker (with) (H. i, 10; K.Pr. 78); a partner, copartner, associate, colleague, ally, accomplice, confederate. **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to).

shĕrīka-bod^{u} शरीक-बंदु । बहूनामेकद्रव्यविशेषे अंशाभागिता m. 'a sharer-handful', copartnership, coparcenership, sharing.

shir^{i}khām शिरिखाम् । लुब्धः adj. c.g. craving, eager, avid, agog (esp. of a child incited by its parents).

shrŏkun 1 श्रकुन् or **shrukun 1 श्रुकुन् । क्रन्दनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrọk^{u} श्रंकु**; 2 p.p. **shrŏcyōv श्रच्योव्**. This verb is impersonal) to cry, weep, whimper (of some timid person who weeps on very small provocation) (Gr.Gr. 118).

shrŏkun 2 श्रकुन् or **shrukun 2 श्रुकुन् । संकोचाप्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shrŏ(shru)kyōv श्र(श्रु)क्योव्**), to be pressed hard or jammed against something, and in consequence to be put out of shape, crushed together, wrinkled, contracted. **shrŏ(shru)kyō-mot^{u} श्र(श्रु)-क्यो-मंतु । संकोचमधिगतः** perf. part. (f. **shrŏ(shru)-kyē-müʦ^{ü} श्र(श्रु)क्ये-मंचू**), jammed out of shape, crushed up, shrivelled up.

shrŏkun 3 श्रकुन् or **shrukun 3 श्रुकुन् । बलात्पूरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrọk^{u} श्रंकु** or **shruk^{u} श्रुकु**; f. **shrŏc^{ü} श्रंचू** or **shruc^{ü} श्रुचू**; 2 p.p. **shrŏ(shru)cyōv श्र(श्रु)च्योव्**), to force something solid into a narrow space, to squeeze in, to jam against (something); to crush, put out of shape, crease, distort, cause to contract by such jamming, to squeeze small; cf. **sukun. shruk^{u}-mot^{u} श्रुकु-मंतु । बलात्पूरितः** perf. part. (f. **shruc^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} श्रुचू-मंचू**), forced in, jammed in, put out of shape (by someone) as ab.

shrŏkañĕ श्रकञ or **shrukañĕ श्रुकञ । अतिरोदनम्** f.pl. pouring forth torrents of tears, weeping excessively (Gr.Gr. 118). **shrŏ(shru)kañĕn aʦun श्र(श्रु)कञन अछुन । रोदनसंतापे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to enter weepings, to begin silent weepings.

shĕr^{i}kiñ शंरिकिञ् । समानवृत्तिका f. of **shĕrīkh,** q.v., a female sharer, etc.

shĕrkar शर्कर् m. sugar (El.) i.q. **shĕkar,** q.v.

shrọk^{a}ran श्रंकरन् । संकोचनम् f. (sg. dat. **shrọk^{a}rüñ^{ü} श्रंकरंञू**), the act of crushing, making out of shape, by forcing together (two things that do not fit), squeezing together, causing to contract (by squeezing), crushing up.

shrọk^{a}run श्रंकरुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrọk^{o}r^{u} श्रंकरु**), to distort or squeeze out of shape (by jamming something into a narrow space or against something which it does not fit, or by crookedly joining); to crush (something) up.

shrọk^{a}rāwun श्रंकरावुन् । संकोचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrọk^{a}rôw^{u} श्रंकरोवु**), i.q. **shrọk^{a}run,** q.v.

shĕrākath **शराकथ्** شراکت f. (sg. dat. **shĕrāküʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** **शराकंच़ू**), sharing, participation, partnership (K.Pr. 193).

shĕr^{i}kuth **शंरिकुथ् । समभागित्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **shĕr^{i}katas** **शंरिकतस्**), sharing, coparcenary.

shrŏkawun^{u} 1 **श्रुकवुनु । क्रन्दन्** n.ag. (f. **shrŏkaviüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** **श्रुकवंञू**), one who weeps excessively (esp. for some small reason), a cry-baby.

shrŏkawun^{u} 2 **श्रुकवुनु । संकुचन्** n.ag. (f. as in 1) one who, or that which, becomes compressed, contracted, squeezed up, crushed up, becoming shrivelled.

shrukawun **श्रुकवुन् । एकश्वासवृत्त्या** adv. in a single breath and with noise (u.w.vbs. of swallowing and the like), with a loud gulp. Cf. **shrutun.**

shĕr^{i}köz$^{\ddot{u}}$ **शंरिकांज़ू । समवृत्तित्वम्** f. the condition of sharing, coparcenary.

shuril **शुरिल् । बालत्वम्** f. the conduct of a child, childishness (W. 112); conduct like that of a child, obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person (cf. **dŏda-sh°,** p. 190*a*, l. 20).

shur^{i}löz$^{\ddot{u}}$ **शुरिलांज़ू । बालावस्थाधर्मः** f. i.q. **shuril,** q.v., childishness, childish conduct; conduct like that of a child (Rām. 1727).

shram **श्रम् । श्रमः** m. toil, labour (Gr.M.); weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. **—aʦun** **—अचुन् । श्रान्तीभवनम्** m.inf. fatigue to come (to a person), to be fatigued, wearied, exhausted. **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to labour hard (Gr.M.). **—ʦānun** **—च़ानुन् । श्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause fatigue to enter, to fatigue, weary, exhaust.

shĕrm **शर्म्** شرم f. shame, bashfulness, modesty (W. 123; Śiv. 873; K.Pr. 29, 193); the modest feeling due to the receipt of favours, the being overwhelmed with gratitude, the being confounded with favours granted. **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** **—करंञू । संतोषवृत्त्या वर्तनम्** f.inf. to feel ashamed, be bashful, shy; to live modestly, in modest content, to pass one's time in solitary content.

shĕrmi-marm **शर्मि-मर्म् । अतिलज्जावाप्तिः** f. 'the essential of modesty', the becoming full of modesty or shame. **-vyot^{u}** **-व्यंतु । लज्जाशीलः** adj. (f. **-vĕʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** **-व्यंच़ू**) modest by nature, diffident, bashful, shy.

shĕrmdār **शर्मदार्** شرم دار **। अपत्रपिष्णुः** adj. c.g. bashful, diffident, shy.

sheoramgás (? *shivrāmgāsa*) (? gend.) N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Mentha sp.*, good for sword wounds (L. 76).

shĕrmanda **शर्मन्द** شرمندہ adj. c.g. ashamed, abashed, shamefaced, confounded, bashful, modest, blushing (cf. **rum rum shĕrmanda thawán^{i},** p. 833*b*, l. 41) (El. *sharminda*; Śiv. 89, 323, 362, 712, 874; Rām. 745, 1337, 1610; K.Pr. 228).

shramāwun **श्रमावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shramôw^{u}** **श्रमोवु**), to make (anything) a cause of labour, to labour at (anything) (as in **dŏd shr°,** to labour at milk, i.e. at milking, L.V. 38).

shrān **श्रान् । स्नानम्** m. bathing, ablution, immersion in water (Gr.M., K. 1155); ceremonial bathing (cf. **kañĕ-sh°,** p. 460*b*, l. 6) (Śiv. 756, 1170, 1889); met. being bathed in something, suffused with moisture (cf. **guma-sh°,** p. 287*a*, l. 20); cf. **snān, srān.** **—dyun^{u}** **—दिनु । स्नपनम्** m.inf. to wash, bathe (another); esp. to bathe a corpse (a part of the last obsequies of a Hindū). **—gaʦhán^{i}** **—गछंनि । स्विन्नीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. 'bathings to happen'; hence, to be covered with sweat, to sweat, or perspire, profusely. **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to bathe oneself, to bathe (Gr.M.; Śiv. 239, 927, 1162, 1172, 1177, 1496, 1826; Rām. 305); to do bathing (to someone, dat.), to give a bath to (e.g. a child) (K. 942). **—karanāwun** **—करनावुन्** m.inf. to cause (a person, dat.) to bathe, to bathe (a person) (Śiv. 1309, 1315). **-sŏndar** **-स्वन्दर् । प्रसूतायाः स्नानार्चनाद्युत्सवः** f. a bathing festival; e.g. the ceremonial (first) bathing of a woman after childbirth (usually on the sixth day after the birth); a festival in honour of the goddess Ṣaṣṭhī (a form of Durgā).

shrāna-dēg **श्रान-देग् । स्नानजलस्थाली** f. a washing basin, a bathing basin; the basin for the water with which a corpse is bathed in the course of funeral obsequies. **-gor^{u}** **-गंरु । मृतस्नापकः** m. a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man as ab. **-gür$^{\ddot{u}}$** **-गंरू । मृतस्नापिका** f. a bathing woman; a woman who washes or bathes a helpless invalid woman; the woman who bathes the corpse of a woman as ab. **-kuṭh^{u}** **-कुठु । स्नानगृहम्** m. a bathing hut, a hut on the bank of a river for private bathing. **-püṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** **-पंटू । स्नानपट्टिका** f. the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing as ab. **-paṭh** **-पठ् । स्नानशाटी** m. (sg. dat. **-paṭas** **-पटस्**), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress. **-wôñ^{u}** **-वोञु । स्नानजलम्** m. bathing-water; the water with which a corpse is bathed; water which has been used for washing generally, dirty bath-water.

shrôn^{u} **श्रोनु** or (q.v.) **srôn^{u}** **स्रोनु । आर्द्रः** adj. (f. **shröñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** **श्रांञू**), wet, moist, damp; succulent, not dry, green, juicy (cf. **shrūʦ^{u} shr°,** p. 896*a*, l. 27); (of a story, or the like) soft, tender. Cf. **srôn^{u}.**

shĕran **शरन् । रक्षावलम्बः** c.g. protection, preservation, security (K. 585, 763); a protector, preserver, defender; a place of refuge, asylum, place of shelter (Śiv. 600–1); one who has taken refuge (Śiv. 1752).

—gatshun —गछुन् । त्राणार्थमन्वाश्रयणम् m.inf. to go to a place or person of refuge, to take refuge (with), fly (to) for protection, to seek refuge (Śiv. 75, 316, 484, 493, 605–6, 798, 1196; Rām. 32, 521, 725, 821, 829, 991, 1584, 1763; K. 767). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । चित्तैकाग्र्येण त्राणार्थमुपासना** m.inf. persistently to remain under (a person's) protection. **—sō̃panun —सँापनुन्** m.inf. to become a refugee, to take refuge (with so-and-so) (Rām. 75, 495, 591, 782, 817, 938, 940, 984, 1291, 1478, 1690; K. 876 (*sampanum*)). **—yunᵘ —यिनु** m.inf. to come to seek refuge, to take refuge (with a person) (Rām. 1184; K. 238, 243, 329, 584, 826, 880, 1172).

shĕrani yunᵘ शरनि यिनु । शरणाश्रयणम् m.inf. to come (to one) for protection, to seek the protection (of), to take refuge (with, or in) (Śiv. 29, 987, 1134).

shērun शेरुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shyūrᵘ श्यूरु** (also written **shūrᵘ शूरु**); f. **shīrü शीरू**), to arrange, set in order (Gr.Gr. 15, 21; Gr.M.; L. 458, W. 114); to make ready, prepare (cf. **kamān shērüñü**, p. 445*b*, l. 10) (Rām. 572, 1420, 1452; H. x, 7; xi, 12, 17); to repair, mend (Gr.M.); to finish; to adorn (YZ. 167).

shīrith pūrith rōzun शीरिथ् पूंरिथ् रोज़ुन् । विलाससज्जता m.inf. to keep oneself or remain dressed up in all one's best (e.g. a bride or bridegroom during the marriage ceremony, or a woman awaiting her lover). **—thawun —थवुन् । समाधानेन स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put in order, to put by carefully arranged and safely.

shyūrᵘ-motᵘ श्यूरु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **shīrü-mütsü**), arranged, put in order; made ready, prepared; repaired, mended; finished; adorned.

shīrīn 1 शीरीन् m. *Colchicum illyricum* (El.).

shīrīn 2 शीरीन् شیرین adj. c.g. sweet (cf. **bādām-sh°**, p. 86*b*, l. 25) (L. 458). Cf. **shiriñ 1.**

sahārun सहारुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sahôrᵘ सहोरु**), to bear, endure, suffer, bear patiently. **sahôrᵘ-motᵘ सहोरु-मंतु । सोढः** perf. part. (f. **sahörü-mütsü सहांरू-मंचू**), borne, endured.

shrōncĕ श्रोंच्य, see **shrū̃ṭᵘ.**

shrōncar श्रोचर्, see **shrō̃car.**

shranḍa श्रंड or (q.v.) **sranḍa स्रंड । उच्छृङ्खलमहिषः, अतिस्थूलः** m. a bull set at liberty (as an act of piety, and allowed to wander about at will), a Brahminy bull; met. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow. **-har -हर् । उद्धतमहिषयुद्धम्, उद्धतस्थूलमानुषायोधनम्** f. a fight between such bulls; a fight between two strapping fellows.

shrünḍü श्रंडू or (q.v.) **srünḍü स्रंडू** f. (sg. dat. **shranjĕ श्रंज्य**), a tiny box or casket (cf. **sŏrma-sh°**, s.v. **sŏrma**).

shrang श्रंग् । शृङ्गम्, प्रधानभूतः m. a horn; the top, peak, summit of a mountain; the head man or leading person in a village or the like.

shrŏng श्रॖंग् or (q.v.) **srŏng स्रॖंग् । सुरङ्गा** f. a subterranean passage, a mine; a very narrow passage, lane, or the like.

shrangār श्रंगार् । शृङ्गारः, रसात्मा सामग्री m. the sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment; dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment.

shrangörⁱ श्रंगांरि । शृङ्गारयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who excites love, attractive, seductive, captivating, fascinating, bewitching.

shrīnagar श्रीनगर्, see p. 888*b*, l. 46.

shĕranāgath शरनागथ् । रक्षार्थमुपाश्रितः c.g. (sg. dat. **shĕranāgatas शरनागतस्**), one who comes for protection or refuge, a refugee, fugitive (Śiv. 1673, 1740; K. 585).

shrūnṭᵘ श्रूंटु, see **shrū̃ṭᵘ.**

shēranāwun शेरनावुन् । संस्कारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shēranôwᵘ शेरनोवु**), to cause to be arranged, or set in order; to cause to be prepared, made ready; to cause to be repaired, mended; to repair, mend (K. 954).

shōranāwun शोरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shōranôwᵘ शोरनोवु**), to make a loud confused noise, to twang loudly (Rām. 123).

shrānaway श्रानवय् । स्नानार्थदानम् f. the fee paid to the person who washes a corpse.

shranz श्रज़् or (q.v.) **sranz स्रज़्** m. a blacksmith's tongs (H. xi, 16).

shröñü श्रांञू, see **shrŏnᵘ.**

shiriñ 1 शिरिञ् । मिष्टभक्ष्यविशेषः f. a sweetmeat, sweets; esp. cardamoms coated with sugar, comfits; cf. **shīrīn 2. shiriñĕ-pholᵘ शिरिञ-फंलु । मिष्टभक्ष्यसमुदायः** m. a single comfit; a collection or quantity of comfits.

shiriñ 2 शिरिञ् । ओष्ठ्यकाकली f. a whistle (formed with the lips), whistling (Gr.M.). **—karüñü —करंञू । ओष्ठ्यकाकलीवादनम्** f.inf. to whistle. **—gatshüñü —गछंञू । काकलीध्वन्यादिना अवबोधः** f.inf. a whistle to occur, to be warned or informed by the sound of a whistle. **—wāyüñü —वायंञू** f.inf. to whistle (Gr.M.).

shrāñĕr श्राञर् or (qq.v.) **sāñĕr साञर्, srāñĕr स्राञर् । सार्द्रता** m. moisture; succulency, greenness, juiciness; (of a story) softness, tenderness.

sharpi, see **shrapun.**

shĕraph शरफ् شرف, see **shŏñ.**

shrapun श्रपुन् । जरणम्, संमतीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shropᵘ श्रंपु**), to be digested (cf. **phĕkĕn-hondᵘ shrapun phyārĕñ,** p. 721*a*, l. 11) (Gr.Gr. 174, 204–5; Śiv. 1121; K.Pr. 171, 222, (*sharpi* for *shrapi*) 225); to have an appetite (L. 458); to be evaporated, to evaporate, disappear by evaporation (Gr.Gr. 204); to be soaked up (Gr.Gr. 204); (of some thin liquid) to be boiled down to thickness; (of an opinion or the like) to be digested, to be thoroughly considered and agreed to; to fade (from the memory); to waste away, fade away; to decay (Gr.Gr. 128). [The causal of this verb is **shrạp^{a}run** श्र॑परुन्, **shrạp^{a}rāwun** श्र॑परावुन्, or **shrapanāwun** श्रपनावुन्, qq.v., Gr.Gr. 174. Its 3 p.p. is optionally **shrapyāv** श्रप्याव् or **shrapiyāv** श्रपियाव्, Gr.Gr. 205.]

shrápi shrápi gatshun श्र॑पि श्र॑पि गछुन । निरन्तरनिपाते ऽपि लीनीभवनम् gradually to be evaporated, (of falling rain or other water) to disappear as fast as it falls; met. (of a story or the like) to disappear from the memory while it is being spoken.

shrop^{u}-mot^{u} श्र॑पु-मंतु । जीर्णः, संमतिमुपगतः, न्यूनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **shrüp^{ü}-müts^{ü}** श्र॑पू-मंछू), digested; evaporated; soaked up (e.g. rain falling on the ground); boiled down; approved after due consideration.

shūrpanakh शूर्पनख् or **shūrpanakhā** शूर्पनखा f. N. of a female demon, in Skt. *Śūrpaṇakhā*. She was sister of Rāvaṇa, and wished to marry Rāma. Rāma referred her to his brother Lakṣmaṇa, but he too refused her. She then threatened to devour Sītā, but Lakṣmaṇa cut off her ears and nose. She fled to Rāvaṇa, and, as a result of her complaint, he carried off Sītā (Śiv. 1481; Rām. 333, 338, 350, 1143*g–h*, 1780).

shrapanāwun श्रपनावुन् conj. 1. (1 p.p. **shrapanôw^{u}** श्रपनोवु), i.q. **shrạp^{a}run** श्र॑परुन्, q.v., see Gr.Gr. 174.

shrạp^{a}ran श्र॑परन् । जीर्णीकरणम्, विलायनम् f. (sg. dat. **shrạp^{a}rün^{ü}** श्र॑परंञू), the causing to be digested; boiling down, evaporation (tr.); causing to disappear, waste away (property, esp. another's); letting (something) fade from the memory.

shrạp^{a}run श्र॑परुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrạp^{o}r^{u}** श्रप॑रु), to cause to be digested (Śiv. 306); to boil down; to evaporate (tr.); to cause (one's own or another's property) to disappear, esp. gradually to waste or misappropriate (another's property); to let something fade from the memory. **shrạp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u}** श्र॑प॑रु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **shrạp^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü}** श्रप॑रू-मंछू), caused to be digested, etc., as ab.

shrạp^{a}rāwun श्र॑परावुन् । जीर्णीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrạp^{a}rôw^{u}** श्र॑परोवु), i.q. **shrạp^{a}run,** q.v. **shrạp^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u}** श्र॑परोवु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **shrạp^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü}** श्र॑पर॑वू-मंछू), i.q. **shrạp^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v. ab.

shir^{i}-püṭ^{ü} शिरि-पंटू । स्नायुविशेषः f. the mass of solid muscle connecting the ribs, and close to the backbone.

shrapath श्रपथ् । जरणशक्तिः f. (sg. dat. **shrapüts^{ü}** श्रपंछू), the power of quick digestion; the quality of being quickly digested, (of food) digestibility; fading away, wasting away, decay (Gr.Gr. 128).

shrapawun^{u} श्रपवुनु । जरन् n.ag. (f. **shrapavün^{ü}** श्रपवंञू), (food) easily digestible, quickly digested; that which is being approved after full consideration.

shārĕr शार्यर् । केकरत्वम् m. squint-eyedness (Śiv. 1756).

shĕrīr शरीर् । शरीरम् m. the body of man, beast, or bird (Gr.M., Śiv. 878).

shrūṭ^{u} श्रूँटु । अखण्डः adj. (f. **shrūṭ^{ü}** श्रूँटू, sg. dat. **shrōcĕ** श्रोँच्य), unbroken, whole, entire, complete.

shrāṭh श्राठ्, see **shāṭh.**

shrŏth श्रॊथ् । वेदश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **shrŏts^{ü}** श्रॊंछू), a vedic or sacred text (Śiv. 1116, 1865).

shrŏṭh श्रॊठ् । असद्वृत्तम् m. (sg. dat. **shrŏṭas** श्रॊटस्), an untrue story, romance, an imaginary or false statement made publicly. **—lāyun** —लायुन् । असत्कथाभाषणम् m.inf. to make a false narrative.

shrôṭh^{u} श्रोठु or **shôṭh^{u}** शोठु । कुणपः m. (sg. dat. **shrö(shö)ṭhis** श्रा॑(शा॑)ठिस्), a dead body, a corpse. **shöṭhis nakh dyun^{u}** शा॑ठिस् नख् दिनु । अशक्तसाह्यविधानम् m.inf. 'to give a shoulder to a corpse', i.e. to give a helping hand to one overwhelmed by difficulty, to help one to bear a too heavy load (lit. and met.).

shruth श्रुथ् । पानशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **shrutas** श्रुतस्), the noise made in swallowing a liquid, a gulping sound (Gr.Gr. 15, a sip).

shĕrth शर्थ् شرط । पणः m. (sg. dat. **shĕrtas** शर्तस्), a condition, stipulation, engagement, treaty (K. 720, K.Pr. 196); a wager, a bet; (in Ksh.) the hidden essential quality of any thing or action (Rām. 840 (f.)). **—bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् । पणप्रतिज्ञानम् m.inf. an agreement to be assented to, a wager, or bet, to be agreed to. **—khārun** —खारुन् । निमित्तमात्रेणारोपणम् m.inf. to make a bet, lay a wager; to put forward a pretext, to raise a pretext, to decide hurriedly on a mere pretext. **—khasun** —खसुन् । हेतुमात्रारोपः m.inf. a pretext to be raised as ab.

shĕrta-shĕrth शर्त-शर्थ् (= شرطا شرطي) । पणव्यवहारः f. mutual obligations; mutual conditions, mutual betting.

shĕrtas bĕhun शर्तस् ब्यहुन् । पणार्थं द्रव्यप्रयोगः m.inf. (in a bet) to lay a stake.

shriṭhun श्रिठुन् । आश्यानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shriṭhyōv** श्रिठ्योव्), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid, to become numb with cold

(Gr.M.); cf. **shiṭhun.** **shriṭhyō-mot^{u} श्रिठ्यो-मंतु ।** **आश्यानीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **shriṭhyē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रिठ्ये-मंच़ू**), congealed, etc.

shĕrtal शर्तल् । पणद्रव्यम् f. the stake in a wager, etc. **—tulüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —तुलंञू । द्यूते माध्यस्थ्यद्रव्यसंग्रहः** f.inf. to collect, or hold, the stakes in a bet or gambling, to be a stakeholder.

shrutun श्रुतुन् । शब्दवत्पानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrut^{u} श्रुतु,** f. **shruʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रुच़ू**; 2 p.p. **shruʦōv श्रुच़ोव्**), to drink with noise, to gulp down in one long breath; cf. **shrukawun.** **shrut^{u}-mot^{u} श्रुतु-मंतु । शब्दवत्पीतः** perf. part. (f. **shruʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रुच़ू-मंच़ू**), drunk with a noisy gulp, gulped down.

shrutawôn^{u} श्रुतवोनु m. (f. **shrutawöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रुतवांञू**), one who hears well, one who is the reverse of being deaf (L.V. 20).

shrūʦ^{u} 1 श्रूच़ु । शौचम् m. (sg. abl. **shrōʦi श्रोच़ि**), purity, cleanness; purification, cleansing, purifying, the operation or process of making pure (Śiv. 1471). Cf. **shōʦh.**

shrūʦ^{u} 2 श्रूच़ु । शुद्धः adj. (m. sg. abl. **shrōʦi श्रोच़ि**; f. sg. nom. **shrūʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रूच़ू**), pure, clean (El. also *srúts*, W. 88 *shrūts*) (Śiv. 1287, Rām. 1783); undefiled, innocent (cf. **hàt^{i}-shr°**, p. 356*a*, l. 29) (Gr.Gr. 142); religiously or ceremonially pure or undefiled (Śiv. 1042, 1071). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to clean, cleanse (El., W. 88). **shrūʦ^{u} shrôn^{u} श्रूच़ु श्रोनु । अतिपूतः** adj. (f. **shrūʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ shröñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रूच़ू श्रांञू**), very pure, very clean; quite undefiled.

shrōʦi-shrāni श्रोच़ि-श्रानि । अतिपवित्रवृत्त्या adv. in a very pure manner, undefiled.

shrūʦ^{i} pöṭh^{i} श्रूच़ि पांठि or **—pöṭhin —पांठिन् । शुद्धाचारेण** adv. in an undefiled manner.

shrŏʦh श्रुछ़् । स्रुक् m. (sg. dat. **shrŏʦas श्रुच़स**), a kind of ladle used for sacrificial purposes and for pouring clarified butter, etc. Cf. **shrŏv.**

shrōʦh श्रोछ़् । गुह्यशुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **shrōʦi श्रोच़ि**), cleansing (Gr.Gr. 125); esp. purification by cleansing the privities after micturation or voiding excrement (cf. **mal-shr°**, p. 564*a*, l. 20); cf. **shōʦh.** **—hĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —ह्यंञू । गुह्येन्द्रियक्षालनम्** f.inf. to cleanse the privities as ab. (with earth, water, or the like).

shrōʦi-wôñ^{u} श्रोच़ि-वोञु । गुह्यक्षालनजलम् m. water used for cleansing the privities.

shrōʦun श्रोच़ुन् । शुद्धीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shrōʦyōv श्रोच़्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, pure, to become free from defilement (Gr.Gr. 125, 226–7; L.V. 105; Śiv. 1287; Rām. 58); cf. **shōʦh.** **shrōʦyō-mot^{u} श्रोच़्यो-मंतु । शुद्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **shrōʦyē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रोच़्ये-मंच़ू**), become pure, freed from defilement.

shrōʦar श्रोच़र् । शुद्धिः m. purity, the condition of being undefiled (Gr.Gr. 142, Rām. 1065); (of food, or of the act of eating food) ceremonial purity, the condition of being free from ceremonial uncleanness. Cf. **shōʦar.**

shrūʦ^{a}ran श्रूच़रन् । संशोधनम् f. (sg. dat. **shrūʦ^{a}rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रूच़रंञू**), the act of making clean, cleansing; making free from ceremonial defilement.

shrūʦ^{a}run श्रूच़रुन् । संशोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrūʦ°r^{u} श्रूच़ंरु**), to make clean, to cleanse; to free (something or someone) from ceremonial defilement (Śiv. 285). **shrūʦ°r^{u}-mot^{u} श्रूच़ंरु-मंतु । संशोधितः** perf. part. (f. **shrūʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रूच़ंरू-मंच़ू**), cleansed, as ab.

shrūʦ^{a}rāwun श्रूच़रावुन् । शोधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shrūʦ^{a}rôw^{u} श्रूच़रोवु**) i.q. **shrūʦ^{a}run,** q.v. (Śiv. 285). **shrūʦ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} श्रूच़रोवु-मंतु । संशोधितः** perf. part. (f. **shrūʦ^{a}röv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रूच़रांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **shrūʦ°r^{u}-mot^{u},** q.v., s.v. **shrūʦ^{a}run.**

shrōʦāʦār श्रोच़ाच़ार् । शौचाचारः m. the purificatory rite after micturation or voiding excrement (by cleansing with earth or water the privities, hands, and feet, and rinsing out the mouth). Cf. **shōʦāʦār.**

shrūʦ^{i}yôr^{u} श्रूच़ियोरु । शुद्धाचरणः adj. (f. **shrūʦ^{i}yör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 श्रूच़ियांरू**), one who is pure in mind and actions (including ceremonial purity).

shrūʦ^{i}yör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 श्रूच़ियांरू । शुद्धाचरणम् f. pure conduct, purity of mind and actions (Gr.Gr. 142).

shrūʦ^{i}yör$^{\ddot{u}}$z$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रूच़ियांरिज़ू f. i.q. **shrūʦ^{i}yör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 142).

shrav श्रव् । क्षुद्रच्छेदः m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in a dish, etc.). Cf. **srav.**

shrŏv श्रुव् । स्रुवः m. a sacrificial ladle. Cf. **shrŏʦh.**

sah^{a}rāv सहराव् (= صحرا) । अनावृतप्रदेशः m. a desert, waste, wilderness, plain; (in Ksh.) an open space of ground (not hedged or walled round).

shrāwukh श्रावुख् । मृद्भाजनविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **shrāwakas श्रावकस्**), a kind of small earthen dish, such as a saucer or similar vessel.

shrawan श्रवन् m. hearing, listening; esp. the attentive listening to the reading of ancient histories, sacred texts, or the like (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

shrawun 1 श्रवुन् । नक्षत्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **shrawanas श्रवनस्**), N. of a certain constellation of three stars, one of the lunar asterisms or mansions, in Skt. *Śravaṇa.*

shrawun 2 श्रवुन् । प्रच्यवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **shrow^{u} श्रंवु**), to drip, ooze, drop forth; cf. **srawun.** **shrow^{u}-mot^{u} श्रंवु-मंतु । प्रच्युतः** perf. part. (f. **shrüv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्रंवू-मंच़ू**), dripped, oozed forth.

shrāwun श्रावुन् । श्रावणमासः m. (sg. dat. **shrāwanas**

श्रावनस्), N. of the fourth Hindū luni-solar month, in Skt. *Śrāvaṇa*, equivalent to July–August (Śiv. 327, 1540; Rām. 172; YZ. 553; K.Pr.128).

shrāwaṇa-punim^{ü} श्रावंन-पुनिमू । श्रावणपूर्णिमा f. the day of the full moon of the month of Śrāvaṇa, on which day Hindūs worship Śiva.

shrāwȧn^{i} श्रावंनि । श्रावणमासे adv. in the month of Śrāvaṇa.

sahārawun^{u} सहारवुनु । क्षान्तिशील: n.ag. (f. **sahāravüñ^{ü} सहारवंञू**), one who bears, suffers, endures, one who is patient.

shirwans (? spelling) m. the mat cover of a boat (El.). I.q. **pash.**

shērawañ शेरवञ् । संस्करणभृति: f. wages paid for arranging, for repairing, etc., the cost of repairs. Cf. **shērun.**

shrawawun^{u} श्रववुनु । नि:सरन् n.ag. (f. **shrawavün^{ü} श्रववंञू**), that which oozes, drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. **srawawun^{u}.**

shĕ-ryot^{u} श-र्‍योतु, shĕ-rĕts^{ü} श-र्‍यंचू, see p. 874*a*, l. 18.

shōrazār शोरज़ार् adj. c.g. brackish, saline (Gr.M.); (of land) barren (esp. owing to saltpetre efflorescence) (Gr.M.). Cf. **shōra.**

shās शास् f. in the following (cf. **shās^{a}th**):— **shās gatshün^{ü} शास् गछंञू । अतिखेदापत्ति:** f.inf. dejection, pain, sorrow, distress to occur. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञू । खेदनम्** f.inf. to cause sorrow, distress, dejection.

shus शुस् । कृश: adj. c.g. lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; (of a thing or act) thin, spare, of little use. Cf. **shust. —gatshun —गछुन् । कैश्याधिगम:** m.inf. to become lean, to become thin.

sāhas साहस् । अयुक्तोद्योग: m. boldness, daring courage; precipitancy, temerity, rashness, foolhardiness, rash impetuosity.

sāhȧs^{i} साहंसि । अयुक्तोद्यम: adj. c.g. rash, temerarious, reckless, heedless of consequences, foolhardy.

shĕsh شش card. six, in **shĕsh-barg,** six-leaved, see **jāphur^{u},** p. 376*b*, l. 13. Cf. **shĕh 2.**

shĕshi शशि m. the moon. **-kal -कल्** f. a digit of the moon (L.V. 25, 69; Śiv. 1657, 1842). **-ras -रस्** m. moon-juice, nectar, the water of immortality (L.V. 40).

shēsh शेश् (or **शेष्**) or **shīsh शीश् । अवशिष्ट:** subst. and adj. c.g. (sg. abl. **shēshĕ** (**shīshĕ 1**) **शेश** (**शीश**)), that which remains over and above, that which is the rest, the remainder, residue (cf. **huta-sh°,** p. 359*b*, l. 30, and Śiv. 1658, 1881; **shĕwa-sh°,** s.v. **shĕv**).

shēshĕ-(shīshĕ-)nāg शेश-(शीश-)नाग् । शेषाभिख्यनागराज: m. N. of a celebrated serpent (in Skt. *śēṣanāga*) represented as having a thousand heads, and to form the couch and canopy of the god Viṣṇu, and sometimes as bearing the entire world on one of his heads (Śiv. 735, 1153; Rām. 223, 918; K. 41, 43, 46, 74); an ammonite (in Skt. *śālagrāma*), a sacred stone considered to be typical of Viṣṇu.

shīshĕ 2 शीश شیشه (for **3,** see **shūsh**) **। काच:** m. glass (Gr.M., K. 757); glass-ware; a glass bottle or jar (cf. **nāsti-sh°,** p. 659*a*, l. 14) (Gr.M.; Rām. 513, 677); a looking-glass, mirror, pier-glass, etc. (El. *shishí*; Rām. 199, 1611).

shīshĕ-bọṅg^{a}r शीश-बुंगर् । काचकटकविशेष: f. a glass bangle or bracelet (El. *shishí*). **-bāwȧṭ^{i} -बावंटि । काचमयदोर्भूषाविशेष:** m.pl. a set of glass armlets (see **bāwoṭ^{u}**). **-dör^{ü} -दांरू । काचपक्षक:** f. a glazed side-door or window. **-gor^{u} -गरु** m. a bottle-maker (El. *shishigar*). **-khünḍ^{ü} -खंडू । काचखण्ड:** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a piece or fragment of glass.

shösh^{i} शांशि or **shösh^{ü} शांशू । श्वासोच्छ्वासविकृति:** f. gasping, panting, breathlessness, puffing and blowing (cf. **āma-sh°,** p. 27*a*, l. 3) (El. *sháṅsh*); cf. **shāh 2,** of which it is a fem. form. **—khasüñ^{ü} —खसंञू । श्वासविकारोद्भव:** f.inf. panting to mount, to lose one's breath, to gasp, pant.

shāshĕ-rāy शाश-राय् । श्वासोच्छ्वासविरुद्धगति: f. stoppage of breathing, want of breath, exhaustion from this cause.

shūsh शूश् (= شُش) or **shyūsh^{u} श्यूशु । फुप्फुस:** m. (sg. abl. **shīshĕ 3 शीश** or **shūshĕ शूश**), the lungs (El. also *shásh*, apparently by confusion with **shösh^{i}**; K.Pr. 200). **shīshĕ-(or shūshĕ-)nôr^{u} शीश-(शूश-)नोरु । फुप्फुसनालिका** m. the pipe of the lungs, the windpipe (confused also with the gullet) (El.). **-tikh -तिख् । फुप्फुसखण्ड:** m. (sg. dat. **-tikas -तिकस्**), a small piece of lung.

shĕsh^{i}dara शंशिदर । निश्चेष्ट: adj. c.g. motionless, paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed.

shāshun शाशुन् । उच्छ्वासनि:श्वास: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shôsh^{u} शोशु**), to breathe (Gr.Gr. lxxvi); esp. to breathe with difficulty, to pant, gasp.

shĕsh^{i}na शंशिन । शिश्नेन्द्रियम् m. the male organ of generation, the penis.

shĕshun शशुन् । सहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shosh^{u} शंशु**), to bear, endure; to tolerate, stand, suffer, acquiesce in. Cf. **sahun. shĕshith hĕkun शशिथ् ह्यकुन् । बलात्सहनम्** m.inf. to tolerate, endure patiently and with determination.

shishupāl शिशुपाल् m. N. of the king of Cēdi, who was slain by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 710, 1674; K. 640, 647 ff, 1051 ff. (his death)).

shishir शिशिर् or **shishur** शिशुर् । शिशिरः, अतिशीतम् m. (sg. dat. **shishiras** शिशिरस् or **shishĕras** शिशरस्), the cold season (lasting two months, January 15 to March 15) (L. 326, *shishr*; Śiv. 338); cold weather, extreme cold (Śiv. 342). **—lagun** —लगुन् । अतिशीताक्रान्तिः m.inf. cold to attack (a person), to become frozen, to become frost-bitten. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । शैशिरयन्त्रसंयोजनम् m.inf. to apply (the amulet of) the cold weather; to apply a certain amulet to keep a person cool, i.e. to apply an amulet to the head of a newly-born child or of a newly-married daughter-in-law to ward off attacks of demons (whose home is the snowy mountains, and who cause convulsions, hysterics, and the like); the festival on this occasion (usually held in the cold month of Pŏh (December–January)). **—marun** —मरुन् । शैशिरयन्त्रयोजनम् m.inf. to carry out this festival.

shishĕr-bôg^{u} शिशर्-बोगु । सुदायविशेषः m. the present made to her by the parents and relations of the newly-married bride on the occasion of the above festival. **-gôr^{u}** -गोरु । रक्षायन्त्रविशेषः m. the amulet fixed on the occasion of this festival. It is shaped like a water-chestnut and is filled with mustard and other ingredients (see **gôr^{u} 1**). **-gõṭh^{ü}** -ग॑ॉँठू । श्यानजलमयदण्डः f. an icicle (El. *shishirgánṭ*; L. 461, *shishr-gánt*; Śiv. 335). **-mŏnḍ^{ü}** -म्व॑ँडू । भूषणविशेषः f. the amulet referred to ab. **-mās** -मास् । शैशिरमासः m. a month of the cold season. **-sõkrānth** -स॑ॉँक्रान्थ् । माघसंक्रान्तिः f. the festival when the sun enters the sign Makar, or Capricorn, in the cold month of Māg (January–February).

shishít, see **shĕyĕshīth.**

shĕshṭhī शश्ठी or षष्ठी f. a N. of the goddess Durgā (in Skt. *ṣaṣṭhī*). Offerings are made to her on the sixth day after a child's birth. Cf. **sŏndar 1.**

shĕsh^{i}t^{a}r श॑शितर् or **shẹ̆s^{a}t^{a}r** श॑सतर् or **shẹ̆st^{a}r** श॑स्तर् । शस्त्रधातुः, लोहः m. (sg. dat. **shĕsh^{i}tras** शशित्रस् or **shẹ̆stras** श॑स्त्रस्), iron (of which there are mines in Kashmīr) (El. *shistir, shistur*; Gr.M. *shĕst^{a}r*; W. 128, *shistar*; L.V. 100 (= K.Pr. 46), *shẹ̆s^{a}t^{a}r*; Śiv. 1563, 1616 (id., *shistar*); Rām. (*shẹ̆s^{a}t^{a}r*), 18, 1113; YZ. 122 (*shistar*); K.Pr. 46, 197, 199, 243); met. a weapon, arms; armour (El. *shastar*). **—bĕhanāwun** —ब्यहनावुन् । भायनेनाक्रमणम् m.inf. to cause iron (or a weapon) to be imposed (on some one), to cow, keep in subjection by intimidation.

shĕsh^{i}tra-(or **shẹ̆s^{a}tra-**)**bāna** श॑शित्र-(श॑सत्र-)बान । लोहमयवस्तु m. anything usually made of iron (e.g. a knife, or the like).

shĕsh^{i}truw^{u} श॑शित्रुवु or **shẹ̆s^{a}truw^{u}** श॑सत्रुवु । शस्त्रमयः, लोहमयः adj. (f. **shĕsh^{i}trüv^{ü}** शशित्र॑वू or **shẹ̆s^{a}trüv^{ü}** श॑सत्र॑वू), made of iron, iron (Gr.M. *shĕst^{a}ruv^{u}*). Cf. **shĕstruw^{u}.**

shĕshĕv शशव् । षट्शततन्तुतानः adj. (f. **shĕshĕwa** शशव), (of a cloth, or the like) (that of) which (the warp) consists of six hundred (threads).

shīshuw^{u} शीशुवु adj. (f. **shīshüv^{ü}** शीश॑वू), made of glass.

shĕshĕwun^{u} शशवुनु । क्षाम्यन् n.ag. (f. **shĕshĕvün^{ü}** शशव॑ञू), one who bears patiently, tolerates, endures.

shĕshĕway शशवय्, see p. 874*a*, l. 38.

sahas^{a}r सहसर् card. a thousand (the Skt. word *sahasra* borrowed; cf. **sās 2**). **sahasra-dal** सहस्र-दल् m. thousand-petalled, a kind of lotus (Śiv. 41).

shust, adj. c.g. thin (L. 464). Cf. **shus.**

shās^{a}th शासथ् । खेदातिशयः f. (sg. dat. **shās^{ü}ts^{ü}** शास॑चू), great grief, affliction, sorrow, distress. Cf. **shās**.

shāst^{a}r शास्तर् or **shös^{a}t^{a}r** शा॑सतर् । शास्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **shāstras** शास्त्रस्), Hindū holy writ, a religious or philosophic treatise (cf. **darma-sh°**, p. 244*b*, l. 49; **shiwa-sh°**, p. 902*a*, l. 5) (Śiv. 49, 50); a sacred volume, a book dealing with such subjects (L.V. 27; Śiv. 159, 248, 758, 1117).

shẹ̆s^{a}t^{a}r श॑सतर्, **shẹ̆s^{a}tra** श॑सत्र, see **shĕsh^{i}t^{a}r.**

shös^{a}t^{á}r^{i} शा॑सत॑रि । शास्त्रविद्वान् m. one who is versed in holy writ or in philosophy (cf. **darma-sh°**, p. 244*b*, l. 50); (or adj.) dealing, or concerned with, holy writ, etc.

shĕstruw^{u} शस्त्रुवु adj. (f. **shĕstrüv^{ü}** शस्त्र॑वू), made of iron, iron (H. v, 4; xii, 16, 17). I.q. **shĕsh^{i}truw^{u}**, q.v.

shẹ̆s^{a}truw^{u} श॑सत्रुवु, see **shĕsh^{i}truw^{u}**.

sh^{ĕ}satath शसतथ् or **shisatath** शिसतथ् । षट्सप्ततिः card. (pl. dat. **sh^{ĕ}satatan** शसततन्), seventy-six (Gr.Gr. 79).

sh^{ĕ}satatyum^{u} शसततिमु or **shisatatyum^{u}** शिसततिमु । षट्सप्ततितमः ord. (f. **sh^{ĕ}satatim^{ü}** शसततिमू or **shi°**), seventy-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shīt^{i} शीति card. m.pl. a group of eighty, an eighty; the form taken by **shīth 2,** eighty, as a multiplicative, as in **kāh shīt^{i} aiṭh hath ta shīth,** eleven eighties (are) eight hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shot^{u} श॑तु adj. (f. **shüts^{ü}** श॑चू), used —°, of, or belonging to, (so many) hundred (cf. **aiṭha-sh°**, p. 66*b*, l. 38; **nawa-sh°**, p. 664*a*, l. 45; **pöntsa-sh°**, p. 743*a*, l. 45; **shĕth-shĕt^{i}**, p. 899*a*, l. 30.

shõt^{u} शॉँतु, see **shõnt^{u}**.

shuta शुत m. in the following:— **shuta dyun^{u}** शुत दिनु । अभ्याघातः m.inf. to strike, beat (a person). **—khyon^{u}** —ख्यंनु । आघातानुभवः m.inf. to suffer a beating. **—pyon^{u}** —प्यंनु । आघातापातः m.inf a beating to fall (on a person), to get a beating.

shut^{u} शुतु or **shutun शुतुन्** postpos. since, from the time that, forming adverbs of time, as in **gŏḍa-sh°,** from the first, p. 277*a*, l. 40; **kana-sh°,** from a long time ago, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **tala-sh°,** s.v. **tal 1**; **tana-sh°,** since then, s.v. **tana 2**; so K. 740, 822, 1051, 1076, 1093. Cf. **shuth.**

shĕtadanwa शतद(ध)न्व m. N. of a man (in Skt. Śatadhanvan) killed by Krushn (Kṛṣṇa) for having slain Shĕtruzith, q.v. (K. 689, 691, 693).

shāṭh शाठ् or (Śiv. 1585) **shrāṭh श्राठ् । द्वीपस्थलम्** m. (sg. dat. **sh(r)āṭhas शा(श्रा)ठस्**), a sand-bank (in a river) (cf. **sĕki-shrāṭh,** s.v. **sĕkh**) (El. *sháṭ, shráṭ*), falls (of a river); Gr.M. *shāṭh*; L.V. 84–5, id.; Śiv. 1585 (*shrāṭh*), 1805 (*shāṭh*); YZ. 34; K.Pr. 68, 190); a ford (Gr.M.); stony, sandy soil (L. 321, *sháth*).

shāṭha lagun शाठ लगुन् m.inf. (of a boat) to strike on a sand-bank, to run aground (Rām. 1202 (causal), 1334).

shā̃th शाँथ्, see **shānth.**

shaiṭh शैठ्, see **shēṭh 2.**

shĕth शथ् । शतम् (pl. dat. **shĕtan शतन्**), card. a hundred (L.V. 6). As a simple cardinal this word is the same as **hath,** q.v., but only used for the hundreds after eight hundred. Thus **z^{a}h hath,** two hundred; **aiṭh hath,** eight hundred; but **nav shĕth,** nine hundred (p. 357*a*, l. 49; p. 664*a*, l. 18); **kāh shĕth,** eleven hundred (p. 387*b*, l. 8; Rām. 740–1); **nawa-shĕtuk^{u}** (p. 664*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 738, 1887 (*bāh sh°*, 1200); Rām. 535 (*shurāh sh°*, 1600), 885 (*tsŏdāh sh°*, 1400)). **-shĕt^{i} -शति** m.pl. hundreds (of any article), innumerable (L.V. 6). Cf. p. 898*b*, l. 44.

shĕta-mon^{u} शत-मंनु । कठोरचित्तः adj. (f. **-müñ^{ü} -मंञू**), hard-hearted, callous, not moved by another's sorrows or necessity, mean-hearted, niggardly. **-môr^{u} -मोरु । शतघाती** adj. (f. **-mör^{ü} -मांरू**), one who kills by hundreds, one who massacres; met. a violent, turbulent, rough, outrageous, ferocious fellow.

shēṭh 1 शेठ् f. (sg. dat. **shīṭh^{ü} शीठू**), the sixth lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **kŏmāra-sh°,** p. 446*a*, l. 41).

shēṭh 2 शेठ् or **shaiṭh शैठ् । षष्टिः** card. (pl. dat. **shēṭhan शेठन्**), sixty (Gr.Gr. 78, 84–5, 148; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 181).

shēṭha-wuhur^{u} शेठ-वह्रु । षष्टिवार्षिकः (f. **-warish^{ü} -वरिशू**), full sixty years old.

shēṭhan-andar शेठन्-अन्दर् । षष्टिवार्षिकः adj. c.g. among the sixties, (any person, thing, or action, who or which is) sixty years old. **—hond^{u} —हंन्दु । षष्टिसंबन्धी, षष्टिपण्यः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, sixty; earning sixty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shĕṭh^{ü} शंठू f. ? a cripple's crutch. The meaning and form of this word are doubtful. It has been noted only in the following:— **shĕchĕ-som^{u} शछ्य-संमु । अत्यल्पावलम्बः** m. 'like a cripple's crutch', very slight means of support (in the way of children, allies, or the like).

shīth 1 शीथ् m. cold, the cold season in the following:— **shīta-kāl शीत-काल् । शीतसमयः** m. the cold season, the cold winter time. **-köl^{i} -कांलि । शीतावसरे** adv. in the cold season. **-kāluk^{u} -कालुकु । शीतावसरसंबन्धी** adj. gen. (f. **-kālüc^{ü} -कालंचू**), of, or belonging to, the cold season.

shīth 2 शीथ् । अशीतिः card. (pl. dat. **shītan शीतन्**), eighty (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 1070). **—watsan —वज़न् । जीर्णखंडसमुदायः** m.pl. a collection of old rags, an old worn-out garment of which only a few rags are left.

shītan-hond^{u} शीतन्-हंन्दु । अशीतिवेतनपण्यः adj. pl. gen. (f. **hünz^{ü} हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, eighty; costing eighty (rupees, etc.) or earning eighty (rupees, etc.) as wages.

shīṭh^{i} शीठि card. m. pl. the multiplicative form of **shēṭh 2,** sixty, as in **kāh shīṭh^{i} shĕ hath ta shēṭh,** eleven sixties (are) six hundred and sixty (Gr.Gr. 86).

shōṭh शोठ् । अमुकः c.g. (sg. dat. **shōṭhas शोठस्**), a certain person or thing not named, but indicated by a gesture; so-and-so, such-and-such, as in **suh shōṭh gatshi,** that person (not named, but pointed at) will go; **tsĕ shōṭhas wonun,** he spoke to you (not named, but pointed at); **mĕ shōṭhas wȧn^{i}zi,** please speak to me (not named, but pointed at).

shō̃ṭh शोँठ् । शुण्ठी m. (sg. dat. **shō̃ṭhas शोँठस्**), dry ginger, ginger (K.Pr. *shōṅṭ*). **-ganḍ^{ü}r^{ü} -गंड्रू । शुण्ठीमूलम्** f. a root of ginger, a single lump of ginger. **-trēsh -त्रेश् । शुण्ठीसंसृष्टपानीयम्** f. ginger-water-drink, boiled water in which ginger is soaked (used as a beverage, and as a potion in colds, fevers, etc.). **-wôñ^{u} -वोञु । शुण्ठीजलम्** m. water in which powdered ginger is soaked, or boiling water to which a little ginger is added, given to a lying-woman as a drink. **-wor^{u} -वंरु । शुण्ठीवटिका, सूदविशेषः** m. a ginger cake; a certain dish spiced with ginger.

shôṭh^{u} शोठु, see **shrôṭh^{u}.**

shuth शुथ् postpos. from (cf. **bŏna-shuth,** p. 110*b*, l. 22). Cf. **shut^{u}.**

shūth शूथ् । सस्यभेदः m. (sg. dat. **shūtas शूतस्**), a certain crop (? a pulse), described as producing a small white seed shaped like a long *mŏng*-seed (*Phaseolus mungo*).

shīṭh^{a}han शीठ्हन् । अनाचारः f. (sg. dat. **shīṭh^{a}hüñ^{ü} शीठ्हंञू**), improper conduct (on the part of one whose conduct is habitually proper), departure from proper conduct (e.g. by ceasing to support one's servants, or to make gifts to petitioners).

shēṭhakh शेठख्, in **aiṭha-shēṭhakh,** p. 66*b*, l. 41, q.v., and cf. **shēṭh 1.**

shiṭhun शिठुन् । आश्यानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **shiṭhyōv शिठ्योव्**), to become congealed, to coagulate, become frozen thick or solid; (of some slight virtue or fault) to become strengthened (by being practised), (of time) to become long (by delay), and so on; cf. **shriṭhun.** **shiṭhyō-mot^{u} शिठ्यो-मंतु । आश्यानीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **shiṭhyē-müts^{ü} शिठ्ये-मंच़ू**), congealed; strengthened, as ab.

shĕṭh^{a}r शंथर् । शत्रुः m. (sg. dat. **shĕṭras शंत्रस्**, also written **shĕṭ^{a}ras शंतरस्**, and **shĕtras शत्रस्**. This word is opp. to **mĕṭh^{a}r,** q.v.; cf. Rām. 1781) an enemy, foe, adversary (El. *shathar, shithar;* Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M. *shĕt^{a}r*; Śiv. 1541; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 733, 837, 957, 1197, 1276, 1439, 1781–2, etc.; K. 132, 364–5, 599; K.Pr. 9, 78, 142).

shĕṭ^{a}ra-(or **shĕtra-**)**bög^{i} शंतर-(शत्र-)बांगि । द्वेष्यतावाप्तिः** m.pl. 'shares of enemy', the becoming an object of enmity. **-bāy -बाय् । द्विषत्पत्नी** f. the wife of an enemy; a female enemy; cf. **mĕtra-bāy,** p. 606*a*, l. 5. **-buz^{i} -बुज़ि । शत्रुसाद्वृत्तिः** adj. c.g. 'liability to an enemy', under the power or control of an enemy. **-gara -गर । वैर्याश्रयस्थानम्** m. the home or house of an enemy (cf. **mĕtra-gara,** p. 606*a*, l. 6). **-gātukh -गातुख्** m. (sg. dat. **-gātakas -गातकस्**), a slayer of enemies (Rām. 1280).

shĕṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü}-waḳ^{a}ruñ^{ü} शंतरंञू-वंक्रंञू । शत्रुसंहतिः f.pl. an assemblage, a combination, of enemies.

shöṭhis शांठिस्, see **shrôṭh^{u}.**

shīṭhyum^{u} शीठिमु । षष्टितमः ord. (f. **shīṭhim^{ü} शीठिमू**), sixtieth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shīṭhyun^{u} शीठिनु । षष्टिमूल्यकः adj. (f. **shīṭhiñ^{ü} शीठिञू**), costing sixty (rupees, etc.), worth sixty (Gr.Gr. 148).

shitȧj^{i} शितंजि or **shitüj^{ü} शितंजू । पिटकविशेषः** f. a small pustule or pock (like that of smallpox, but smaller) which covers the body in large numbers, as in that disease, ? chicken-pox. Cf. **shitȧl^{i}.**

shītüj^{ü} शीतंजू, see **shītol^{u}.**

shītajyār शीतज्यार् । शीतलत्वम् m. coldness, cold, gelidity, frigidity (Śiv. 1902).

shītal शीतल् । शीतलः adj. c.g. cold, gelid, frigid, chilly (El. *shatíl*, apparently a misprint); cool (lit. or fig.) (Śiv. 537, 740, 1870; Rām. 1728). Cf. **shītol^{u}.**

shitȧl^{i} शितंलि । शीतलारोगः m.pl. smallpox (El. *shitil, shitilyi*; K.Pr. 76). **-ākh -आख् । शीतलाचिह्नम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ākhas -आखस्**), a smallpox scar, smallpox pit or mark, a pock. **—buḍ^{ü} —बुडू । दुःसहशीतलारोगः** f. 'a smallpox old woman', a violent and severe attack of smallpox. **-mŏgul -म्वगुल् । मुखवैकृतकृच्छीतलारोगः** m. 'a smallpox Mogul', a terrible attack of smallpox, such as one that kills the sufferer or eats away the features of the face. **-musur^{u} -मुसुरु । शीतलाकिणोपेतः** adj. (f. **-mus^{ü}r^{ü} -मुसंरू**), marked with smallpox scars, pitted with smallpox, pock-marked.

shītol^{u} शीतंलु । अतिशीतगुणः adj. (f. **shītüj^{ü} शीतंजू**), very cold, glacial, frigid, freezing. Cf. **shītal.**

shā̃tun शाँतुन्, see **shāntun.**

shētān शेतान् (= شیطان) m. the devil, Satan (H. iii, 87; K.Pr. *shaitán*, 191, 184); a wicked fellow, a rascal (K.Pr. *shaitán*, 91).

shutun शुतुन्, i.q. **shut^{u}**, q.v. Cf. **öd^{i}-sh°**, p. 14*a*, l. 3; **gŏḍa-sh°**, p. 277*a*, l. 40; **kana-sh°**, p. 449*a*, l. 36; **tala-sh°**, s.v. **tal 1.**

shitiñ शितिञ् f., see **dĕji-hȧr^{i}-shitiñ,** p. 267*b*, l. 21.

shĕt^{a}r शतर् and **shĕṭra शंत्र**, see **shĕṭh^{a}r.**

shitur^{u} शितुरु । बन्धः, भिक्षुविशेषः tight tying, as in a tourniquet, or too tight tying of a load, strangling; a kind of obstinate beggar (cf. **shutrā**). **-band -बन्द् । दुर्बन्धः** m. strangling, tying a tourniquet, etc., as ab.

shutrā शुत्रा, in **shutrā-shöh^{i} शुत्रा-शांहि । भिक्षुविशेषः** m. a kind of obstinate beggar. Cf. **shitur^{u}.**

shĕṭ^{a}ragan शंतरगन्, **shĕturgun शतुरगुन्**, or **shĕtrugn शत्रुग्**(or **घ्**)**न्** m. (sg. dat. (Rām. 1698) **shĕtrugnas शत्रुग्नस्**), N. of a brother of Rāma and twin brother of Lakṣmaṇa (in Skt. *Śatrughna*) (Śiv. (*shĕṭa^{a}r°*) 1420; Rām. (*shĕturgun*) 84, 86, 138, 283, 385, 1131, etc.; (*shĕtrugn*) 166, 224, 262–3, 1143*d*, 1758).

shītraj (? spelling) *Plumbago Europea* (El.). Cf. **cīta.**

shitrok^{u} शित्रंकु, see p. 874*a*, l. 23.

shitarikh शितरिख् or **shutarikh शुतरिख् । संयुक्तयकाररूपम्** f. (sg. dat. **shi(u)tarikhi शि(शु)तरिखि**), the name of the letter *ya* when it is the latter part of a conjunct consonant in the Śārada character (cf. **r^{a}kh,** of which this is a compound).

shĕtaranj शतरंज् (= شطرنج) **। चतुरङ्गक्रीडा** m. chess (Rām. 1314, 1316).

shĕṭras शंत्रस्, **shĕṭ^{a}ras शंतरस्**, see **shĕṭh^{a}r.**

shĕṭaruth शंतरुथ् । शत्रुता m. (sg. dat. **shĕṭ^{a}ratas शंतरतस्**), enmity, hostility, spite, discord (El. *shatrut, shitrut*, Gr.Gr. 144, Gr.M., Śiv. 1756, K. 542). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to hate (El.).

shĕṭ^{a}röz^{ü} शंतरांज़ू f. the conduct of an enemy, opposition (El. *shetaráz*). **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञू** f.inf. to oppose (El.).

shĕtruzith शत्रुज़िथ् m. (sg. dat. **shĕtruzitas शत्रुज़ितस्**), N. of a Yādava (in Skt. *Satrājit*, or according to some versions *Śatrujit*). He was the father of Satĕbhām (Satyabhāmā), and was given by the sun a valuable jewel. He was slain by Shĕtadanwa (q.v.) for the sake of this jewel (K. 670, 675, 689, 690).

shĕtawuh शतवुह् । षड्विंशतिः card. twenty-six, i.q. **shĕwuh,** q.v.

shĕtawuhyum^u^ शतवुहिमु । षड्विंशतितमः ord. (f. **shĕtawuhim^ü^** शतवुहिमू), twenty-sixth, i.q. **shĕwuhyum^u^,** q.v.

shĕtāyō gatāyō शतायो गतायो । अत्यन्तविभवः m. the coming (esp. to a poor man) of great power and wealth.

shĕtyum^u^ शतिमु ord. (f. **shĕtim^ü^** शतिमू), hundredth, i.q. **hatyum^u^,** q.v., used in the higher hundreds above eight hundred. Cf. **hath,** p. 357*a*, l. 48; **nawa-shĕtyum^u^,** p. 664*a*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 81, 84).

shītyum^u^ शीतिमु । अशीतितमः ord. (f. **shītim^ü^** शीतिमू), eightieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

shĕtyun^u^ शतिनु । शतपण्यः adj. (f. **shĕtiñ^ü^** शतिञू), i.q. **hatyun^u^,** q.v., costing, or worth, a hundred (rupees, etc.); earning (wages, etc., amounting to, a hundred (rupees, etc.) (cf. **nawa-sh°,** p. 664*b*, l. 2; **pönʦa-sh°,** p. 743*a*, l. 49; but **sata-hatyun^u^,** worth seven hundred).

shītyun^u^ शीतिनु । अशीतिपण्यः adj. (f. **shītiñ^ü^** शीतिञू), costing, or worth, eighty (rupees, etc.); earning (wages or the like amounting to) eighty (rupees, etc.).

shō̃ʦ^ü^ शॉँचू, see **shānth** and **shônt^u^.**

shōʦh शोछ् । शुद्धिः m. (sg. dat. **shōʦas** शोचस्), cleaning, cleansing, purifying (parts of the body, clothes, etc.); esp. purification after micturation or voiding excrement; purity, the condition of not being defiled; hence, pure (i.e. undefiled) food (H. x, 3). Cf. **shrōʦh** and **shrōʦun.**

shōʦar शोचर् । मलापगमः m. the condition of being pure, cleanness, purity, the condition of being undefiled; the becoming pure, clean, etc.; the ceremonial cleansing of parts of the body. Cf. **shrōʦar.**

shā̃ʦar शाँचर्, see **shānʦar.**

shō̃ʦ^a^ran शॉँचरन्, **shō̃ʦ^a^run** शॉँचरुन्, see **shönʦ^a^ran, shönʦ^a^run.**

shō̃ʦ^a^rāwun शॉँच्रावुन्, see **shönʦ^a^rāwun.**

shōʦāʦār शोचाचार् । शौचाचारः m. i.q. **shrōʦāʦār,** q.v.

shĕv शव् । शवः m. (sg. abl. **shĕwa 1** शव), a human corpse, a dead body (El. *shau*; Gr.M.; Rām. 671, 1177). El. also gives the meaning 'God' to this word. Possibly **shiv** (q.v.) is meant. Cf. **haph.**

shĕwa-dĕwa शव-द्यव । मरणाधिगमः m. the arrival or coming of death (esp. when unexpected or accidental) (used esp. in curses and the like). **-khásh^i^** -खशि । चणान्मृतः adj. c.g. dead from an instantaneous death. **-khásh^i^ gaʦhun** -खशि गछुन् । चणान्मरणावस्थापत्तिः m.inf. to suffer a sudden death. **-nĕrmāl** -न्यर्मालु or **-nērmāl** -नेर्मालु । शवस्नानजलम् m. the water with which a corpse has been washed (and hence ceremonially impure). **-rang** -रंग् । शवावस्था m. corpse-colour, resemblance to a corpse (e.g. the pallor of a person due to fear, fainting, sickness, or the like). **-rath** -रथ् । शवासृक् m. (sg. dat. **-ratas** -रतस्), the blood of a corpse, the blood that issues from a corpse; met. an abusive description of food angrily or disdainfully refused (*quasi* fit only to be thrown away as something utterly unclean). **-ruth** -रुथ् । शवार्थव्रतम् m. (sg. dat. **-rutas** -रुतस्), (on the occasion of a death) a fast for ten or twelve days maintained by the relations of the deceased, who eat only once a day. **-shīsh** -शीश् । मरणोत्तरावशिष्टधनम् m. the ready money of the family left over and above after the expenses of a funeral.

shĕwa 2 शव (=شبہہ) or **shēwa** शेव । आशङ्का, गूढशङ्का m. suspicion, doubt, hesitation, jealous suspicion (e.g. when one has secretly found a source of wealth, to suspect that another person has got news about its whereabouts). **—aʦun** —अचुन् । आशङ्कोद्भवः, पौनः-पुन्येनार्थनोत्साहाप्तिः m.inf. suspicion to enter, suspicion to be felt; by success in previous begging to become encouraged to worry the giver by further repeated begging.

shiv शिव् m. N. of the third god of the Hindū triad, in Skt. Śiva (cf. **parama-sh°,** p. 760*a*, l. 18) (L.V. 8, 14, 51–4, 58, 68, 80; Śiv. 437, 490, 506, 510, 528, *et passim*; Rām. 11, 117, 591–2, 609, 611, 616, 938, 940; K. 344, 792–3, 827).

shiwa-jī शिव-जी m. i.q. **shiv** (Śiv. 40, 79, 116, 119, 121, 190, *et passim*; Rām. 50, 51, 61, 1527; K. 792). **-karmī** -कर्मी m. one who performs the duties laid down in the Śaiva scriptures (Śiv. 242). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. (sg. dat. **-lūkas** -लूकस्), the world of Śiva, the heaven of Śiva; hence, salvation, absorption in Śiva (Śiv. 674, 1297, 1887). **-may** -मय् adj. c.g. made up of Śiva, consisting of him (L.V. 16). **-nām** -नाम् m. the name of Śiva (Śiv. 1113). **-nāth** -नाथ् m. i.q. Shiv (Śiv. 43, 131, 229, *et passim*). **-nāv** -नाव् m. the name of Śiva (Śiv. 111, 190, 192, 423, 1908, 1910, 1912). **-pūzan** -पूज़न् m. the worship of Śiva (L.V. 22). **-rūph** -रूफ् m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas** -रूपस्), the form of Śiva, acting in the character of Śiva (Śiv. 737, 778, 851, 975, etc.). **-rāth** -राथ् f. (sg. dat. **-röʦ^ü^** -रांचू), N. of the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg (Skt. *Māgha* = January–February) on which a fast is observed in honour of Śiva. **-shĕkh^a^th** -शखथ् or **-shĕkt^i^** -शक्ति f. the energic power or *śakti* of

Śiva (see **shĕkt^{i}**) (Śiv. (*shĕkh^{a}th*) 1315; *shĕkt^{i}*, 39, 100, 115, 280, 507, 513, 665, etc.; K. 344); Śiva and his energic power (L.V. 2). **-shĕnkar** -शंकर् m. i.q. Shiv, esp. in his propitious aspect (Śiv. 248, 355, 384, 791, 1157). **-shāst^{a}r** -शास्त्र् m. a scripture of the Śaiva religion (Śiv. 159, 248, 1117). —**shiwa karun** —शिव करुन् m.inf. to utter the cry of 'Śiva! Śiva!' to be utterly devoted to him (L.V. 65; cf. Rām. 1768).

shiwā शिवा f. N. of Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (in Skt. Śivā) (Śiv. 112, 1138, 1167).

sahav सहव् (= سہو) । भ्रमः m. oversight, inadvertency, omission; error, mistake, blunder, fault; neglect, negligence. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । भ्रान्तिसंभवः m.inf. a blunder to occur, a mistake to be made.

shĕwuh शवुह् or (q.v.) **shĕtawuh** शतवुह् । षड्विंशतिः card. (pl. dat. **shĕwuhan** शवुहन्), twenty-six (Gr.Gr. 77). Cf. **shĕtawuh.** **shĕwuhan-hond^{u}** शवुहन्-हंन्दु । षड्विंशतिपण्यः (संबन्धी) adj. (gen. pl., f. **-hünz^{ü}** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, twenty-six; costing twenty-six (rupees, etc.); earning twenty-six (rupees, etc.).

shĕwuhyum^{u} शवुहिमु or (q.v.) **shĕtawuhyum^{u}** शतवुहिमु । षड्विंशः ord. (f. **shĕwuhim^{ü}** शवुहिमू), twenty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shĕwahay शवहय्, in **ok^{u}-shĕwahay,** q.v.

shĕwal शवल् । असदाचरणा f. a deceitful ill-conducted woman.

shĕwāla शवाल or **shiwāla** शिवाल m. a temple dedicated to Śiva (see **shiv**) (El. *shawálah*, a temple; Śiv. 1692).

shōw^{a}la शोवल (= شاهول) । समतापरीक्षणोपकरणम् m. a plumb-line, a plummet.

shôwula शोवुल । मुद्गरः m. an Indian club, an athlete's club (for exercising the muscles).

sahawun^{u} सहवुनु । सहमानः n.ag. (f. **sahavüñ^{ü}** सहवंञू), one who is patient, forgiving, forbearing. **sahawun^{u} sahawun^{u}** सहवुनु-सहवुनु । मन्दंमन्दम् adv. patiently, gently, slowly, leisurely.

shĕwanzāh शवज़ाह् or **shiwanzāh** शिवज़ाह् । षट्पञ्चाशत् card. fifty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).

shĕwanzöhyum^{u} शवज़ांहिमु or **shi°** शि° । षट्पञ्चाशः ord. (f. **shĕ(shi)wanzöhim^{ü}** श(शि)वज़ांहिमू), fifty-sixth (El., Gr.Gr. 78).

shiviñ शिविञ् । देवमूर्तिविशेषः f. an image (usually made of flour) of the goddess Śivā (see **shiwā**) offered in the worship of the Bhairavas (see **börav**) on the twelfth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March) and on the five following nights.

shāv^{ü}r^{ü} शावंरू । धृष्टा f. a deceitful ill-conducted woman, outwardly well-conducted.

shĕwarā शवरा f. N. of a woman of a wild tribe (in Skt. *śabarī*) who was an ardent devotee of Rāma, and to whom he showed graciousness (Śiv. 1471).

shiwar शिवर् । पटलास्तरणविशेषः m. a kind of floor of the upper story of a house (described as consisting of beams only without the addition of floor boards); a kind of rice, hardy and growing on a high elevation (L. 46).

shivrāmgāsa शिव्रामगास, see **sheoramgás.**

shiewrni búdan (? spelling and gend.) the widgeon, *Mareca penelope* (L. 129).

shwās श्वास् m. a breathing, a complete breath, inspiration and expiration (L.V. 55); an inspiration, as opposed to an expiration (see **wŏshwās**) (Śiv. 1437, K. 345). Cf. **shāh 2.**

sh^{ĕ}wot^{u} शवंतु m. the six-staged road, i.e. (in Śaiva philosophy) the six *vikāras*, or the six *cakras* (see p. 873*b*, ll. 27, 44) (L.V. 82).

shāway शावय् । जनश्रुतिः f. a general report, rumour. —**pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञू । किंवदन्ती ख्यातिः f.inf. a rumour to become spread. —**tshunüñ^{ü}** —छुनंञू । जनश्रुतिख्यापनम् f.inf. to spread a general rumour, to convey a rumour.

shāy शाय् or **shĕy 1** शय् (also written **shāī** शाई) (= جاي) । आश्रयस्थानम् f. (with suff. of indef. art. **shāyā** शाया or **shāyāh** शायाह्), a place, esp. a place of resort, or to which one can resort (e.g. a place of refuge, a temple, or a meeting place) (cf. **chapan-sh°**, p. 164*a*, l. 20; **jāy-sh°**, p. 380*a*, l. 5; **māṭa-sh°**, p. 604*a*, l. 21; **prath shāyĕ**, p. 769*a*, l. 36) (El. *shái*, a place; Gr.Gr. 136; Śiv. (*shāy*) 242, 271, 889, 1238, 1332, 1619; (*shĕy*) 517, 1600, 1700; Rām. 108, 250, 1768; K. 194, 209, 219, 230, 288, 289, 372, 588, 863, 924, 940 ff.; YZ. (*shĕy*) 235; K.Pr. 78, *shái*; 87, *shāy*).

shĕyĕ āsun शय आसुन् । स्थिराश्रयता m.inf. to become in an established position, to be well-established in one's home or the like (K.Pr. 193); (of a thing) to become firmly fixed in position. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । सुप्रतिष्ठीभवनम् m.inf. to be (and continue) firmly fixed in position. —**thawun** —थवुन् । सुप्रतिष्ठापनम् m.inf. to make established, to put into an established position, to fix firmly in its proper place.

shāyi-wôl^{u} शायि-वोलु m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses a place (Gr.Gr. 136).

shĕy 2 शय्, **shĕyau** शयौ or षयौ, see **shĕh 2.**

shīyā शीया شيعه m. N. of a Muslim sect (which affirms that 'Alī was the rightful Imām after Muḥammad); a follower of this sect (K.Pr. 197). Cf. **alī tashīā**.

shŏy श्वय् or **shōy** शोय् شوئي । प्रक्षालनम् m. or f. a slight washing, e.g. washing a little dirt off a garment or from a vessel, or washing a part of the body (cf. **pā̆-shŏy,** p. 748*a*, l. 9). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** or **—kaḍüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —कडंञ्** । **प्रक्षालनम्** m. or f. inf. to wash, as ab. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** or **—trāvüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —त्रावंञ्** । **प्रक्षालनम्** m. or f. inf., id.

sahāy सहाय् or (Śiv. 897) **साहाय्** । **सहायः** m. a help, succour, aid, assistance (Gr.M.); a helper, adherent, patron, succourer (Śiv. 897). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to help, aid (Gr.M.).

shyām 1 श्याम्, see **shām 2.**

shyām 2 श्याम् m. a N. of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *śyāma*), so given on account of his dark complexion (cf. **shyām 3**) (Śiv. 1323, 1329, 1333–4, 1549).

shyāma-sŏndar श्याम-स्वंदर् m. Shyām the beautiful, i.q. **shyām 2** (Śiv. 345, 581, 852, 933, 954, etc.; K. 134); (adj. c.g.) dark and comely (Rām. 1036 ff. (applied to Rāma), 1606 (applied to Sītā)).

shyām 3 श्याम् adj. c.g. dark blue, dark-coloured (i.q. **shām 3,** q.v.).

shyāma-gal श्याम-गल् m. dark-blue-necked, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed dark blue by drinking the *kālakūṭa* poison at the churning of the ocean (L.V. 13); cf. **kṭa-kāl,** p. 490*b*, l. 3. **-rūph -रूफ्** m. he of the dark form, i.e. Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Śiv. 734, 792, 1108, 1140, 1358, 1367, 1388, 1413, 1439, 1791; Rām. 1765). Cf. **shyām 2.**

shĕyĕm शयम् । **षष्ठी तिथिः** f. (sg. dat. **shĕyüm$^{\ddot{u}}$ शयंमू**), the sixth lunar day of any lunar fortnight. **shĕyüm$^{\ddot{u}}$-hond^{u} शयंमू-हंन्दु** । **षष्ठीसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **-hünz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हंज़्‌जू**), of, or belonging to, a sixth lunar day.

shĕyum^{u} शयुमु or षयुमु ord. (f. **shĕyim$^{\ddot{u}}$ शयिमू**), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76; El. *sháyum*; Rām. 1154, 1280; K. 132, 758). See **shĕyyum^{u}.**

shyūnk^{u} श्यूंकु, see **shēkun.**

shyúp, see **shup^{u}.**

shöyir शांयिर् شاعر m. a poet (Gr.M. **shöir**); a minstrel (L. 462).

shyūr^{u} श्यूरु or **shūr^{u} शूरु** adj. (f. **shīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ शीरू**), prepared, repaired, used —°, as in **aḍa-shūr^{u},** p. 12*a*, l. 2, q.v. Cf. **shērun.**

shyūr^{u}-mot^{u} श्यूरु-मंतु । **संपादितसंस्कारः** perf. part. (f. **shīr$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ शीरू-मंचू**) of **shērun,** q.v.

shyūsh^{u}, see **shūsh^{u}.**

shĕyĕshīth शयशीथ् । **षडशीतिः** card. (pl. dat. **shĕyĕshītan शयशीतन्**), eighty-six (Gr.Gr. 79; El. *shishít, sheyishít*).

shĕyĕshītyum^{u} शयशीतिमु । **षडशीतितमः** ord. (f. **shĕyĕshītim$^{\ddot{u}}$ शयशीतिमू**), eighty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 79, El. *shishítyum*).

shĕyĕtöjī शयतांजी or **shĕyĕtöjih शयतांजिह्** । **षट्चत्वारिंशत्** card. (pl. dat. **shĕyĕtöjĕn शयतांज्यन्** or **shĕyĕtöjihan शयतांजिहन्**), forty-six (Gr.Gr. 78).

shĕyĕtöj^{i}hyum^{u} शयतांजिह्मु or **shĕyĕtöjyum^{u} शयतांजिमु** । **षट्चत्वारिंशः** ord. (f. **shĕyĕtöj^{i}him$^{\ddot{u}}$ शयतांजिह्मू** or **shĕyĕtöjim$^{\ddot{u}}$ शयतांजिमू**), forty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 78).

shĕyĕtr^{a}h शयत्रह् । **षट्त्रिंशत्** card. (pl. dat. **shĕyĕtr^{a}han शयत्रहन्**), thirty-six (Gr.Gr. 77).

shĕyĕtr^{a}hyum^{u} शयत्रह्मु । **षट्त्रिंशः** ord. (f. **shĕyĕtr^{a}him$^{\ddot{u}}$ शयत्रह्मू**), thirty-sixth (Gr.Gr. 77).

shĕyyum^{u} शय्युमु or (q.v.) **shĕyum^{u} शयुमु** । **षष्ठः** ord. (f. **shĕyim$^{\ddot{u}}$ शयिमू**), sixth (Gr.Gr. 76).

shĕz शज़् । **व्याघ्रः** m. a tiger; cf. **shĕz^{a}d.** **shĕza-ʦam शज़-त्सम्** । **व्याघ्रचर्म** m. a tiger's skin (used as a seat for religious or ascetic purposes).

shŏz$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्वंज़ू, see **shọd^{u}.**

sahaz सहज़् adj. c.g. inborn, natural, innate (Śiv. 1753, 1772, 1858, 1873); as subst. m. natural character; true nature, reality (L.V. 18, 21, 43, 45; K. 1159); (in Śaiva philosophy) the real nature of the Self (L.V. 29, 30, 35, 62).

shĕz^{a}d शज़द् । **व्याघ्रः** m. (f. **shĕzdiñ शज़्दिञ्**), a tiger (Rām. 1630). Cf. **shĕz.**

shŏzar श्वज़र् । **शुद्धिः** m. cleanness, cleanliness (cf. **atha-sh°,** p. 62*b*, l. 5); purity, ceremonial purity, freedom from pollution; blamelessness, faultlessness.

shọ̆z^{a}ran श्वंज़रन् । **शोधना** f. (sg. dat. **shọ̆z^{a}rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्वंज़रंञ्**), purification.

shọ̆z^{a}run श्वंज़रुन् । **संशोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shọ̆z^{o}r^{u} श्वंज़ंरु**), to clean, cleanse, purify; hence, to make better, improve (Gr.M. **shọ̆z^{a}rāwun,** so Śiv. 1477). **shọ̆z^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} श्वंज़ंरु-मंतु** । **संशोधितः** perf. part. (**shọ̆z$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्वंज़ंरू-मंचू**), cleansed, purified.

shọ̆z^{a}rāwun श्वंज़रावुन् । **संशोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **shọ̆z^{a}rôw^{u} श्वंज़रोवु**), i.q. **shọ̆z^{a}run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M., Śiv. 1477). **shọ̆z^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} श्वंज़रोवु-मंतु** । **संशोधितः** perf. part. (**shọ̆z^{a}röv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ श्वंज़रांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **shọ̆z^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **shọ̆z^{a}run,** q.v.

sej सेज् (?) in **sēj-pān सेज्-पान्** (?) m. asparagus (*Asparagus racemosus*) (El.).

sījū m. the ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) (El.); cf. **cūj$^{\ddot{u}}$.** The word should perhaps be spelt **sījuw^{u} सीजुवु**

sŏj^{i} स्वजि, sŏj$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्वंजू, see **sọg^{u}.**

söj^{i} सांजि, söj$^{\ddot{u}}$ सांजू, see **sāl 2.**

süj$^{\ddot{u}}$ संजू, süj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ संजू-मंचू, see **sagun.**

sĩjlī m. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El. *sínjlí*. Cf. **bān 1, bārj,** and **sīmlī**).

sŏjĕr स्वज्यर् or (q.v.) **srŏjĕr स्व्रज्यर्** । **सुमूल्यता** m. cheapness, low price. **sojĕruk^{u} स्वज्यरुकु** । **सुमूल्यकालक्रीतः** gen. (f. **sŏjĕrüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्वज्यरंचू**), of, or belonging to, cheapness;

hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

sạj^{a}ran संज्रन् । **प्रोत्साहना** f. (sg. dat. **sạj^{a}rüñ^{ü} संज्रंञू**), encouragement, urging on, stimulation (by help, approval, or the like).

sạj^{a}run संज्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sạj^{o}r^{u} संजंरु**) (of a plant) to cause to be watered, to cause to be irrigated; to encourage, urge on, stimulate (by approval, help, or the like). Cf. **sagun 2, saganāwun,** and **sạg^{a}rāwun. sạj^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} संजंरु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **sạj^{ü}r^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} संजंरू-मंच़ू**), caused to be watered, caused to be irrigated, etc., as ab.

sọ̆j^{a}run स्वंज्रुन् or (q.v.) **srọ̆g^{a}run स्र्वंग्रुन्** । **सुमूल्यीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọ̆j^{o}r^{u} स्वंजंरु**), to make (something which is dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring down the price (of something).

sọ̆j^{i}ran स्वंजिरन् or (q.v.) **srọ̆j^{a}ran स्र्वंज्रन्** । **सुमूल्यीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **sọ̆j^{i}rüñ^{ü} स्वंजिरंञू**), making cheap, bringing down the price of something dear.

sạj^{a}rāwun संज्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sạj^{a}rôw^{u} संज्रोवु**), i.q. **sạj^{a}run,** q.v. **sạj^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} संज्रोवु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **sạj^{a}röv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} संज्रांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **sạj^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u},** see **sạj^{a}run.**

sọ̆j^{a}rāwun स्वंज्रावुन् । **सुमूल्यीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọ̆j^{a}rôw^{u} स्वंज्रोवु**), i.q. **sọ̆j^{a}run,** q.v. Cf. **srọ̆g^{a}rāwun, sọ̆g^{a}rāwun.**

söjiwa सांजिव or **sôjuv̇ सोजुव्** । **स्यालीधवः** m. the husband of a wife's sister, a wife's brother-in-law.

s^{a}jyōv सज्योव्, see **s^{a}ḍun.**

sak, see **sakh.**

saka सक (= سقا) । **जलवाहकः** m. a water-carrier (El. *saga*, by a misprint for *saqa*, and *sakah*).

sĕka स्यक । **संगतः** adj. c.g. well-fitting (of one thing to another); fitting, suitable, suiting, congruous. **—karun —करुन्** । **निश्चयनम्** m.inf. to make certain, to prove the truth (of a statement). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **संयुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be fitting, to fit something; to maintain hope in the heart, to continue hopeful. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **आशाप्रदानम्** m.inf. to give hope, to encourage.

sika 1 सिक سکہ (for **2,** see **sikh**) । **मुद्रोट्टङ्कनम्** m. a stamp, seal, signet; an impression on money, a stamped coin, sterling or current coin (Gr.M. *sikka*) (cf. **sara sika gaʦhun** and **karun,** s.v. **sara**). **—dyun^{u} —दिनु** । **स्वप्रभावोल्लासनम्** m.inf. to stamp, coin; to stamp (oneself or another) as authoritative, to proclaim widely (one's own or another's) might or authority, to make famous. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **सुख्यातिप्रसरणम्** m.inf. (a person's) fame to spread widely abroad, to become famous.

sik^{i} सिकि । **भूषणविशेषः** f. a kind of forehead ornament worn attached to a chaplet by young girls of high rank or by a bride. **siki-kala सिकि-कल** । **ललामकभूषणस्रक** m. the jewelled chaplet worn with the above.

sīkī सीकी m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.).

sok, in **sok pachin,** the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta* (L. 129).

suka 1 सुक । **बलादावेशनम्** m. forcible insertion, forcible thrusting into a narrow orifice (cf. **sukun**). **—dyun^{u} 1 —दिनु** । **मुष्ट्याहननम्** m.inf. to strike a blow with the closed fist, or with the point of club.

suka 2 सुक । **भोजनाभावः** m. want of food, not eating, abstinence (voluntary or involuntary) from food; cf. **sakol^{u}. —dyun^{u} 2 —दिनु** । **भोजनानशनम्** m.inf. not to eat food, to abstain (voluntarily or involuntarily) from food, to fast, starve. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **उपवासाधिगमः** m.inf. a fast, owing to want of food or famine, to be experienced, to starve.

suka 3 सुक in **nika-suka,** p. 627*b*, l. 31, q.v. Cf. **nyuk^{u} suk^{u},** p. 670*a*, l. 38.

suk^{u} सुकु in **nyuk^{u}-suk^{u},** p. 670*a*, l. 38, q.v. Cf. **nika-suka,** p. 627*b*, l. 31.

sakāba सकाब । **पशुरोगविशेषः** m. N. of a certain disease affecting cattle, horses, etc. Its symptoms are described as extreme swelling of the belly, accompanied by painful tumours. **—pyon^{u} —प्यंनु** । **रोगविशेषोद्भवः** m.inf. this disease to attack (an animal).

sŏkacĕ स्वकच्य, see **sŏküṭ^{ü}.**

sakh सख् adj. one's own (of relations), german (as in 'cousin-german', or one's own mother and not a stepmother) (El., K.Pr. 144, *sak*).

sakhī सखी سخی adj. c.g. liberal, bountiful, generous; (as subst.) a liberal or bountiful person (K.Pr. 184 *sakhai*).

sĕkh स्यख् । **सिकता** f. (sg. dat. **sĕki स्यकि**), sand (Gr.Gr. 147; Gr.M.; L. 463; L.V. 107; Śiv. 1733, 1755; K.Pr. 190); a file (Gr.M.). **—tavüñ^{ü} —तवंञू** । **आक्रोशनम्** f.inf. 'to roast sand', to cast burning sand upon a person; hence, met. to abuse violently, to vituperate. **—ʦhunüñ^{ü} —छुनंञू** । **परित्यागः** f. inf. to fling away (hot) sand; hence, met. to throw away, discard (a friend, relation, or some thing, owing to its becoming spoilt or acquiring a bad reputation), 'to drop like a hot potato'.

sĕki-ambār स्यकि-अम्बार् । **सिकताराशिः** m. a heap or pile of sand (as collected for some purpose). **-bôbus^{u} -बोबुसु** । **पक्षिमांसपिण्डविशेषः** m. 'a sand bomb', the gizzard of a fowl or similar bird. **-boṭh^{u} -बंठु** । **सैकतकूलम्** m. the sandy bank of a river or the like. **-büṭh^{ü} -बंठू** । **सैकतरोधः** f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ -बच्य**), (in a garden) the little sand-bank bounding the various water basins. **-chámb^{i} gatshun** -छंबि गछुन् । विनाश्राधारात्मभृगोर्निपातः m.inf. 'to fall over a precipice of sand'; hence, to fall immediately on standing on a weak or insecure position; to be destroyed immediately on being erected. **-ḍāphar** -डाफर् । सैकतस्थलम् m. a wide level sandy piece of ground (even if cultivable). **-krotsh^{u} tshunun** -क्रंछु छुनुन् । आक्रोशोत्तरं त्यागः m.inf. 'to wield the sand-shovel'; hence, to abuse and throw away. **-shrāṭh** श्राठ् or **-shāṭh** -शाठ् । सैकतद्वीपम् m. (sg. dat. **-sh**(r)**āṭhas** -श्रा(शा)ठस्), a sand-bank (in a river) (Gr.M. **-shāṭh**; Śiv. 1585). —**sāban gatshüñ^{ü}** —सावन् गछंञू । निरर्थप्रयासधनव्ययः f.inf. 'soap to come from sand', i.e. after much labour and expenditure of time and money, the results to turn out to be futile. **-wôñ^{u}** -वोञु । सिकतामिश्रितजलम् m. sandy water, water full of sand.

sikh सिख् । सिंहजातिकः m. (sg. dat. **sikas** सिकस्, abl. **sika 2** सिक, for 1, see s.v.; f. **sikiyöñ^{ü}** सिकियांञू, or **sīkiñ** सीकिञ्) a Sikkh, a follower of the Sikkh religion founded in the Panjāb by Guru Nānak (K.Pr. 200).

sika-brôhmun सिक-ब्रोह्मुन् । वैदेशिकपुरोधाः m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas** -ब्रांह्मनस्), a man who acts as priest to a foreigner resident in Kashmīr (Sikkhs from the Panjāb, being typical foreigners). **sika-koṭ^{u}** सिक-कंटु । जातिविशेषमनुष्यपुत्रः m. a Sikkh boy, the son of a Sikkh.

sīkh सीख् سیخ । शूल-(शलाका-)विशेषः m. a skewer, a spit (K.Pr. 189, 200); any long thin piece of metal. —**lāgán^{i}** —लागंनि । संतप्तशूलयोजनदण्डः m.pl.inf. to apply skewers, to burn a person with red-hot metal skewers or the like (as a punishment); met. to cauterize a person with harsh language or abuse.

sŏkh स्वख् or **sukh** सुख् । सुखम् m. (sg. dat. **sŏkhas** स्वखस्), happiness, welfare, well-being, comfort, ease (Gr.M.; Śiv. 41, 281, 444, 482, 752–3, 922, 1459, 1635, 1819, 1835; Rām. 175, 662; K. 6, 32, 632, 808, 1099, 1100, 1168; K.Pr. 62, 164, 201, 206, 253); rest, leisure, peace (El. *sŏk, sŏkh*). —**barun** —बरुन् । सुखोपभोगः m.inf. to enjoy or experience happiness (Śiv. 1113; K. 958, 1078, 1093); to prosper (K. 318, 473). **-dās** -दास् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a kind of rice-plant, with a soft white grain (El.); the grain of this rice. —**dyun^{u}** —दिनु । आह्लादनम् m.inf. to give happiness, make happy (Śiv. 946, 1438, 1639; Rām. 880). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । सुखसमागमः m.inf. happiness to happen, to find happiness, to become happy, secure, or the like (esp. when unexpected). **-rāth** -राथ् । सुखरात्रिः f. (sg. dat. **-rötsü^{ü}** -रांचू), a night of happiness, a pleasant night (e.g. occupied with good or pleasant company, or a night of some great festival). **-sar** -सर् m. N. of a beautiful bird frequenting Kashmīr (El.). **-s^{a}tsan** -सच़न् । सुखोत्सवः f. (sg. dat. **-s^{a}tsüñ^{ü}** -सच़ंञू), a festival in honour of some happy event (e.g. on the birth of a son); cf. **s^{a}tsan 1,** which is m. **-sāway** -सावय् । सुखसंपत्तिः m. abundance of happiness.

sŏkha-bol^{u} adj. lukewarm (El. *sŏkabul, sŏkhabŏl, sokhabaul*); cf. **sŏkha-wushon^{u}**, bel. **-hā̃ḍ** -हाँड् । सुखायासः f. labour, exertion, expenditure (of money or of thought), in order to attain happiness. **-kār** -कार् । सुखोत्सवः m. a festival of (or on account of) happiness. **-küṭ^{ü}** -कंटू । सुखपुत्री f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), 'a daughter of happiness', a daughter born in happy circumstances and brought up happily. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । सुखपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a son born in happy circumstances and brought up happily; a son of happiness, i.e. a good son who gives happiness to his parents (Gr.Gr. 132). —**mŏkha** —म्वख । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly by chance (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । निर्बाधीभवनम् m.inf. to remain, or live, happily or in comfort (K. 363, 376). **-sān** -सान् । सुखितः (सुखपूर्वम्) adv. with happiness, happily, comfortably (Gr.M.; Śiv. 85, 342, 393, 482, 630; Rām. 55); quietly (El.); (as adj.) pleased, happy, delighted. —**thawun** —थवुन् । सर्वथा निर्बाधावस्थापनम् m.inf. to put in an entirely happy or comfortable condition (even in case of opposition). —**wushon^{u}** —वुशंनु । कवोष्णाः adj. (f. —**wushiñ^{ü}** —वुशिञू), pleasantly hot, slightly warm, lukewarm; cf. **sŏkha-bol^{u},** ab. **-wush^{i}nēr** -वुशिनेर् । कोष्णता m. lukewarmness. **-wushöt^{i}** -वुशांति । सुखनिमित्तः adj. c.g. causing happiness, giving happiness.

sŏkhas स्वखस्, sg.dat., as adv. in happiness, happily, in comfort (Rām. 484, 542). —**gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go to happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1152). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् adv., i.q. **sŏkhas,** ab. (Rām. 754, 825). **-tal** -तल् adv., id. (Rām. 1088). —**wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. to reach happiness, to become happy (Rām. 1666, 1750).

sŏkhī स्वखी । सुखितः adj. c.g. happy, contented, blessed with health, wealth, children, security, etc. (Śiv. 1438, 1459, 1679).

sökhī 1 सांखी । साक्षिता f. witness, testimony (oral or written), signature as witness to a document or the like (Rām. 1054, 1065, 1600, 1686, 1706).

sökhī 2 सांखी or (Gr.M.) **sökshī** सांक्षी । साक्षी c.g. one who sees, an observer, an eye-witness (Rām. 1782);

met. the Observer of everything, the Supreme Being (Śiv. *sökshī*, 306, 1277, 1339, 1415, (*f.*) 1513). A witness (to a document, in a law-court, or the like) (El. *sákhí, saukhí;* Gr.M.); one who, or that which gives testimony, who or which gives proof (of anything) (Śiv. 672).

sukh सुख्, see **sŏkh.**

sŏkhāla स्वखाल । सुकरः adj. c.g. easy, not difficult, practicable, feasible (Gr.M.); as adv. (or **sŏkhāla-pöṭh^{i}** स्वखाल-पऻठि) easily (Gr.M.).

sŏkhanāwun स्वखनावुन् । सुखितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏkhanôw^{u}** स्वखनोवु), to make happy, make comfortable, cause to feel secure, put in good cheer, cheer up; cf. **sŏkhawun.** **sŏkhanôw^{u}-mot^{u}** स्वखनोवु-मऺतु । अव्याहत्या सुखितीकृतः perf. part. (f. **sŏkhanöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** स्वखनऻवू-मऺचू), rendered secure.

sakhar सखर् । प्रस्थितिः f. setting forth (on a journey, or the like), the first starting (Gr.Gr. 127); the immediate preparations before starting. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करऺञू । प्रस्थानारम्भः f.inf. to make the immediate preparations for a journey, to start forth (on a journey). **—lagüñ^{ü}** —लगऺञू । प्रस्थिती(प्रस्तुती)भवनम् f.inf. a starting forth to come into existence, to be starting forth or to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of commencing any work.

sakharan सखरन् । प्रस्थितिः f. (sg. dat. **sakharüñ^{ü}** सखरऺञू), setting forth, starting (on a journey); the being on the point of setting out. **—lagüñ^{ü}** —लगऺञू । प्रस्थितीच्छोद्भवः f.inf. to become engaged in starting forth, to be on the point of setting out; met. to be on the point of setting to on any work.

sakharun सखरुन् । प्रस्थानविधानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sakharyōv** सखर्योव्), to prepare to set forth, to be on the point of setting out (Gr.Gr. 127; H. xii, 18); to make arrangements for a journey; to set oneself to any task, busy oneself with (L.V. 10).

sakharith bĕhun सखरिथ् ब्यहुन् । गमनाय सन्नद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become ready, or be ready, to start on a journey, to remain ready to start. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन । प्रस्थानाय संनद्धीभवनम् m.inf., id.

sakharyō-mot^{u} सखर्यो-मऺतु । विहितप्रस्थानः perf. part. (**sakharyē-müʦ^{ü}** सखर्ये-मऺचू), become ready to set forth, on the point of and prepared to start; ready to start on any work.

sakharĕr सखर्यर् । प्रतिष्ठाशा m. the becoming on the point of setting out (on a journey), or beginning any work; the desire, or hope, of the above.

sakharāwun सखरावुन् । प्रस्थापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sakharôw^{u}** सखरोवु), to cause (a person) to set out (on a journey), to send (a person) on a message. **sakharôw^{u}-mot^{u}** सखरोवु-मऺतु । प्रस्थापितः perf. part. (f. **sakharöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** सखरऻवू-मऺचू), caused to be s forth, sent forth (on a message).

sakhāsŏr सखास्वर् m. N. of one of Rāvaṇ's generals who was killed by Hanumān (Rām. 693).

sakht سخت, see **sak^{a}th.**

sakh^{a}tī سختی, see **saktī.**

sōkhta सोख्त سوخته adj. c.g. scorched, burnt, consumed to ashes (Rām. 298, YZ. 39).

sŏkhĕth स्वख्यथ् or **sŏkhith** स्वखिथ् । सुखोपेतः adj. c.g. full of happiness, comfortable, entirely free from care (K. 633, 959, 1166); producing happiness, causing or producing comfort. **—bĕhun** —ब्यहुन् । त्यक्तचिन्तीभवनम् m.inf. 'to sit happy', to be or continue cheerful, happy. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन । निश्चिन्तीभवनम् m.inf., id.

sŏkhawun स्वखवुन् । अव्याहत्या मृडनम् conj 1 (1 p.p. **sŏkhow^{u}** स्वखऺवु), to make happy, to cheer, enliven, put at ease, make comfortable (by the removal of obstacles, etc.); cf. **sŏkhanāwun.** **sŏkhow^{u}-mot^{u}** स्वखऺवु-मऺतु । अव्याहतः perf. part. (f. **sŏkhüv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** स्वखऺवू-मऺचू), put at ease, not troubled by obstacles.

sakhāwath सखावथ् سخاوت f. (sg. dat. **sakhāvüʦ^{ü}** सखावऺचू), generosity, liberality (Gr.M.).

sākhyāth साख्याथ् । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिः adj. c.g. become visible in bodily form (used e.g. of something hitherto unseen and unobtainable; of deities, spiritual beings, or the like; or else in comparisons, e.g. comparing a beautiful heroine to a goddess) (Śiv. 357, 1555); a postpos. in the presence of (Rām. 731) (*ʦĕ sā°*, in thy presence); as subst. m. a present witness, one who bears testimony (i.q. **sökhī 2,** q.v.) (Rām. 1058); cf. **sākār** and **sākshāth.** **-kār** -कार् । प्रत्यक्षदर्शनम् m. the making oneself or the becoming visible in bodily form (e.g. something hitherto unseen and unobtainable, or a deity in answer to prayer).

saküj^{ü} सकऺजू, see **sakol^{u}.**

sĕkij^{ü} स्यकिजू, see **sĕkyul^{u}.**

sŏköj^{ü} स्वकऻजू, see **sŏkôl^{u} 2.**

sukūj^{ü} सुकूजू f. the buttock (El. *sukúj*). Cf. **mandul.**

sakajyār सकज्यार् । श्राद्धकर्म m. (amongst Hindūs) the performance of the *śrāddha* or solemn rite performed in honour of the spirits of dead parents and ancestors; the day or time for the due performance of this rite. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । श्राद्धकर्मविधानम् m.inf. duly to perform this rite.

sikka سکه, i.q. **sika 1.**

sakol^{u} 1 सकऺलु । अभुक्तभोजनः adj. (f. **saküj^{ü}** सकऺजू), one who has not eaten any food, even though the usual mealtime has passed; cf. **suka 2.** **sakaliy** सकलिय् । विना भोजनम् adv. without eating (e.g., u.w. vbs. of going, existing, doing, or the like) (L.V. 47).

sakol^{u} 2 सकलु adj. (f. **sakü j$^{\ddot{u}}$ सकजू**), all, the whole, everything (L.V. 38). **sakäliy सकलिय्** m.pl., with emph. *y*, even every one, all men (L.V. 47).

saikal सैकल् صيقل m. polishing, polish, cleaning (arms or tools), furbishing (Śiv. 282).

sĕkil स्यकिल् adj. c.g. sandy; N. of class of soil, a light loam with sandy subsoil (L. 319).

sŏkāl स्वकाल् । शोभनसमयः, सुमूल्यता m. a prosperous time, a time of great prosperity (for a person or country); a time free from calamity or the like; general cheapness of food, etc., a time of plenty. **—gatshun —गछुन् । सौलभ्यसंभवः** m.inf. cheapness to come into existence; to become cheap (of something previously dear).

sŏkāluk^{u} स्वकालुकु । सुसमयसंबन्धी gen. (f. **sŏkālüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्वकालचू**), of, or belonging to, a time of prosperity, welfare, or the like.

sŏkôl^{u} 1 स्वकोलु । सुकालः m. i.q. **sŏkāl,** q.v. **sŏköl^{i} स्वकालि । सुसमये, सुमूल्यतायाम्,** adv. at a good time, in a time of prosperity; at a time of cheapness, in a time of plenty.

sŏkālyuk^{u} स्वकालिकु । सुमूल्यावसरक्रीतः gen. (f. **sŏkālic$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्वकालिचू**), of, or belonging to, cheapness, bought at a cheap time, bought cheaply (esp. of something usually expensive).

sŏkôl^{u} 2 स्वकोलु । सुकालभवः adj. (f. **sŏköj$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्वकांजू**), bought in a time of cheapness.

sakām सकाम् adj. c.g. with desire, subject to desire, (of an action) due to, or caused by, desire (opp. to *nishkām*, q.v.) (Śiv. 1849).

sukun सुकुन् । बलात्प्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suk^{u} सुकु**; f. according to some **suc$^{\ddot{u}}$ सुचू** (Gr.Gr. lxxx, and reported for this dictionary as **suk$^{\ddot{u}}$ सुकू**) to squeeze into, to force something into a tight orifice; met. (of a man) to have sexual intercourse; cf. **shrŏkun 2** and **suka 1. suk^{u}-mot^{u} सुकु-मंतु । बलादन्तराविशितः** perf. part. (f. **suk$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ सुकू-मंचू**), forced into a tight place, squeezed into.

sikanj सिकंज् (= شکنجه) **। यन्त्रविशेषः** m. a bookbinder's press, a clamp.

sikanja karun सिकंज करुन् । समाहृत्य समायोजनम् m.inf. to press together with a clamp. **—gatshun —गछुन् । संकटे निपतनम्** m.inf. to fall into straits, to become confounded, distracted.

sīkiñ सीकिञ् । धार्ष्ट्यादिगुणा स्त्री f. a female Sikkh, a Sikkh woman; an impudent young girl (usually below the age of puberty), a rude girl, see **sikh** and **sikiyöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

sạkrī संक्री । पथ्यसेवनम् f. the provision of suitable food and medicine for an invalid or convalescent, a regimen (cf. **nā-sakrī,** p. 658*a*, l. 5; El. has *sakre* and *sukré*, both translated 'abstinence'. Cf. **suka 2** and **sakol^{u} 1**).

sakār सकार् । अङ्गीकारः m. (in negotiations for a marriage) the consent given by the bride's parents, the formal acceptance of a proposed bridegroom. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । कन्यादानप्रतिश्रवविधानम्** m.inf. to give the formal consent as ab. in the presence of the gods and witnesses. **—hyon^{u} —ह्योनु । कन्याप्रतिग्रहणस्वीकृतिः** m.inf. to accept this formal consent.

sākār साकार् । प्रत्यक्षमूर्तिकः adj. c.g. (of something usually invisible) become visible in bodily form, i.q. **sākhyāth,** q.v.

sọ̆k^{o}r^{u} 1 स्वंकरु (for **2,** see **sọ̆k^{a}run**) or **suk^{o}r^{u} सुकरु । असम्यङ्निष्पत्तिकः, अर्धसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **sọ̆k$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्वंकरू** or **suk$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ सुकरू**), uneven owing to being only half ready (e.g. something being pounded, or a dish being cooked), incomplete; cf. **sọ̆kor^{u}. sọ̆k^{o}ruy thawun स्वंकरय् थवुन् । असम्यक्संस्करणम्** m.inf. carelessly to leave something only half, or partly, completed; to join up incompletely.

sọ̆kor^{u} स्वंकरु । सुकरः adj. (f. **sọ̆kür$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्वंकरू**), easy, facile, feasible, practicable; lax, uneven, discontinuous (cf. **sọ̆k^{o}r^{u} 1**).

sŏkarm स्वकर्म् m. a pious action, a good work, a holy deed (Śiv. 426).

sọ̆k^{a}ran स्वंकरन् । समीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sọ̆k^{a}rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्वंकरंञू**), levelling (of land in preparation for cultivation).

sọ̆k^{a}run स्वंकरुन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọ̆k^{o}r^{u} 2 स्वंकरु,** for **1,** see s.v.), to level (uncultivated land in preparation for cultivation), to make the first breaking of the soil and general levelling. Cf. **sọ̆k^{a}rāwun.**

sukaran सुकरन् । संकोचनम् f. (sg. dat. **sukarüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ सुकरंञू**), causing (something) to contract, making smaller (e.g. a piece of cloth by crushing it up, or by sewing it), shrinking (something), reducing the width or size (of something).

sukarun 1 सुकरुन्, conj. 1, noted only in the following:— **sukor^{u}-mot^{u} सुकरु-मंतु । संकोचितः** perf. part. (f. **sukür$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ सुकरू-मंचू**), drawn together (by someone), caused to be shrunk up, made smaller or contracted (e.g. a cave, path, or wall made artificially smaller, a piece of cloth made shrunken in size, or an ornament made tighter). Cf. **suk^{a}rāwun 2.**

sukarun 2 सुकरुन् । संकोचाप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sukaryōv सुकर्योव**), to become contracted, to contract, shrink. **sukaryō-mot^{u} सुकर्यो-मंतु । संकुचितः** perf. part. (f. **sukaryē-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ सुकर्ये-मंचू**), contracted, shrunken.

sŏ̃krānth सॉंक्रांथ् f. (sg. dat. **sŏ̃krönts$^{\ddot{u}}$ सॉंक्रांछू**), i.q. **sankarāth,** q.v.

sakarôt^{u} सकरोतु (cf. سکرات) or **sĕkarôt^{u} स्यकरोतु ।** आयासः, अतिकष्टम् m. fatigue, pain, affliction, distress. **—mēlun —मेलुन् ।** अतिकष्टानुभवः (अतिकष्टापत्तिः) m.inf. distress to be met with, great distress, etc., to be experienced, to be overwhelmed with distress, etc. **—milawun —मिलवुन् ।** अतिखेदानुभावनम् m.inf. to cause great distress (to some one).

sakarŏt^{i}lad सकरांतिलद् or **sakarŏts^{ü}lad सकरांच़ूलद् ।** अतिखेदखिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sakarŏt^{i}ladiñ सकरांतिलदिञ्**, or **sakarŏts^{ü}ladiñ सकरांच़ूलदिञ्**), one suffering from, or overwhelmed by, great distress, etc., as in the preceding.

sọ̆k^{a}rāwun स्वंकरावुन् or **suk^{a}rāwun 1 सुकरावुन् ।** आदिसंस्कारः, समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọ̆(u)k^{a}rôw^{u} स्वं(सु)करोवु**), i.q. **sọ̆k^{a}run,** q.v. **sọ̆(u)k^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} स्वं(सु)करोवु-मंतु ।** प्राथमिकसंस्कारसंस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **sọ̆(u)k^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} स्वं(सु)करांवू-मंच़ू**), (of wild, uncultivated land) roughly levelled as a preliminary to preparing for cultivation.

suk^{a}rāwun 2 सुकरावुन् । संकोंचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suk^{a}rôw^{u} सुकरोवु**), to cause to be contracted, artificially to make smaller, to cause to be shrunken; cf. **sukarun 1. suk^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} सुकरोवु-मंतु ।** संकोचितः perf. part. (**suk^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} सुकरांवू-मंच़ू**) contracted (by some one), made smaller, shrunken (by some one).

sạkriyĕ-dār संक्रिय-दार् । पथ्यानुसारी adj. c.g. (of food for an invalid or convalescent) agreeable to the regimen, suitable as diet. Cf. **sạkrī.**

sạkriyĕlad संक्रियलद् । पथ्यसेवी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sạkriyĕladiñ संक्रियलदिञ्**), (of an invalid or convalescent) taking food according to regimen, on invalid diet.

sökshī सांक्षी, see **sökhī 2.**

sūkshm सूक्ष्म् adj. c.g. minute, fine, thin, delicate (opp. to **sthūl,** q.v.) (Śiv. 368, 1026, 1198, 1525, 1853, 1872).

sākshāth साक्षाथ् adv. (the Skt. *sâkṣāt* साक्षात्) in the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, evidently. The Ksh. form of this word is **sākhyāth,** q.v. **-kār -कार्** m. perception, apprehension, knowledge (Śiv. 1001, 1066, 1205, 1792).

sakta सक्त سکتہ । रोगविशेषः apoplexy. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** क्षणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषापातः m.inf. apoplexy to occur, to have a sudden attack of apoplexy. **—karun —करुन् ।** तत्क्षणात्प्राणहारिरोगविशेषसंभवः m.inf. to have an attack of apoplexy.

saktī सक्ती or (Gr.M.) **sakh^{a}tī** سختی । महाक्लेशः f. hardness, rigidity; cruelty (Rām. 977); grievance, hardship, adversity, indigence, distress, evil, calamity (Śiv. 663). **—anüñ^{ü} —अनंञू ।** महाकष्टानुभावनम् f.inf. to treat with harshness, severity, to illtreat (Rām. 412, 962). **—karith —करिथ्,** adv. with difficulty (Rām. 433, 909).

sŏküṭ^{ü} स्वकंटू । सुकुमारी f. (sg. dat. **sŏkacĕ स्वकच्य**; m. **sŏkaṭh,** q.v.), a good daughter, a virtuous and charming young girl.

sak^{a}th सकथ् سخت or (Gr.M.) **sakhth सखथ ।** कठोरः adj. c.g. hard, stiff, rigid (Gr.M.; Śiv. 335; Rām. 1415); hard, difficult (e.g. a road, pass, or the like); hard, tight (e.g. a knot); (of a wish or the like) determined, fixed (Śiv. 430); obdurate, troublesome, difficult (El. *sakht*, Śiv. 1505); difficult, not easy, perplexing (Gr.M.); ferocious (El.); fierce, violent (of pain, sun's heat, intoxication, or the like) (Gr.M., W. 24, Rām. 291); very, extreme, violent (of unpleasant things) (Rām. 349; H. vii, 13, 18; K.Pr. 87, *sakht*); (as adv.) violently (Rām. 376, 441); (as subst. m.) difficulty, strait, peril, danger (Rām. 417). **-kan -कन्** adj. c.g. deaf (El.).

sŏkath स्वकथ् । प्रीतिसंभाषणम् f. (sg. dat. **sŏkathi स्वकथि**), a pleasing speech, pleasant words, kindly language.

sŏkaṭh स्वकठ् । सुपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **sŏkaṭas स्वकटस्**; f. **sŏküṭ^{ü},** q.v.), a good son, a virtuous and charming boy (Gr.Gr. 132).

sūk^{a}th सूकथ् m. (sg. dat. **sūktas सूक्तस्**), a good or wise saying; a Vedic hymn (K. 15).

sĕkyul^{u} स्यकिलु । सिकतामयः adj. (f. **sĕkij^{ü} स्यकिजू**), sandy, full of sand, covered with sand, made of sand (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a fruit or other edible) gritty.

sikiyöñ^{ü} सिकियांञू । सिंहजातिकस्त्री f. a female Sikkh, a Sikkh woman. Cf. **sikh** and **sīkiñ.**

sāl 1 साल् or (q.v.) **swāl स्वाल् ।** विशिष्टभोजननिमन्त्रणम् m. an invitation to a dinner, picnic, or the like (cf. **duṭop^{u} s°,** p. 258*b*, l. 47; **khīra-s°,** p. 409*a*, l. 11; **nav-s°,** p. 664*b*, l. 44; **nawa-rĕh-s°,** p. 665*a*, l. 4; **nȧv^{i}-s°,** p. 667*a*, l. 34; **phira-s°,** p. 702*a*, ll. 2, 4); (Gr.Gr. 149; Gr.M.; Śiv. 74, 86, 266, 965, 1215, 1748; Rām. 610; K. 375, 1006–7); a dinner-party, picnic (cf. **phulayĕ-s°,** p. 697*b*, l. 45) (K. 1147); a banquet, feast (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 700, 1106, 1255, 1328; H. v, 9; vi, 2; YZ. 372, 435; K.Pr. 14, 228). **—dapun —दपुन् ।** निमन्त्रणाह्वानम् m.inf. to invite to such a feast (cf. **sālas d°,** Śiv. 79, 965).

sāla-bata साल-बत । विशिष्टभोजनभक्तम् m. the food given at a dinner-party, picnic, or other similar feast. **-sāl -साल् ।** बहुलनिमन्त्रणावृत्तिः m. invitation upon invitation, a large number of invitations issued by a single host for dinner-party after dinner-party.

-ṭôk^{u} -टोकु । विशिष्टभोजनशराव: m. the dish or tray of various foods placed before each guest at a dinner-party. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । निमन्त्रणोपस्थिति: m.inf. (of an invited guest) to arrive at a dinner-party (including the ceremonial reception by the host) (Śiv. 179, 374, 413, 820, 943, 1552, 1691). Cf. **sālas y°**, Śiv. 832.

sālas anun सालस् अनुन् । भोजनार्थं निमन्त्रणम् m.inf. 'to conduct to a dinner-party', i.e. to invite an honoured guest to such (Śiv. 89).

sāl 2 साल् । श्याली f. (sg. dat. **söj^{ü}** सांजू, Gr.Gr. 69, also written **söj^{i}** सांजि), a wife's sister, a husband's sister-in-law (cf. **māsat^{ü}r^{ü} s°**, p. 601*a*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 69).

söj^{ü}-gŏbur सांजू-ग्वबुर् । स्यालीपुत्र: m. the son of a wife's sister. **-kūr^{ü}** -कूरू । स्यालीपुत्री f. the daughter of a wife's sister.

sala, see **sulh.**

sȧl^{i} संलि, see **ȧl^{i}-ālam,** p. 24*b*, l. 14.

sail 1 सैल् سیل or **söl 1** सांल् (for **sail 2, söl 2,** see under **söl 2**) m. a flood (El.). Cf. **sah^{a}lāb.**

sēlā सेला in **sēlā-kôn^{u}** सेला-कोनु । क्रीडाविशेष: m. N. of a certain game, on the lines of our backgammon, in which the movements of the men on the board are determined by throwing numbered dice.

sēli सेलि, see **syūl^{u}.**

sil trēl f. a kind of apple rather large and of a deep red colour (L. 349).

sila सिल (= سل) । यक्ष्मरोग: m. pulmonary consumption, decline, ulceration of the lungs (El. *silah*, Gr.Gr. 13). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । यक्ष्मरोगोद्भव: m.inf. consumption to occur, to become consumptive.

sīla सील in **sīla supörī** सील सुपांरी m. the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El. *síla supári*). Cf. **balūt.**

sīl^{i} सीलि । उष्णीषविशेष: f. a long narrow strip of silken cloth, wound round the head, and worn under the turban; a short strip of cloth, suitable for a boy's turban.

solei, see **sŏlay.**

sōli सोलि in **sōli-gārē,** m.c. for **suli gari,** see **sul.**

sol^{u} संलु । क्लीब: m. a eunuch.

sôl^{u} सोलु । पटविशेष: m. a kind of fine red cloth, Turkey red. **söl^{i}-dastār** सांलि-दस्तार् । रक्तशिरोवेष्टनम् m. a turban made of this cloth (usually worn by boys, or, to distinguish caste, by adults).

söl 2 सांल् or **sail 2** सैल् (= سیر) (for **1,** see **sail 1**) m. strolling, a stroll, ramble, walk, excursion, tour, pleasure trip (cf. **nāwa-s°,** p. 666*b*, l. 21) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1363; K. 701–2, 992; H. ii, 2, 4, 8; iii, 1; viii, 7; K.Pr. 233). Cf. **sair.**

sul सुल् or (Gr.Gr. 156) **sul^{ü}** सुलू) । सुवेला f. good time, early time, the time before the appointed time (Rām. 674, 1648); early dawn (cf. **sō̃ta-s°,** s.v. **sō̃th**) (L.V. 99 (= K.Pr. 46), 100); spare time (El.). **—gatshüñ^{ü}** —गछंञू । सुवेलसंपत्ति: f.inf. the being in good time to occur, to be before the appointed time, to be in good time. **—karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । सुवेलावलम्ब: f.inf. to make earliness, to be in good time, to be in plenty of time.

suli सुलि । सुवेले adv. early, betimes (cf. **sō̃ta-s°,** s.v. **sō̃th**) (Gr.Gr. 156; Gr.M.; L. 460; Śiv. 163, 628, 1883; Rām. 73, 436, 884); at dawn (H. xii, 23; K.Pr. 87). **—bögi** —बांगि or **—bögin** —बांगिन् । सुवेलकाले adv. early, approximately early, pretty early, more or less beforehand. **—gari** —गरि adv. at dawn time (H. v, 7, **sōli-gārē,** m.c.). **—vili** —विलि or (Śiv. 1135) **—wuli** —वुलि । सम्यक्सुवेले adv. exactly early, promptly early (Śiv. 1135).

sulyuk^{u} सुल्युकु । सुवेलसंबन्धी gen. of **suli** (f. **sulic^{ü}** सुलिचू), of, or belonging to, an early time.

sūlī सूली f. an impaling stake. **—diñ^{ü}** —दिञू f.inf. to impale; to crucify (El.).

sul^{ü} सुलू, see **sul.**

sailāb سیلاب, see **sah^{a}lāb.**

sŏlab स्वलब् or (Śiv.) **sulab** सुलब् । सुप्राप्य: adj. c.g. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible (Śiv. 1758, 1869).

sāligrām सालिग्राम m. N. of a certain kind of sacred stone (Skt. *śālagrāma*) containing the impression of one or more ammonites. It is worshipped as representing Vishnu (Śiv. 1016).

salāh सलाह صلاح । संधि:, संमति: m. right or proper course (of conduct or procedure); advice, counsel, consultation (Gr.M.; Rām. 95; H. viii, 11); agreement, harmony, concord, reconciliation (Gr.M., K.Pr. 59); conciliation, restoring harmony. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । (पुन:)संधिसंभव: m.inf. reconciliation to occur, to become reconciled. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to consult, to consult together (El., Gr.M., Rām. 546); to determine (on a course of conduct) (Rām 1414). **—karan-wôl^{u}** —करन्-वोलु m.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a counsellor (El.). **—thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to make agreement (with), to agree (with, **sũty,** a person, dat.) to do some (secret or improper action), to come to an understanding (with) (e.g. with a woman for an intrigue) (H. viii, 3).

silāh सिलाह سلاح m. weapon, weapons, arms, implement of war (Rām. 971, 1454; K.Pr. 31).

sulh सुलह صلح m. peace (El. *sala*).

sŏlhār स्वल्हार् or (q.v.) **sŏrahāl** स्वरहाल् । महानस: f. a kitchen, a cookhouse (El. *sulahar* m.).

sŏlhör^{i} स्वल्हांरि । महानसाध्यक्ष: m. a head cook, *chef de cuisine, cordon bleu.*

salka सल्क । गूढानुचरः m. a spy, detective.

sŏlakhĕn स्वलख्यन् । शुभलक्षणम् m. a good, or distinct, mark; an auspicious mark, sign, or omen.

salil सलिल् m. water (L.V. 16, 29; Śiv. 1869).

sŏlal स्वलल् । सुरीतिसमासक्तिः f. mutual affection, long standing brotherly love, love based on generations of affectionate intercourse.

sulla सुल्ल in **thañi-sulla,** see **thāñ^{i}.**

sulöli सुल॑ली f. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El. *suláli*). Cf. **bagnū; dūd-phras,** p. 191*b*, l. 15; **saphēdār.**

silalad सिललद् । यक्ष्मरुगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **silaladiñ सिललदिञ्**), suffering from consumption, in a decline, a consumptive.

salām सलाम سلام f. (this word is f. in Ksh., but sometimes, erroneously following the practice of Hindōstānī, it is treated as m.; cf. W. 18) safety, peace (W. 13, 18); salutation, greeting, compliments (El., *m.*; Gr.M., *m.*; W. 13 *f.*; K.Pr. 260); parting salutation, adieu, farewell, good-bye (El. *f.*); a complimentary present (H. viii, 3, 11). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञ्ू** f.inf. to bid farewell, bid adieu, dismiss. **—ladüñ^{ü} —लद॑ञ्ू** f.inf. to send one's compliments to a person (with a message) (YZ. 459). **—karüñ^{ü} —कर॑ञ्ू** f.inf., id.; to salute, to compliment, make a bow (Gr.M., *m.*; H. iii, 1; xii, 4, 5, 9, etc.). **—pālüñ^{ü} —पाल॑ञ्ू** f.inf. to make a bow, to salute (H. xii, 16). **—wanüñ^{ü} —वन॑ञ्ू** f.inf. to send one's compliments

silim सिलिम् । उपायः f. a device or method, mode (esp. for solving some complicated or puzzling task).

sulaimöni सुलैम॑नी سليماني the onyx stone (El. *sulaimáni* m.).

sīlein m. (El.), see **sawöli.**

siling m. a kind of *pashmina* manufactured in Ladakh (El.).

sŏlanāwun स्वलनावुन् or **sulanāwun सुलनावुन् । अङ्के लालनम्, प्रेम्णा पालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏ(u)lanôw^{u} स्व(सु)लनोवु**), to fondle, lovingly to take (a child, pet animal, or the like) into one's lap, to dandle, rock in one's arms, to hug or clasp to one's bosom (Rām. 1129); cf. **sŏlawun** and **sulawun. sŏ(u)lanôw^{u}-mot^{u} स्व(सु)लनोवु-म॑तु । अङ्के पालितः** perf. part. (f. **sŏ(u)lanöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} स्व(सु)लन॑वू-म॑च़ू**), caressed, etc., as ab.

sēlöñ^{ü} सेल॑ञ्ू । काचमणिमाला f. an artificial precious stone made of glass, an imitation diamond or the like (Śiv. 1310); a necklace of such imitation stones. **sēlāñĕ-phol^{u} सेलाञ-फोलु । काचमणिविशेषफलम्** m. a single imitation stone, as ab.

sāl^{a}r सालर् or sālur^{u} सालुरु । निमन्त्रणातिथिः m. (f. **sālarĕñ सालर्यञ्**, Gr.Gr. 39, YZ. 375) an invited guest at a dinner-party or the like; (at a wedding) a member of the bridegroom's party (Gr.Gr. 39, 149; Śiv. 742, 968, 972, 1070).

sālāra सालार । कटिबन्धनवस्त्रविशेषः m. a kind of girdle made of silken cloth worn usually by girl-brides.

silri or **sīrīri** (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

sālarĕñ सालर्यञ् । निमन्त्रणेनाभ्यागता f. of **sāl^{a}r,** q.v. (YZ. 375).

sīlis सीलिस्, see **syūl^{u}.**

sultān सुल्तान् سلطان m. a sultan, king, emperor (H. i, 1).

sŏlawun स्वलवुन् । सुखप्रवृत्तौ योजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏlow^{u} स्वल॑वु**), to establish in a happy position (u.w. reference to a child who has been lovingly brought up and cared for); cf. **sŏlanāwun** and **sulawun. sŏlow^{u}-mot^{u} स्वल॑वु-म॑तु । सुखवृत्तौ योजितः** perf. part. (f. **sŏlüv^{ü}-müts^{ü} स्वल॑वू-म॑च़ू**), established (as ab.) in a happy position.

sulawun सुलवुन् । लालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sulow^{u} सुल॑वु**), to take into one's lap, to cherish, fondle (a child, pet animal, or the like) (Rām. 1105); cf. **sulanāwun** and **sŏlawun. sulow^{u}-mot^{u} सुल॑वु-म॑तु । अङ्के लालितः** perf. part. (f. **sulüv^{ü}-müts^{ü} सुल॑वू-म॑च़ू**), fondled, as ab.

salay सलय् । शस्त्रतूलिका, शलाका f. a piece of wire, a needle, a bodkin, spike (cf. **ṭōpi-s°,** s.v. **ṭūp^{i}**) (H. v, 4); a knitting-needle (cf. **jŏrāba-s°,** p. 377*b*, l. 14); a distaff (El. *salai*).

sŏlay स्वलय् । सद्योगः f. 'good union', intimate association with pious people, pious actions, pious conduct, and the like; a certain plant, *Plectranthus rugosus* (El. *solei*; L. 76, *sulai*, a medicinal herb used for preparing an eyewash). **sŏlayĕ-kāṭh स्वलय-काठ् । लताविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas -काठस्**), the wood of this plant (good for making charcoal).

sulaymān सुलय्मान् سليمان m. N.P. Solomon (the son of David) (H. xii, 17).

sam सम् adj. c.g. even, level (Śiv. 1531); impartial, fair; i.q. **som^{u},** q.v. **sama-drĕshṭi सम-द्रॆश्टि** or **-drĕshṭī -द्रॆश्टी** (written **-दृष्टि** by Paṇḍits) f. the regarding all things impartially (e.g. bearing sorrow and joy with equanimity, heedlessness as to poverty and riches, and so on) (Śiv. 281, 901, 1026, 1213, 1237, 1485, 1531, 1804, 1853, 1859).

sām 1 साम् । तीर्थसोपानम् m. the staircase or ladder on the bank of a river or the like for the convenience of bathers (Śiv. 1109). **-pôw^{u} -पोवु । सोपानैकमात्रम्** m. a single step on this staircase.

sām 2 साम् m. in the following:— **sāma-vīd साम-वीद्** । साम m. N. of one of the three principal Vēdas, the Sāma-vēda, the hymns of which are sung or chanted (Śiv. 276, 394, 446, 1115, 1323, 1580).

samā 1 समा سماع । आक्रन्दकोलाहल: m. hearing; singing, song, music, ecstasy occasioned by music; (in Ksh.) the noise of the lamentations of an assembly or crowd of people (W. 135, *sama*; K.Pr. 253, *samah*); a song (El. *samah*).

samā 2 समा سما m. the heaven, sky, firmament (H. vii, 26).

samái, see **samay**.

sĕm स्यम् । मूलम् f. bottom, root, foundation (e.g. of a lake, of a family, or of a story). **—galüñ^{ü} —गलंञ्ू** । समूलनाशापत्ति: f.inf. the foundation to be destroyed, (of a family, kingdom, or the like) to be destroyed root and branch. **—gālüñ^{ü} —गालंञ्ू** । समूलविघातनम f.inf. to destroy the foundation, to destroy utterly (e.g. one king to destroy another in war). **—kaḍüñ^{ü} —कडंञ्ू** । समूलविघात: f.inf. to tear up the foundation, to destroy an enemy's entire family; to abuse a person and his whole family and ancestors.

sōm सोम m. the moon (L.V. 34; Śiv. 1032, 1549).

som^{u} संमु or **somb^{u} संबु** । सम: adj. (f. **süm^{ü} संमू**), equal (to, dat.) (in size, weight, extent, usefulness, ability, etc.) (cf. **shāl güb^{ü} hāka-ʦar sȧm^{i},** p. 879*b*, l. 36) (L.V. 1, 5, 16; K. 795; H. (*sumb^{u}*) xii, 4, 5; K.Pr. 80 (*khĕni süm^{ü}*, enough for eating), 156 (*sumb*)); like, similar, resembling (Rām. 1656; K. 543; K.Pr. 20 (*suṁmb*), 206); even, level, flat, smooth (El. *sum*, Gr.M.); level, even, parallel (of lines) (Gr.M.); impartial, fair; medium, average; agreeing, unanimous (of opinions) (Gr.M.). **—pahān —पहान्** । समप्राय: adj. (f. **süm^{ü} pahān संमू पहान्**), about equal, etc., as ab. **som^{u} som^{u} gaʦhun संमु संमु गछुन्** । सफलीभवनम m.inf. to become completely fulfilled (at the right time and place) (e.g. a blessing, a curse, or a business undertaken). **som^{u} som^{u} karun संमु संमु करुन्** । सफलीकरणम् m.inf. completely to fulfil, as ab.

sami kada समि कद् । समानाकृति: adj. c.g. or adv. of the same stature, of the same form, exactly alike.

samis som^{u} समिस् संमु । समवयआदिवृत्ति: adj. (f. **—süm^{ü} —संमू**), (a person) just like another (e.g. in age, occupation, qualities, conduct, and so on).

somuy संमुय् । मध्यम: adj. (f. **süm^{ü}y संमूय्**), the exact mean, neither excessive nor too little, neither of the very best quality nor of bad quality, and so on.

sum 1 सुम् سم m. a hoof, a hoofed foot (W. 139, K.Pr. 71).

sum 2 सुम् । सेतु:, केशपक्षमध्यमार्ग: f. a bridge (L. 457; W. 13; L.V. 34, 50, 96, 98; Śiv. 1793; K.Pr. 46, 47); the parting of the hair. **—kaḍüñ^{ü} —कडंञ्ू** । सीमानिरूपणम् f.inf. 'to pull up a bridge', to lay down a boundary line (i.e. after having fixed a boundary, to lay it down definitely in detail). **-sọ̆th^{u} -स्वंथु** । धर्माचारनियम: m. bridge and mole; met. the observance of the rules of religion and good conduct (Rām. 1749). **-sọ̆th^{u} dyun^{u} -स्वंथु दिनु** । पूर्तादिपुण्यकर्मप्रवर्तनम m.inf. to perform acts of pious liberality (e.g. providing works of irrigation, building a bridge, providing food for the hungry, and so on). **-sọ̆th^{u} ʦaṭun -स्वंथु ज़टुन्** । सदाचारादिव्याघात: m.inf. to cut off, put an end to, good old customs such as observances of rules of religion or conduct. **—ʦaṭüñ^{ü} —ज़टंञ्ू** f.inf. to cut a bridge (K.Pr. 8); (pl.) to cut bridges (of a mischievous and extravagant wife who hinders her husband from crossing over to the other side, where peace and prosperity are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

suma-küṭ^{ü} सुम-कंटू । लघुसेतु: f. a small bridge.

sāmb सांब् m. N. of a son of Krushn (Kṛṣṇa), who attempted to carry off a daughter of Duryōdhana, and subsequently married her (K. 893–917).

sīmāb सीमाब् سیماب m. mercury, quicksilver (Śiv. 1464; Rām. 372, 776). Cf. **pāḍrod^{u}**.

somb^{u} संबु, sumb^{u} सुंबु, see **som^{u}**.

samböj^{ü} संबांजू, see **sambālun.**

sambal सम्बल् । लोहदण्ड: f. a crowbar (such as is used for breaking or moving rocks).

sọ̆mbul स्वंबुल् or **sumbul** سنبل । पुष्पविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **sọ̆mbulas स्वंबुलस्**), a certain plant of sweet odour, spikenard (the hairs of a mistress are often compared to it) (cf. **bēkh-s^{o},** p. 99*b*, l. 18) (Śiv. 55 (*sŏmbul*); Rām. (*sŏmbul*) 279, 649, 676, 1021; YZ. 69, 476, 565).

sambalun संबलुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sambalyōv संबल्योव्**), to become in good order, to be put right; (of one faithless) to be confirmed (in faith) (Śiv. 1535); to come to oneself (out of a faint, after being agitated, or the like) (YZ. 15).

sambālun संबालुन् । संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sambôl^{u} संबोलु**, f. **samböj^{ü} संबांजू**; 2 p.p. **sambājyōv संबाज्योव्**), to repair, put in order, correct, arrange (something not in order), put right (cf. **dam s^{o},** p. 216*b*, l. 21, Śiv. 1256; Rām. 1353, 1358) (Śiv. 977, 1218; Rām. 1129, 1289; K.Pr. 10); to train, break in, discipline, tame; to adorn (El.); to prepare (El.; Śiv. 1248, 1356; Rām. 574, 977; K. 1037); to be put in good order (= **sambalun,** q.v.) (Śiv. 282).

sambôl^{u}-mot^{u} संबोलु-मंतु । संस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **samböj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** संबांजू-मंचू), put in order, as ab; disciplined, as ab.

sambölith pakun संबांलिथ् पकुन् । विविच्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to walk with discretion;· to carry on any business carefully and with discretion; to conduct oneself sympathetically with everyone (i.e. generally, whether one's own people or not). —**thawun** —थवुन् । सम्यक्पालनम् m.inf. to put with discretion, to deposit or take care of something (so that it is well and discreetly guarded and hidden).

sambālawun^{u} संबालवुनु । संस्कुर्वन् n.ag. (f. **sambālavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** संबालवंञू), one who repairs or puts in order, a corrector; a trainer, one who breaks in, disciplines.

sambālawañ संबालवञ् । संस्करणभृतिः f. the wages of a repairer, the price of repair, the cost of repair, etc., as in **sambālun,** q.v.

samband संबंद् or (sometimes written by Paṇḍits) **संबंध्** m. connexion, relationship (Gr.M.).

sĕmbĕr स्यंब्यर्, see **sĕmĕr.**

sọ̆mb^{a}ran स्वंबरन् । संग्रहणम्, समीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sọ̆mb^{a}rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** स्वंबरंञू), the act of bringing together, collecting (articles) together; making level, levelling.

sọ̆mb^{a}run स्वंबरुन् or (q.v.) **sọ̆mb^{a}rāwun** स्वंबरावुन् । संग्रहणम् conj. 1. (caus. of **samun,** q.v.) (1 p.p. **sọ̆mb^{o}r^{u}** स्वंबरु), to collect together, to gather (scattered articles) together (cf. **bawan sọ̆°,** p. 147*a*, l. 31) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1559; Rām. 1463; K. 204, 415, 769, 1033, 1065, 1085–6; H. ix, 9; xi, 7; xii, 21; K.Pr. 48); gradually to save up, to make savings (Gr.M.); to make level (Gr.Gr. 8, K. 1037).

sọ̆mb$^{\dot{a}}$r^{i} sọ̆mb$^{\dot{a}}$r^{i} thawun स्वंबरि स्वंबरि थवुन् । शनैः शनैः समुच्चयनम् m.inf. to collect or save up little by little.

sọ̆mb^{o}r^{u}-mot^{u} स्वंबरु-मंतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. **sọ̆mb$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** स्वंबरू-मंचू), collected together, etc., as ab.

sŏmbārun स्वंबारुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏmbôr^{u}** स्वंबोरु), i.q. **sọ̆mb^{a}run,** q.v. to collect together, to gather (things or people) together (Rām. 777).

sọ̆mb^{a}rāwun स्वंबरावुन् । संभरणम्, समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọ̆mb^{a}rôw^{u}** स्वंबरोवु) (i.q. **sọ̆mb^{a}run,** q.v.; causal of **samun,** q.v.) to collect (things) together (cf. **bawan sọ̆°,** p. 147*a*, l. 32) (El. *súmráwun*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 25, 113; Rām. 1675; K. 1138; H. xii, 21, 24); gradually to save up, to make savings, earn, make (a fortune) (Gr.M.); to acquire, gain (El. *somráwun*); to lie with (a man with a woman) (only El. *sombráwun*); to make level (rough ground or the like).

sọ̆mb^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} स्वंबरोवु-मंतु । संगृहीतः perf. part. (f. **sọ̆mb^{a}röv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** स्वंबरांवू-मंचू), collected, saved up (YZ. 408); levelled, made level.

sọ̆mb^{a}rawun^{u} स्वंबरवुनु । संग्रहीता n.ag. (f. **sọ̆mb^{a}ravüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** स्वंबरवंञू) one who collects together, one who gathers (scattered articles) together.

sọ̆mb^{a}rawañ स्वंबरवञ् । संग्रहणभृतिः, समीकरणवेतनम् f. wages for collecting; wages for levelling.

sĕmbis स्यंबिस्, see **syom^{u}.**

samüch$^{\ddot{u}}$ समंछू, see **samakhun.**

samād समाद् । समाधिः, संन्यासिशवश्वभ्रम् f. (sg. dat. **samöz$^{\ddot{u}}$** समांज़ू), profound abstract meditation, intense absorption or contemplation on the Supreme (Śiv. 451–2, 509, 1768; K. 969); the tomb of a *saṁnyāsī* or Hindū ascetic.

samida समिद । यज्ञियशाखा m. a twig or twigs or sacrificial sticks for feeding the sacred fire (Hindū). -**mūr$^{\ddot{u}}$** -मूरू । यज्ञियसमिच्छाखा f. a twig for the sacred fire.

samud^{a}r समुद्‌र् m. (sg. dat. **samudras** समुद्रस्), the sea (Śiv. 200, 707, 855, 1559, 1755; K. 244, 488, 490, 577, 588, 593, 736, 754), i.q. **samandar** q.v.

samagh, see **samakh.**

samāgam समागम् m. union, meeting, intercourse, association (Śiv. 1404, 1769, 1848).

sāmagrī सामग्री f. collection of materials or implements, etc.; stock, baggage, materials, apparatus (K. 1065); furniture (El.).

simh 1 सिंह् m. a lion. The god Gàn^{i}sh (*Gaṇêśa*) is said to ride upon two lions (Śiv. 14). Cf. **s^{a}h.**

simh 2 सिंह् f. the constellation Leo (K. 131).

samhār संहार् । विनाशः m. destruction, ruin, utter loss (cf. **kāla-s°,** p. 434*a*, l. 31) (Śiv. 12, 68, 118, 122, 152, 284, 864, 977, 1577, 1587; Rām. 341, 1004; K. 562). —**mēlun** —मेलुन् । सर्वतो विनाशापत्तिः m.inf. utter destruction to occur (to a person or thing). —**mīlanāwun** —मिलनावुन् or —**milawun** —मिलवुन् । विनाशप्रारम्भः m.inf. to set to work to cause utter destruction.

samhörī संहांरी adj. c.g. one who causes ruin or destruction (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). **samhāri-bairav** संहारि-बैरव् । आ मूलं विनाशः m. 'a demon of destruction', utter ruin and destruction.

sumuhūr^{a}th सुमुहूर्‌थ् or सुमुहूर्थ् m. (sg. dat. **sumuhūrtas** सुमुहूर्तस्), an auspicious period, time, or moment (for any rite, etc.) (K. 1037).

simhāsan सिंहासन् m. a throne (L.V. 73; Śiv. 967, 1501, 1526; K. 988).

samjhog, see **samyōg.**

samakh समख् । यावविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **samaki** समकि),

a kind of gum (which exudes from a certain tree (El. *samagh*)). **samaki-vyūr^{u} समकि-व्यूरु । यावविशेषरसः** m. the gum as it oozes from the tree.

samakhun समखुन् । संयोगविधानम्, शोकाश्वासनकर्म conj. 2. (1 p.p. **samokh^{u} समंखु**, f. **samüch^{ü} समंछू**; 2 p.p. **samachyōv समछ्योव्**), to become visible, be seen (Gr.Gr. 171, 204); to meet (a person accidentally or by an intentional visit) (Gr.Gr. 116 (in this sense obl. inf. **samakhana**), 204; L. 461; H. xii, 25; K.Pr. 109), to pay a visit of condolence (e.g. to the sorrowing relatives of one who has died) (obl. inf. **samakhani** in this sense, Gr.Gr. 116); to agree, to suit (El., K.Pr. 75); to associate (El.).

samokh^{u}-mot^{u} समंखु-मंतु । संयोगेन दृष्टः perf. part. (f. **samüch^{ü}-müts^{ü} समंछू-मंचू**), visited, etc., as ab.

samakhani gatshun समखनि गछुन् । शोकाश्वासनसमागमः m.inf. to go to pay a visit, to set out for a visit; to pay a visit of condolence, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 116).

samakhun^{u} raṭun समखुनु रटुन् । शोके आश्वासनायासमागमः m.inf. to refrain from paying a visit of condolence to a bereaved family (of some friend or relation. This is considered a breach of good manners).

samakhāwun समखावुन् । समागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **samakhôw^{u} समखोवु**), to make visible, show (Gr.Gr. 171); to meet, to join as a helper.

sīmlī m. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.). Cf. **bān 1, bārj,** and **sĩjlī.**

sammukh संमुख् adv. in front, before. **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to go into the presence (of anyone), to attend (a court) (Gr.M.).

saman समन् f. a summons to a court of justice (the English word) (Gr.M.).

samān समान् adj. c.g. like, similar, equal; common, general, average; N. of one of the vital airs which has its seat in cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion (Śiv. 306). **kaityā samān,** how many (on the) average? (Gr.M.).

sāmān سامان or **sāmāna सामान** m. furniture, baggage, paraphernalia (Gr.M.; Śiv. 787, 921, 1148; Rām. 588); necessaries, requisites, materials (Gr.M.; Rām. 39, 1436, 1450–1, 1675; H. vii, 5; xi, 9); tools, apparatus (Śiv. 1705); harness (El.); a woman's ornaments, etc., a woman's graces (Rām. 654, 662, 1087, 1467, 1576, 1634; YZ. 30, 267); pomp (H. xi, 20); boundary, limit, landmark, end (El.).

samôn^{u} समोनु adj. (of water) collected, accumulated (Rām. 1784).

samun समुन् । समुच्चयनम्, युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **samyōv सम्योव्**), to be gradually collected or stored up (e.g. by putting articles little by little into a box), to be saved up (K. 766 (inf. dat.), K.Pr. 78); to meet together, to assemble (El. *sumun*; Gr.M.; L.V. 95; Śiv. 385, 502, 504, 507, 698, 830, 942, 960, 1245, 1442, 1751; YZ. 161, 203); to join (a person), meet (a person) (Rām. 649, YZ. 438 (we should meet each other)); to live together, get on together (K. 1140); to be level (cf. **buth^{u} s^{o},** p. 142*a*, l. 16); to be level (with something else), to fit or agree (with something else), to be suitable; to be meet, proper, becoming (K. 904); to match, be a counterpart. The causal of the verb is **sọ̆mb^{a}run** or **sọ̆mb^{a}rāwun,** qq.v.

samith समिथ् conj. part. having assembled, having come together (Rām. 145, 276, 404, 615, 779, 860, 1009, 1108*c*, 1130, 1334 (of water), 1679, 1684, 1714, 1757, 1760; K. 181, 405, 701; YZ. 82, 86, 173, 410); (as adv.) together, all together (Rām. 68, 88, 1455, 1537; K. 369, 835); together with (my friends), after collecting (my friends) round (me) (K.Pr. 87, *sĕmit*); united, in conjunction (Rām. 837, K. 266). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । समसमाश्रयणम्** m.inf. (of a number of people) to live together in one community and on an equality.

samyō-mot^{u} सम्यो-मंतु । साम्यं संचयं वा उपपन्नः perf. part. (f. **samyē-müts^{ü} सम्ये-मंचू**), collected, gradually saved up; (pl.) assembled, met together (Śiv. 64, 742; Rām. 642); fitted, become suitable, found to be a match, matched.

sŏman 1 स्वमन् or **suman 1 सुमन्** m. a flower; esp. the great-flowered jasmine (L.V. 68). **-sŏy -स्वय् । लताविशेषः, कण्टकप्रकृतिः** f. 'a flower-nettle', a certain stinging plant; a nettlish woman, a woman of a waspish disposition, a shrew.

sŏman 2 स्वमन् or **suman 2 सुमन् । सुचित्तः** adj. c.g. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent, gracious. **sŏmana स्वमन । प्रसन्नचित्तेन** adv. graciously, benevolently; piously (Rām. 993).

samandar समंदर् or (El.) **samundar समुंदर्** m. the sea (El.; Gr.M. *samandar*; Śiv. 836, 1638 (id.); Rām. (*samandar*) 449, 595, 719, 855, 987; K.Pr. 184). Cf. **samud^{a}r.**

sĕmanz स्यमज़् adv. and prep. in the middle. Noted only in the phrase **sĕmanz sŏthi,** in the middle of the bridge or embankment, i.e. half-way across (L.V. 98 (= K.Pr. 18), Śiv. 371).

sīmiñ सीमिञ् । सिंही f. (m. **s^{a}h सह्,** q.v.) a lioness (El. *sihmin, semin, símiṅ, síming,* a lioness, leopardess, tigress; Gr.M., a lioness, tigress; Śiv. 1817, lioness; Rām. 96).

sīmiñĕ सीमित्र । भच्यविशेषः f. pl. Indian vermicelli (the *simaī* of India Proper).

sampad संपद् f. (sg. dat. **sampüzü संपंज़ू**), wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1151, 1154).

sampadā संपदा f. N. of the goddess of affluence (Śiv. 1095, 1142; K. 748); wealth, riches, prosperity, affluence (K. 1094, 1099, 1106, 1150). Cf. **sampatā.**

samāph समाफ् । समाप्तिः m. (sg. dat. **samāpas समापस**), end, conclusion, termination; completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; completion, end, hence, destruction; adj. c.g. finished, completed (cf. **samāpᵃth**) (Rām. 1730).

samponᵘ संपंनु । संपन्नः 1 p.p. (f. **sampüñü संपंञ्रू**) (see **sampanun**) become, finished, completed; prosperous, thriving; endowed with, possessed of (K. 636, **bāla-rūpa s°**, endowed with a youthful form).

sampanun संपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **samponᵘ संपंनु** (q.v. s.v.), f. **sampüñü संपंञ्रू**) (i.q. **sapanun सपनुन्**, q.v.), to become (Rām. 18, 24, 68, 75, 114, 139, 228–9, 237, 266, 307, 309, 372, 403, 411; K. 122, 352, 428, 558); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (K. 119, 589); to happen, occur, take place (K. 87, 562, 677, 715, 752, 776, 799, 909, 1040, 1071); to exist (K. 7); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so and so), (he) has; to become (complete), be finished (K. 140); In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now', hence 'I am', etc. (Rām. 535); **shĕran sampanun,** to take refuge (with, dat.) (K. 876). Cf. **sapadun, sapanun, sõpanun,** and **sapazun.**

sampanāwun संपनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sampanôwᵘ संपनोवु**), to cause to come into existence, to make, frame, cause to exist (K. 589).

sampatā संपता f., i.q. **sampadā,** q.v. (Śiv. 1475).

sampāth संपाथ् m. (sg. dat. **sampātas संपातस**), N. of a famous vulture (in Skt. *Sampāti*), the son of Garuḍa and elder brother of Jaṭāyu (Rām. 534).

samāpᵃth समाप्थ् or (Gr.M.) **samāpt समाप्त्**, adj. c.g. completed, concluded, finished (Gr.M.); as subst. m., i.q. **samāph,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

samĕr सम्यर् । समता m. levelness, smoothness; the being equal, like, similar, resembling (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 7); average, medium, mean.

samūr समूर् سمور । मृगविशेषः m. the sable (*mustela zibellina*). **-ʦam -ज़म । मृगविशेषाजिनम्** f. sable-skin, sable-fur.

sumīr सुमीर् or **sŏmīr स्वमीर्** or **samīr समीर् । सुमेरुः, अचयधनम्, मालानायकफलम्** m. N. of the sacred mountain Mēru (allegorically represented as composed of gold and gems, the centre of the universe, and the abode of the gods) (Hindū) (Śiv. 1302, 1306, 1314, 1440, 1456, 1505; Rām. 558, 933, 1013, 1418); met. anything firm and immovable; firm and inexhaustible resources or wealth; a polite term used by the satisfied recipient in thanking the donor of some small gift; the large, or central, bead of a rosary (Śiv. 1314).

sŏ(su)mīra-parbuth स्व(सु)मीर-पर्बुथ् । सुमेरुपर्वतः m. (sg. dat. **-parbatas -पर्बतस**), Mount Mēru.

sŏ(su)mīrüñü-sath स्व(सु)मीरंञ्रू-सथ् । अविनाशसहायाशा, दृढाशा f. (sg. dat. **sŏ(su)mīrañĕ süʦü स्व(सु)मीरञ संच़ू**), the hope or expectation of certain and inexhaustible resources; a sure and certain hope or expectation of gaining these resources.

sĕmĕr स्यम्यर् or **sĕmbĕr स्यंब्यर् । संहतमलयुक्तता, समलत्वम्, ईषद्विषाक्तता** the quality of being sediment, miriness, muddiness, slushiness; (of wine or the like) the possession of slight intoxicating power. Cf. **syomᵘ** or **syombᵘ.**

sumᵃrī सुमरी f. in **sumᵃrī-māwas सुमरी-मावस् । सोमामावस्या** f. the lunar day of the new moon (see **māwas**) when it falls on a Monday. Pious acts performed on this day are believed to give great merit.

smaran स्मरन् m. remembering, remembrance, recollection (Śiv. 106, 195, 372, 383, 983, 1726); memory. Cf. **sŏran.**

sumᵃran सुमरन् or (Śiv. 162, 1314) **sumaran सुमरन् । स्मृतिः, अक्षमाला** f. (sg. dat. **sumᵃrüñü सुमरंञ्रू**), remembering, remembrance, recollection, memory (Śiv. 1500, 1785); a rosary, or string of beads used for religious purposes (Śiv. 162, 1293, 1314). **—diñü —दिञ्रू । स्मारणम्** f.inf. to cause a person to remember, to call to a person's memory, to remind (of). **—phirüñü —फिरंञ्रू । स्मृत्या ग्रहणम्, अक्षमालाचालनम्** f.inf. to remember, recall to one's memory (something forgotten) (either automatically or by someone reminding); to tell one's beads (on a rosary). **—rōzüñü —रोज़ंञ्रू । स्मृतिस्थितिः** f.inf. memory (of something) to abide or persist.

sumᵃrüñü-pholᵘ सुमरंञ्रू-फलु । अक्षमालाफलम् m. a bead of a rosary (the large, central bead of a rosary is **sumīr,** q.v.).

sāmrath m. glory (El. *samrat* f.) power, ability (Śiv. 1696). This word and the next are probably the same word and should probably be spelt **sāmarth सामर्थ्** and **samarth समर्थ्**, respectively.

samrut m. strength (El.). See the preceding.

smrĕth स्मृंथ्, smarath स्मरथ्, or **sumᵃrath सुमरथ् । स्मृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **smrĕʦü स्मृंच़ू, smarüʦü स्मरंच़ू,** or **sumᵃrüʦü सुमरंच़ू**), remembering, remembrance, recollection, memory (Śiv. 1860 (*smrĕth*); 274, 1478, 1572, 1593 (*smarath*)).

somráwun, súmráwun, see **sǫmb^{a}rāwun.**

sémis स्यमिस्, see **syom^{a}.**

samshéy संशय। संदेहः m. doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation.

samskār संस्कार। संस्करणम् m. the making perfect, completing thoroughly; education, cultivation, training; a purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony (K. 483).

samskréta संस्कृत m. the Sanskrit language (Gr.M.).

samsár संसार। संसारः m. worldly life, mundane existence (Gr.M.; L.V. 35, 37; Śiv. 4, 28, 171, 277, etc.; Rām. 1489, 1751); the material (as opposed to the spiritual) world (Gr.M.; Śiv. 17, 189, 280, etc.; Rām. 25, 1705, 1732, 1754; K. 475; H. iv, 1; K.Pr. 243); the world, the universe (generally) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 14, 32, 54, 70, 156, 241, 244, etc.; Rām. 261, 514, 642, 743, 1096, 1325, 1420, 1452, 1603, 1682; K. 842, 1169; H. ix, 6; YZ. 61); met. the whole world, hence, a great number of people; worldly life, the life of householder (Śiv. 1224); transmigration, succession of births, the round of existence from birth to birth (L.V. 6; Śiv. 152, 254, 337, 382, 1201, 1268, 1755, 1914). **-dēg -देग। जगज्जनभोजनोपयोगिस्थाली** f. 'a caldron for the whole world,' a caldron sufficient for cooking food for a large number of people; met. a means of support for a large number of people.

samsör^{i} संसॉरि। संसारे वर्तमानः adj. e.g. mundane, living in this world (Śiv. 586, 1049, 1508).

samsotur समसंतुर्। सर्वनाशः m. (sg. dat. **samsataras समसतरस्**), utter or entire destruction (Gr.M. *sam^{a}satur*). **—gaċhun —गछुन्। सर्वतो विनाशापत्तिः** m.inf. such destruction to occur (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्। सर्वतो विनाशनम्** m.inf. to cause utter destruction, utterly to destroy. **—mēlun —मेलुन्। सर्वतो विनाशसंभवः** m.inf. utter destruction to happen. **—milawun —मिलवुन्। सर्वतो विनाशनम्** m.inf. to cause utter destruction.

samatā समता f. sameness, identity; impartiality, fairness; equanimity (Śiv. 230, 1484, 1572); (met.) considering oneself as identical with the Supreme (Śiv. 18, 110).

sėmit, for **samith,** see p. 913*b*, l. 14.

sāmaṭh सामट् adj. e.g. assembled, met together, used in the phrase **sǭn̄^{i}-sāmaṭh,** s.v. **sǭn̄^{a},** q.v.

samuth समुथ्। समवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **samatas समतस्**), combination of a number of people for some common object, coalition, co-operation.

samatō karun समतो करुन्। परस्परसाहाय्यावलम्बेन प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to be employed in a co-operative task.

sumitrā सुमित्रा f. N. of one of the wives of Daśaratha and mother of Lakṣmaṇa and Śatrughna (Rām. 40, 84, 278, 280, 1101, 1108*a*, 1118, 1143*a*).

samaċār समचार्। समवृत्तिः m. living together in intimate fellowship, living in common, joint life (of a number of people), consociation, commensality, joint family life, chumming, being a member of a joint party. **—gaċhun —गछुन्। समवृत्तिसंभवः** m.inf. such joint life to occur. **—karun —करुन्। समवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to carry on such a joint life. **—nērun —नेरुन्। समवृत्तिदार्ढ्यम्** m.inf. such joint life to be firmly established and to continue. **—thawun —थवुन्। समवृत्तिपरिपालनम्** m.inf. to keep up or maintain such a joint life.

samaċör^{i} समचॉरि। समवृत्तिकः m. a member of a joint party (as in **samaċār** q.v.); one who habitually lives in joint association with others.

samwād संवाद्। संवादः m. a catechism, question an answer; a conversation (Śiv. 117, 245, 442, 533, 596, 601–4, 1244; K. 944); an account of occurrence, a story, tale, statement (Rām. 1497, 1684).

sūmwār सूमवार् m. Monday (cf. **ċandrawār**) (El.; W. 107, *somwār*).

samwath संवथ्। संवत्सरः m. (sg. dat. **samwatas संवतस्**), an era.

samay समय। समयः m. time (El. *samāi*; Śiv. 738, 1704–5, 1819; Rām. 24, 976, 1317, 1496); a particular time, occasion (cf. **aki samayė aki,** p. 20*b*, l. 2) (Śiv. 97, 319, 1477, 1909; Rām. 620, 1716; K. 797, 1025, 1096); the fit time, the proper time for anything (cf. **kōj^{i}-s^{a},** p. 430*a*, l. 11; Gr.M.); a time, a particular period of time (Rām. 100); an appointed time (e.g., met. the time of death) (Rām. 1561); a season of the year (Gr.M.). **—pyon^{a} —प्यनु। दुरवस्थापातः** m.inf. the time to fall, i.e. bad times to occur, adversity to fall on a person. **—wātun —वातुन्। अवसरापत्तिः, मरणावस्थाधिगमः** m.inf. the right time (for anything) to come (K. 46, 355, 607, 626, 799); one's appointed time to come, to be at the point of death (K. 847, 1169).

samayāh समयाह (with suff. of indef. art.) a period of time; as adv., for a time, esp. for a brief time, for a few moments (Rām. 123).

samayés समयस् sg. dat. as adv. once upon a time, at some indefinite past time (K. 5); at a (certain) time (K. 94, 103, 204, 299, 552, 867, 906, 970, 1000, 1052, 1127); at the present time, now (K. 360); **prath samayés,** at every moment (K. 862), at each time, from time to time (K. 36, 542). **—dōr karun —दोर्**

करुन् m.inf. to make a revolution for time, hence, to establish an era (Rām. 997).

samyōg संयोग् m. a meeting, an interview (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 149, *samjhog*); an occurrence, event (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to meet, to have an interview (**ʦĕ sūty,** with thee) (Gr.M.).

san 1 सन् (for **2,** see **sana 2**) । **चौर्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **süñ^{ü} स॑ञू,** sometimes written **sȧñ^{i} स॑ञि**), theft, burglary (Śiv. 1311); the proceeds of theft, stolen property (K.Pr. 164, 222). **—diñ^{ü} —दिञू । चौर्यविधानम्** f.inf. to commit theft, steal. **—dāvüñ^{ü} —दाव॑ञू,** f.inf. to cause theft to be committed, to incite to burglary (K.Pr. 149). **—lagüñ^{ü} —लग॑ञू । चौर्यसंभवः** f.inf. theft to occur (to), (a house, etc.) to be burgled. **—nērüñ^{ü} —नेर॑ञू । चौर्यप्रकाशः** f.inf. theft to become manifest.

süñ^{ü}-bor^{u} स॑ञू-ब॑रु । चौर्यधनापहरणद्वारम् m. a burglar's hole, the mine dug by a burglar. **-barg -बर्ग् । चौर्यच्छिद्रांशः** m. a trace found of stolen property. **-bārav -बारव् । चौर्याविर्भावः** m. disclosure of theft, the discovery of theft. **—khasun —खसुन् । चौर्यविधानम्** m.inf. to rise to theft, to climb up to commit theft, hence, to commit theft. **-ʦūr -च़ूर् । चौर्यवृत्तिः** m. (f. **-ʦūr^{ü} -च़ूरू,** bel.), a professional thief, a burglar. **-ʦūra-bāy -च़ूर-बाय् । चौरभार्या** f. a thief's wife. **-ʦūr^{ü} -च़ूरू । चौर्यवृत्तिका** f. a female professional thief.

sān सान् postpos. governing the abl. or optionally (in the case of singular (and occasionally plural) animate nouns and rarely inanimate nouns) the dat.; with, together with.

This word is distinguished from **sūtin** or **sūty** (qq.v.) by the fact that it implies that the governed word (not the thing or person accompanied) is the appendage, the other being the principal. Thus, **mölis-sūtin āv,** he came with the father, implies that his father had brought him along, while **mölis-sān āv,** would imply that he brought his father along with him (Gr.Gr. 45; Gr.M.; W. 97, 98; Śiv. 32, 71, 313, 368–9, 377, etc.; K. 374 (with sg. an.), 687 (inan.), 879 (pl. an.), 884 (inan. but governing dat.), 1017 (pl. an.), 1093 (sg. an.)).

When governing an abstract noun in the abl. this word forms an adverb, as in **ānanda-sān,** joyfully, p. 35*a*, l. 21; **bāwa-sān,** politely, p. 147*a*, l. 3; **darda-sān,** affectionately, p. 241*a*, l. 10; **khũkhĕra-sān,** nasally, p. 396*a*, l. 39; **khŏkarĕra-sān,** in a hollow fashion, p. 396*b*, l. 4; **kharca-sān,** with expenditure, p. 413*a*, l. 34; **khŏshī-sān** or **khŏshiyĕ-sān,** willingly, p. 418*b*, ll. 24, 25; **kala-kāpi-sān,** entirely, p. 435*a*, l. 12; **māna-sān,** with deference, p. 573*a*, l. 21; **rāhath-sān,** p. 829*b*, l. 50; **sŏkha-sān,** comfortably, p. 905*b*, l. 24; **sīra-sān,** secretly, s.v. **sīr 1** (Śiv. 36, 56, 70, 85, etc.; Rām. 55, 750, 1200, 1203, 1370, 1499; K. 169, 543, 600, 610, 877, 996–7; H. i, 6; YZ. 455; K.Pr. 26, 82).

In such adverbial phrases, **pöṭh^{i}** may be pleonastically added, as in **sŏkha-sān pöṭh^{i},** happily, comfortably, securely (Gr.M.).

This word is used in special meanings in **nal-sān,** pimping, p. 631*b*, l. 47; **shĕrāba-sān,** a cup-bearer (p. 891*a*, l. 4).

sana 1 सन । रोगविशेषः m. the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force at the conclusion of some long disease when the sufferer is dying or nearing death, coma, syncope (Rām. 1487); cf. **sanapāth. —dörith dyun^{u} —दा॑रिथ् दिनु । संनिपातहेतुरोगविशेषाविर्भावः** m.inf. symptoms of syncope to declare themselves. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । रोगविशेषोद्भवः** m.inf. syncope to come or declare itself. **—lagun —लगुन् । संनिपातरुगागमः** m.inf. syncope to attack a person.

sana 2 सन or occasionally (e.g. K. 105, 369) **san 2 सन्** or **sanā सना** (i.e. **sana + a 3**) adv. an interrogative particle indicating doubt, hesitation, anxiety or the like. It is usually added to another interrogative word. Sometimes **sana** (not **sanā**) is added to the verb of a sentence. Thus **kyā-sanā khĕwān chuh** (or **chw-ā**), (I wonder), is he eating; **khĕwān chw-ā-sana** is he really eating (Gr.Gr. 180). It will be observed that the interrogative particle **ā** (see **ā 3**) can be used with this word (cf. **amā-kyā-s°,** p. 27*a*, l. 18; **kar-sanā,** p. 465*a*, l. 23; **kati-s°,** p. 483*b*, l. 39; **kot^{u}-s°,** p. 484*a*, l. 43; **kūt^{u}-s°,** p. 485*a*, l. 16; **kĕtha-s°,** p. 488*a*, l. 30) (L.V. 39, *kyā-s°*; Śiv. 47 (*kus-s°*), 1600 (id.); Rām. (*kyāh-s°*, etc.) 78, 202, 221, 253, 596, 834, 1074, 1143*k*, 1306, 1348, 1366, 1391, 1408, 1421, 1492–3; K. (*marinā-san*, why should he not die) 105, 369; (*kyāh-sana*, etc.) 165, 213, 287, 328, 608, 919, 1134; YZ. 187).

sēnā सेना, f. i.q. **sīnā,** q.v.

sin^{i} सिनि, see **syun^{u}.**

sīna सीन سینہ m. the chest, bosom, breast (El.; Rām. 183, 266, 350, 1235, 1503, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 200). **-band -बंद्** سینہ بند m. a stomacher, bodice, an inner garment worn by Hindūs (El.).

sīnā सीना । सेना f. an army, force, body of troops (Gr.M. *sēnā*; Śiv. 170, 1482; Rām. 791; K. 554, 558, 560, 565, 570, 586, 627, 760, 815, 822, 831, 871–2).

sŏn 1 स्वन् । सुवर्णम् m. gold (cf. **dȧg^i dȧg^i sŏn banun,** p. 196*a*, l. 42; **dȧs^i dȧs^i sŏn,** p. 255*b*, l. 25; **payith sŏn,** p. 817*b*, l. 13)(Gr.Gr. 41, 51, 94, 148, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 111; L.V. 100 (=K.Pr. 46); Śiv. 169, 430, 544, 983, 1041, 1060, 1077, 1081, 1196, 1227, 1233, etc., 1345, 1903; Rām. 18, 58, 141, 568, 570, 682, 736, 738, 1066–7, 1203, 1378, 1418, 1495, 1678, 1735, 1747; K. 28, 60, 97, 183, 555, 590, 671, 692, 831, 843, 914; YZ. 214, 286, 375; K.Pr. 46, 122, 143, 186, 206, 236, 246, 259); riches (El.); met. anything very valuable or excellent (cf. **krĕhna-s^o,** p. 469*b*, l. 5).

sŏna-bāna स्वन-बान । स्वर्णपात्रम् m. a gold dish vessel, or the like. **-cucur^u** -चुचुरु । स्वर्णपक्षी m. a certain mountain bird (described as having gold-coloured wings, and a long tail). **-ḍaba** -डब । स्वर्णाश्रयसमुद्गकः m. a box full of gold (Gr.Gr. 73); a box for holding gold. **-hôr^u** -होरु । कपिशचित्रव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-hör^ü** -हांरू), covered or painted with a pattern of gold, or with a pattern of a colour suggesting gold such as ruddy brown; cf. **sŏnahȧr^i.** **-hör^i** -हांरि । कपिशचित्रोपितः adj. c.g., id. **-hör^i sāban** -हांरि साबन् । मलिनचिह्नोपेतता f. (sg. dat. **-hör^i sābüñ^{ü}** -हांरि सावंञ्जू), 'mottled soap,' hence (of some otherwise clean cloth) the being covered, as by a pattern, with dirty marks. **-hārĕr** -हार्यर् । कपिशचित्रता m. the being covered with a golden or ruddy brown pattern. **-köm^ü** -कांमू । स्वर्णघट्टनकर्म f. gold-work, the work or trade of a goldsmith. **-kan** -कन् । स्वर्णकणः, स्वर्णभूषितकर्णः m. (1) a small fragment or speck of gold; (2) an ear decked with a gold ornament (H. vii, 11). **-k^{o}t^u** -कंतु । स्वर्णरसरञ्जितः adj. (f. **-k^{ü}ts^ü** -कंच़ू), coloured with liquid gold paint. **-lö̃kh** -लाँख् । द्वीपविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-lö̃ki** -लाँकि), 'the golden island,' N. of an island in the Ḍal lake near Śrīnagar (El. *sónalāuk*; RT. Tr. II, 417, *sun^{a}lānk*) (Śiv. 1820). **-löṭ^ü** -लांटू । स्वर्णखण्डम् f. a longish piece of gold, (for manufacture). **-mahönyuw^u** -महांनिवु । स्वर्णमयमनुष्यप्रतिमा m. a gold statue of some individual. **-mŏhar** -म्वहर् । स्वर्णमुद्रा f. a gold seal (such as a signet ring); a gold coin, a 'gold mohur'; a piece of gold of the weight of a gold mohur. **-mahārĕn̄** -महार्यञ् । स्वर्णभूषणव्याप्ता नववधूः f. a bride decked with gold on all her limbs. **-marg** -मर्ग् f. N. of a mountain plateau in the Sĕnd Valley of Kashmīr, famous for its flowery meads (H. xi, 3). **-murg** -मुर्ग m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119); cf. **sunal.** **-pingan** -पिंगन् । स्वर्णद्रवनालिका f. (sg. dat. **pingün̄^{ü}** पिंगंञ्जू), the pipe-shaped mould into which melted gold is cast. **-paṭh^{a}r** -पंथ्र् । स्वर्णपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **paṭras** पंत्रस्), gold leaf. **-shọ̆d^u** -श्वंदु । शुद्धसुवर्णः adj. (f. **-shŏz^ü** -श्वंज़ू), made of pure, unalloyed gold. **-sond^u** -संन्दु । सुवर्णमयः gen. (f. **-sünz^ü** -संज़ू), made of gold (Gr.Gr. 41; Rām. 890, 1143*j*; K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3–5; K.Pr. 183, 206); cf. **sŏnuk^u,** bel. **-sôw^u** -सोवु । सुवर्णाढ्यः adj. (f. **-söv^ü** -सांवू), filled with gold (e.g. a mining plot, a treasury, or the like) (Rām. 1784); replete with gold, incalculably wealthy (Śiv. 58). **-warukh** -वरुख् । स्वर्णपत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-warakas** -वरकस्), thin leaf gold (eaten as a medicine), gold-leaf. **-wasth** -वस्थ् । सौवर्णभूषणम् m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), a gold ornament (cf. **sŏn^i-w^o,** bel.).

sŏn^i-ḍaba स्वंनि-डब । स्वर्णमयसंपुटकः m. a box made of gold, a gold casket. **-kĕsür^ü** -क्यसंरू । स्वर्णपुष्पम् f. 'a golden beard of corn,' a kind of gold flower or boss attached to an ornament. **-lar** -लर् । स्वर्णहारः f. a necklace set with gold bosses, flowers, or the like. **-māl** -माल् । स्वर्णस्रक् f. a long garland-like necklace set with gold, with or without other beads. **-pōsh** -पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः m. N. of a certain flower. **-sāga-lar** -साग-लर् । मध्ययोजितस्वर्णफलहारः f. a kind of necklace worn by Musalmān women, adorned with gold amid pearl, coral, and similar beads. **-tsür^ü** -च़ंरू । सुवर्णवर्णक्षुद्रपक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a certain small bird. **-wasth** -वस्थ् । स्वर्णभूषणम् (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस्), a gold ornament (cf. **sŏna-w^o,** ab.).

sŏnuk^u स्वनुकु gen. (f. **sŏnüc^ü** स्वनंचू), of, or belonging to, gold (Śiv. 1235, 1238, 1283, 1726; Rām. 542, 1087, 1372). Cf. **sŏna-sond^u,** ab., which means 'made of gold'.

sŏn 2 स्वन् । सपत्नी f. (sg. dat. **sŏni** स्वनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a co-wife, a contemporary wife, a rival wife (Gr.Gr. 16, 144; Rām. 82, 280; K.Pr. (*sun*) 119, 158, 194). Cf. **sọ̃n^u.**

sŏna-bod^u स्वन-वंदु । सापत्नाचरणम् m. the condition between co-wives, the mutual hostility between co-wives (cf. **bod^u 2,** p. 84*a*, l. 39) (Gr.Gr. 144). **-küṭ^ü** -कंटू । सपत्नीपुत्री f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a co-wife's daughter (esp. when used contemptuously or with disrespect). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । सापत्नपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a co-wife's son (esp. used contemptuously, etc., as ab.). **-pöth^{a}r** -पांथ्र् । सापत्नवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **pöth^{a}ras** पांथ्रस्), a co-wife's conduct, i.e. the conduct between two women who are not co-wives (i.e. mutual hostility and rivalry). **-tôn^u** -तोनु । सपत्नीवृत्तिः m. the mutual hostility between co-wives, or such similar conduct between women who are not co-wives. **-wāz^{ü}r^ü** -वाज़ंरू ।

सापत्नाकुलत्वम् f. co-wife worry, the worry caused in a household by the existence of co-wives.

sŏn^{i}-hond^{u} स्वनि-हंन्दु । सपत्नीसंबन्धी gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} - हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, a co-wife. **-pĕṭh^{i} dyun^{u} -प्यंठि दिनु । भार्यावते कन्याविवाहदानम्** m.inf. to give (a girl in marriage) to a man who already has a wife. **-pĕṭh^{i} karun -प्यंठि करुन् । एकभार्यासत्त्वे द्वितीयभार्याविवाहः** m.inf. to marry a second wife during the lifetime of the first.

sọ̆n^{u} 1 स्वंनु m. the confluénce of two rivers (cf. **sand** and **sŏnd**) used in the following compound :— **sŏn^{i}-gol^{u} स्वंनि-गंलु । गभीरसंभेदाशयः** m. the deep hole in the bed at the confluence of two rivers (caused by the meeting of the currents).

sọ̆n^{u} 2 स्वंनु or **son^{u} संनु । गम्भीरः, नीचः** adj. (f. **sün̄^{ü} संञ्ञू**), deep, profound (e.g. a lake, a pit, or the like) (Gr.M. ; L. 459, *sun* ; Śiv. 330, 1191, 1201, 1755 ; Rām. 517, 958 ; H. v, 6) ; (of a tract of country) low-lying ; (of a human being) grave, profound ; sagacious, serious, inscrutable (Śiv. 1195, K.Pr. (*sun*) 138). **—wŏgon^{u} —व्रगंनु । निम्नोन्नतः** adj. (f. **sün̄^{ü} wŏgün̄^{ü} संञ्ञू व्रगंञ्ञू**), deep and shallow, here deep and there shallow, up and down (e.g. a lake, a road) (Śiv. 1681, 1892, cf. 1757 ; Rām. 1715 ; YZ. 542) ; (of a tract of country) undulating ; (of an act or business) partly suitable and partly unsuitable. **—wŏgon^{u} bōzun —व्रगंनु वोज़ुन् । युक्तायुक्तत्वविमर्शः** m.inf. to consider the suitability and unsuitability, to consider the merits (of any act, etc., as ab.) ; so (with **zānun**) to know, or (with **wuchuṇ**) to examine, the merits (as ab.).

sȧn̄^{i}-wôr^{u} संञ्ञि-वोरु or **sün̄^{ü}-wôr^{u} संञ्ञू-वोरु । निम्नक्षेत्रभूः** m. low land always waterlogged (owing to its being in the neighbourhood of a marsh or the like) (the use of **sȧn̄^{i}** instead of **sȧn^{i}** in this word is not explained) ; cf. **san̄ĕ-wör^{ü}**, s.v. **san̄**. **-wāryuk^{u} -वारिकु । निम्नक्षेत्रसंबन्धी** adj. gen. (**-wāric^{ü} -वारिचू**), (crops, work, etc.) of, or belonging to, waterlogged land.

sôn^{u} सोनु । आस्माकीनः possessive pron. (f. **sön̄^{ü} सांञ्ञू**), our, of us (Gr.Gr. 56, 87 ; Śiv. 13, 46, 100, 103, 105, 157, 955, 963, etc.; Rām. 1104, 1784 ; K. 173, 266, 306, 458, 466, 472, 907, 958, etc. ; H. viii, 11, 13 ; x, 5, 12) ; (as subst. m.) our house, our home (Rām. 1108*a*, K. 157). This word is used as the genitive of the plural of the personal pronoun **bŏh**, I. **—yun^{u} —यिनु** m.inf. (impve. sg. 2 **—wŏla —व्रल**), to come to our house (used in hospitable invitation) (Rām. 673, 1107, 1765, 1784–5). **sāni सानि । अस्मद्गृहे** adv. in our house, at our home.

sun (El., L.), incorr. for **syun^{u}**, q.v.

sūnū सूनू m. a peach, *Amygdalus persica* (El.). Cf. **ʦūnū.**

sānca सांच, see **sā̃ca.**

sōnch सोंछ्, see **sō̃ch.**

sand 1 संद् । संयोगः, व्याख्यापाठः f. (sg. dat. **sünz^{ü} संज़ू**), joining, union, meeting (such as the confluence of two rivers, the meeting point between two lunar days, or between two changes of the moon) ; repeated study of some subject (cf. **pȧṭ^{i}-s°**, p. 789*b*, l. 15) ; repeated conning over of an instruction, teaching, command, injunction, charge. **—din̄^{ü} —दिञ्ञू । पाठाध्ययनम्, अध्यापनम्** f.inf. to read something over and over again in order to master it as an object of study ; to teach (pupils, etc.), instruct (Gr.M. ; K. 486, 500). **—karün̄^{ü} —करंञ्ञू** f.inf. to impress instructions upon a person, to lay an injunction or command (upon, dat.), lay a charge (upon) (Rām. 1736). **— pand lagün̄^{ü} — पंद् लगंञ्ञू । अविनयशिक्षापत्तिः** f.inf. (of a boy, or the like) to be taught insolence, to learn to be saucy, presumptuous, brazen, etc.

sand 2 संद् f. the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (i.q. **sandyā**, q.v.) (K. 410, 484).

sĕnd स्यन्द् سند **। नदी, जलप्रस्रुतिः** f. (sg. dat. **sĕndi स्यन्दि**), a river (Rām. 1307, 1590) ; a perpetual waterfall ; N. of a river of Kashmīr (El. *sind*, RT. Tr. II, 418, *Sindhu* ; Śiv. 1561, 1589, 1682, 1793, 1840, 1889).

sĕnda-wôn̄^{u} स्यन्द-वोञ्ञु । सैन्धवजलम् m. the water of the Sĕnd river (El. *sindawáiṅ*). **sĕnda-wār स्यन्द-वार् । सेनानिवेशः** m. an army encampment.

sŏnd स्वन्द् m. the confluence of two rivers (cf. **sọ̆n^{u} 1** and **sand**), used in the following compound :— **sŏnda-brör^{ü} स्वन्द-ब्रांरू । त्रिसंध्याक्षेत्रम्** f. N. of one of the holiest of Kashmīr holy places, the sacred spring of the goddess Sandhyā, called in Sanskrit *Trisaṁdhyā*. It is said at certain periods in the early summer to flow intermittently, three times during the day, and three times during the night. It is situated in the Bring Pargana in the south-east of the Valley (RT. Tr. II, 469, *Sund^{a}brạ̄r*, El. *Sundabrăr*, Śiv. 1168).

sond^{u} संन्दु । संबन्धी adj. (f. **sünz^{ü} संज़ू**), a postposition of the genitive case, used with m.sg. animate nouns. It governs the dative case. Its original form was **hond^{u}.** Every masculine dative singular ends in *s*, as in **ʦūras,** to a thief ; **mölis,** to a father. When **hond^{u}** was suffixed to such a word, the *h* was elided, so that the postposition apparently became **sond^{u},** as in **ʦūra-sond^{u}** of a thief, for **ʦūras-hond^{u},** or **möl^{i}-sond^{u},** of a father, for **mölis-hond^{u}** (Gr.Gr. 40). See **hond^{u}.**

This word has the usual meaning of the genitive, viz. 'of', 'belonging to' (Gr.Gr. 40; L.V. 105, 108; Rām. 271, 509, 510, 538, 631, 957, 1332, 1439, etc.; K. 7, 30, 35, 47, 49, 66, 190, 323, 344; H. ii, 5, 6, 7, 9, etc.).

As has been seen **sond**^{u} is used with masculine animate nouns. **Hond**^{u} is used with all feminine nouns and with all plural nouns. Masculine singular nouns which indicate proper names of persons, however, take **un**^{u} while masculine inanimate nouns take **uk**^{u} (Gr.Gr. 41). There are, nevertheless, occasional exceptions. Thus, the gen. of Brahmā, the N. of a god, is **Brahmā-sond**^{u}, p. 121*a*, l. 34; so **Vishṇu-sond**^{u}, Rām. 23; **Yindrāza-sȧnd**^{i} **pöṭh**^{i}, Rām. 1737.

Again, **sond**^{u} is used with certain inanimate nouns to indicate 'made of' (Gr.Gr. 41). Thus, **sŏna-sond**^{u} **chaṭh**^{a}**r,** an umbrella (made) of gold, while **sŏnuk**^{u} **chaṭh**^{a}**r,** would mean 'an umbrella belonging to gold'; so **marīna-sond**^{u}**,** made of merino; **pashmīna-s°,** made of cloth (p. 781*a*, l. 30); **rŏpa-s°,** made of silver (p. 840*a*, l. 25) (Rām. 890, 1143*j*; K. 401, 920, 1007, 1037; H. v, 1, 3–5).

sandēh संदेह् m. doubt, uncertainty, apprehension, mistrust (L.V. 7).

sȧndij संदिज् । सर्षपः f. the mustard plant; the mustard seed (K.Pr. 184); a kind of rape plant, *Brassica campestris* (L. 330, *sandiji*). Cf. **sarshĕph.**

sȧndija-phulay संदिज-फुलय् । सर्षपपुष्पविकाशः f. the season of the flowering mustard plant (early spring). **-tīl** -तील् । सार्षपतैलम् m. mustard-oil. **-zöl**^{i} **din**^{i} -ज़ालि दिनि । अतिसूक्ष्मेक्षिकया प्रवर्तनम् m. pl. inf. to close the interstices of the fingers for mustard-seed, i.e. to hold a handful of mustard-seeds with the fingers tightly closed together, so that not a single tiny seed escapes; met. to scrutinize with excessive minuteness (esp. when it is absurd to do so). Hence, **sȧndija-zöl**^{i} **din**^{i}**, hĕndavĕnda nīrith tsalȧn**^{i}, to close the fingers tightly in order to save mustard-seed, and pumpkins to escape and run away, i.e. to be penny wise and pound foolish (cf. K.Pr. 184).

sondukh संदुख् or **sondūkh** संदूख् صندوق । पेटकः m. (sg. dat. **sondu(ū)kas** संदु(दू)कस्), a box, trunk, chest, coffer, case (Gr.M.; Rām. (*sandūkh*) 16, 623; K.Pr. 14). **sonduka-han** संदुक-हन् । लघुपेटकः f. a small box or chest, a casket. **-ṭhāna** -ठान m. the lid of a box (Gr.M.).

sandal संदल् صندل । शय्याविशेषः f. a chair (El.); a comfortable couch, throne.

sanidān सनिदान् m. proximity, vicinity, presence (Śiv. 40, 71, 1156); as adj. c.g. close to, near by (Śiv. 1656). Cf. **sannidān.**

sōndȧn^{i} सोंदनि, see **sȭdȧn**^{i}**.**

söndīpan सांदीपन् m. N. of the preceptor of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) and Balarāma (see K. 483–498) (K. 485). In Skt. *Sāndīpani.*

sandār संदार् m. arrangement, putting in order; resuscitation, coming to (from a faint or the like) (cf. **prāna-s°,** p. 761*a*, l. 44).

sandör^{i} संदारि adj. c.g. one who benefits, supports, sustains, nourishes (Śiv. 1048).

sẹ̆nd^{ü}**r**^{ü} स्यंद्रू । सिन्दूरम् f. (sg. dat. **sẹ̆nd**^{a}**rĕ** स्यन्द्र्यॆ), red lead, minium, vermilion, rouge (Rām. 1104); met. fine dust generally, ashes (K.Pr. 253, *sindar*).

sẹ̆nd^{a}**rĕ-gor**^{u} स्यन्द्र्यॆ-गरु । सिन्दूरविक्रेता m. a maker, or seller, of vermilion.

sŏndar 1 स्वन्दर् । पूजाविधिविशेषः f. a Hindū festival held after a babe is bathed on (usually) the sixth day after birth, on which day, also, offerings and worship are offered to the goddess **Shĕshṭhī** (L. 259, says that the festival is on the ninth, not the sixth, day after birth) (cf. **shrān-s°,** p. 893*b*, l. 20).

sŏndar 2 स्वन्दर् । सुन्दरः adj. c.g. lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming (cf. **mahā-s°,** p. 557*a*, l. 3) (Gr.M.; W. 21, *sundar*; Śiv. 384, 788, 896, 940–1, 959, 1130, 1266, 1468, 1499; Rām. 342, 351, 1570; K. 134, 428 (*sŏndarāh*, a beauteous damsel), 766, 783; YZ. 342, 547); cf. **shyāma-s°,** p. 903*a*, l. 13. **—māl** —माल् । अति सुन्दरी f. a lovely garland; met. a lovely charming woman (Śiv, 436, 573; Rām. 1194). **—māl hyuh**^{u} —माल् हिहु । अतिसुन्दरः adj. (f. **—māl hish**^{ü} —माल् हिशू), like a lovely garland, very beautiful and charming.

sŏndarī स्वन्दरी f. a beautiful woman (K. 238, *sŏndari*; K.Pr. 207, *sundari*); a title of Pārvatī (Śiv. 1512, 1691, 1728).

sōndȧr^{i} सोंदरि, see **sȭdȧr**^{i}**.**

sandramma (El.), incorr. for **tsaṇdrama,** q.v.

saṇd^{a}**ran** संद्रन् । उद्दीपनम् f. (sg. dat. **saṇd**^{a}**rüñ**^{ü} संद्रंञ्जू), lightening, kindling, igniting; inflaming, inciting, stirring up, rousing. **-phol**^{u} -फलु । काष्ठादिचूर्णसमुदायः m. fire-lighting, little bits of dry wood, powdered dried cowdung, or the like, for lighting a fire.

sandāran संदारन् m. arranging, putting in order; resuscitating, reviving (cf. **prāna-s°,** p. 761*a*, l. 48).

saṇd^{a}**run** संद्रुन् or **sandarun** संदरुन् । संदीपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṇd**^{o}**r**^{u} संद्रु), to kindle, set alight, ignite; to set kindling wood to light a fire; to inflame, incite, stir up, rouse. **saṇd**^{o}**r**^{u}**-mot**^{u} संद्रु-मतु । संदीपितः

perf. part. (f. **sạnd^{ü}r^{ü}-müts^{ü} संदॗरॗ-मंचॗ**), kindled, set alight, inflamed, incited, roused.

sandārun संदारुन् । समाश्वसनम्, संभरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sandôr^{u} संदोरु**. In some meanings this verb is impersonal), (as an impersonal verb) to be arranged, put in order; to be resuscitated, come to (out of a faint or the like) (cf. **prān sandārán^{i},** p. 761*a*, l. 27) (Śiv. 1753); to make (oneself) steady, to become cool and courageous (after mental agitation), to take courage (L.V. 70); (of one coming out of extreme poverty) to find oneself possessed of a little, to save something from a wreck of property; (as a personal verb) to make (something) steady, (of a carriage) to put on the brake, to block (the wheels) (L.V. 26); to benefit, support, sustain, nourish (Śiv. 1229); cf. **sadārun** and **sandarāwun. sandôr^{u}-mot^{u} संदोरु-मतु । संभृतः** perf. part. (f. **sandör^{ü}-müts^{ü} संदॊरॗ-मंचॗ**), that which has been put in order (impersonal); that which has been resuscitated (impersonal, as in **ȧm^{i} chuh sandôr^{u}-mot^{u},** it has been resuscitated by him, i.e. he has become resuscitated).

sẹ̆nd^{a}run स्यंन्दरुन् । विकृतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sẹ̆nd^{a}ryōv स्यंन्दर्योव्**), to change to a red (vermilion) colour, to go rusty; (of something soft), to go bad.

sẹ̆nd^{a}rĕr स्यंन्दर्यर् । विकारः m. redness; hence, rustiness; burnt red, spoilt.

sạnd^{a}rāwun संदरावुन् or **sandarāwun संदरावुन् । समुद्दीपनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sạnd^{a}rôw^{u} संदरोवु**), to kindle, set alight, ignite (Rām. 9); to inflame, incite, rouse. **sạnd^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} संदरोवु-मतु । समुद्दीपितः** perf. part. (f. **sạnd^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} संदरॊवॗ-मंचॗ**), kindled, etc.; inflamed, roused.

sẹ̆nd^{a}rāwun स्यंन्दरावुन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1. (1. p.p. **sẹ̆nd^{a}rôw^{u} स्यंन्दरोवु**), to cause something to turn red; to cause to go bad, cause to decay.

sandārawun^{u} संदारवुनु । समाश्वासमधिगच्छन् n.ag. (f. **sandāravüñ^{ü} संदारवंञॗ**), one who comes to (out of a faint), coming to, being resuscitated; one who is come into a little property out of poverty.

sandyā संद्या or **sandiyā संदिया** (Paṇḍits write this word **संध्या**), f. evening (El. *sandiya*, m.; Rām. 575); the morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brāhmaṇa (cf. **pawana-s°,** p. 810*b*, l. 23; **rudra-s°,** p. 827*a*, l. 29) (L. 261, 264, *sandhia*; Śiv. 756, 1496; K. 971). Cf. **sand 2.**

sang 1 संग् । संयोगः m. joining, uniting, meeting (Rām. 1781 *dŏṇ-hond^{u} s°*, union of two, unity, oneness); union, association, company, companionship (Gr. M.; Śiv. 229, 245, 249, 1267, and numerous others in the compound **satsang,** q.v. s.v.; Rām. 1151); fitting together, like joining with like; the accompaniments of anything, the necessary things for anything (K. 1065). **—karun —करुन् । सुरतसमागमः** m.inf. to associate (with), have intercourse (with); (of man or woman) to have sexual intercourse (with).

sanga-dūsh संग-दूश् । सहवासादिदोषः m. the corruption of good manners by evil associations, the ruin of a person's character by his keeping bad company (Śiv. 1814).

sang 2 संग् سنگ m. a stone (Rām. 199, 1043, 1412; YZ. 557).

L. 65 gives a list of the most common local stones used for ornaments, and other purposes. These are (in his spelling) *bilor*, a white crystal; *sang-i-baswatri*, a yellow stone used in medicine; *sang-i-dálam*, used by goldsmiths; *sang-i-farash* (p. 64), a kind of slate; *sang-i-Nadid*, of a dark coffee colour; *sang-i-Nalchan*, a kind of soap-stone, from which cups and plates are made; *sang-i-Musá*, of a black colour; *sang-i-Ratel*, of a chocolate colour; *sang-i-Shalamar*, of a green colour; *sang-i-sumák*, coloured blue or purple, with green spots; *Takht-i-Sulimán*, coloured black, with white streaks.

sang-dil संग्-दिल् سنگ دل adj. c.g. stony hearted, hard hearted, obdurate (Śiv. 487; cf. Rām. 1043). **sang-i-khāra संगि-खार** or **-khārah -खारह्** (=سنگِ خارا) m. a hard stone, flint (Rām. 1548, 1624). **sang-i-marmar संगि-मरमर् سنگ مرمر** m. marble (Gr.M.). **sang-i-phāras संगि-फारस्** a touch-stone of gems; a philosopher's stone (converting anything it touches into gold) (Śiv. 1616, 1902; K.Pr. 184). **-sār -सार् । अवहारः (सामुद्रिकजन्तुविशेषः)** m. stoning (to death), lapidation (H. viii, 8); (in Ksh.) public general abuse; a shark, a water-elephant, a Gangetic crocodile (the *ghaṛiyāl* of India). **-sār gatshun -सार् गछुन् । लोकगर्हापात्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to be stoned, to suffer lapidation; to become the object of general public abuse. **-sār karun -सार् करुन् । लोके निन्दापात्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to stone to death; to make (a person) the object of general public abuse.

sanga-lāth संग-लाथ् (? cf. سنگلاخ) **। शर्करावान्देशः** m. (sg. dat. **-lātas -लातस्**), hard gravelly, or stony, soil.

sāng सांग्, see **sā̃g.**

sȧngī संगी । सहचरः m. an associate, companion, comrade; confederate, ally, accomplice; a partner in business.

sĕng स्यंग् । वाणिज्यम्, अलभ्यलाभः trading, trafficking (across the sea with foreign countries); met. the getting of something rare or unobtainable. **—zēnun**

ज़ेनुन् । वाणिज्यलाभः, दुर्लभेष्टाप्तिः m.inf. to conquer such trafficking, to make great profit by such trafficking; to obtain something rare and long desired.

sing सिंग् । **वाद्यविशेषः** m. a horn; a horn (the musical instrument).

söng^{i} सांगि, see **sȭg^{i}.**

sóng (El.) incorr. for **tsȭg^{u},** q.v.

sọ̆ng^{u} स्वंगु । **समुद्गकः** m. a kind of round box for holding small articles.

sangkaṭh सङ्कठ्, see **sankaṭh.**

sāngal सांगल्, see **sā̃gal.**

sọ̆ng^{à}l^{i} स्वंग्लि । **दारुविशेषमयः** adj. c.g. made of *sọng°l^{u}* (q.v.) wood. Cf. **sọ̆ng^{o}l^{u} 2.**

sọ̆ng^{o}l^{u} 1 स्वंगलु । **दारुविशेषः** m. N. of a certain tree, the yew, and its wood (El. *sangal, sungal, Taxus baccata*); the Himalayan spruce, and its wood (El. *sungal, Abies Smithiana*; according to L. 79, *sungal* is the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*. Cf. **budul^{u}**).

sọ̆ng^{o}l^{u} 2 स्वंगलु । **दारुविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **sọ̆ng^{ü}l^{ü} स्वंग्लू**), made of **sọ̆ng^{o}l^{u} 1** (q.v.) wood. Cf. **sọ̆ngàl^{i}.**

sọ̆ngalow^{u} स्वंगलंवु । **दारुविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **sọ̆ngalüv^{ü} स्वंगलंवू**), made of **sọ̆ng^{o}l^{u} 1** (q.v.) wood.

sọ̆ng^{a}lyūw^{u} स्वंग्लिवु । **दारुविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **sọ̆ng^{a}liv^{ü} स्वंग्लिवू**), id.

sangam संगम् । **नदीनां संयोगस्थानम्** m. a meeting, a visit (Gr.M.); union (with a beloved) (Śiv. 1664); a confluence of two or more rivers. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **संयोगसंभवः** m.inf. union, partnership, to occur; an opportunity for being engaged in any work to occur.

sàngīn संगीन् سنگین adj. c.g. stony, made of stone; firm, solid, strong (Śiv. 1778; Rām. 131, *sangīn-bunā*, with firm foundations); severe, excessive; grave, serious (K.Pr. 138).

sangur संगुर् । **पर्वतः** m. (sg. dat. **sangaras संगरस्**), a mountain (esp. when steep and difficult) (Śiv. 1651, 1684, 1707; Rām. 562, 738, 974, 1084); a hill (El.).

sangar-māla संगर्-माल । **गिरिशृङ्गश्रेणिः** f.pl. a line of mountain peaks. **-māla phŏlañĕ -माल फ़ुलञ** । **प्रभातकालागमः** f. pl. inf. the mountain peaks to blossom, early dawn to appear. **-māla phŏlawun -माल फ़ुलवुन्** । **प्रत्यूषकाले** adv. at early dawn. **-māla phŏlawañĕn -माल फ़ुलवञन्** । **प्रत्यूषकालावसरे** adv. at the moment of early dawn. **-wath -वथ्** । **पार्वतीयमार्गः** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), a mountain pass.

sangür^{ü} संगंरू f. of **sangur,** q.v., in **krāla-sangür^{ü},** p. 470*b*, l. 24.

singāra सिंगार । **वेशभूषणविशेषः** m. dress, toilet, ornament, decoration, embellishment, arranging the hair, etc.; an appliance for the decoration of the body (sixteen of these are enumerated) (Śiv. 1438); a small red cap worn by Musalmān women (El.).

sāngaran सांगरन्, sāngarun सांगरुन्, see **sā̃g°.**

söng^{a}ran सांग्रन्, see **sȭg^{a}ran.**

sangarōth संगरोथ् m. in the following:— **sangarōth mēlun संगरोथ् मेलुन्** । **अतिकष्टानुभवः** m.inf. to become exhausted, done up, prostrate, spent (e.g. from climbing too difficult a mountain (cf. **sangur**), from performing a very difficult work, from grief, heavy loss, or the like). **—milawun —मिलवुन्** । **अत्यायासानुभावनम्** m.inf. to cause a person to be exhausted as above.

söng^{a}rāwun सांग्रावुन्, see **sȭg^{a}rāwun.**

sangath संगथ् । **संयोगः** f. (sg. dat. **sangüts^{ü} संगंचू**), association, living together, partnership (e.g. of beggars, rakes, members of a caravan, and so on); (of a man or woman) copulation, sexual union.

sangāṭh संगाठ् । **सामग्री** m. (sg. dat. **sangāṭas संगाटस्**), a collection (of implements, tools, materials, for any object), apparatus, furniture, a collection of the things wanted on a journey, luggage, and so on. **—karun —करुन्** । **सामग्रीसंग्रहः** m.inf. to collect the ab. (L.V. 17).

s^{a}nih सनिह् or **sanīh सनीह्** । **स्नेहः, अनुरागः** m. affection, love; liking for, a taste for (some thing, occupation, etc.); cf. **srah.** **—barun —बरुन्** । **प्रीत्याचरणम्** m.inf. to feel affection, to love; to be of an affectionate disposition.

s^{a}niha-(sanīha-)vyot^{u} सनिह-(सनीह-)व्यंतु । **प्रेमभरितः** adj. (f. **-vĕts^{ü} -व्यंचू**), full of love (for some one), enamoured (of), fond of, of an affectionate disposition; (of some thing, quality, occupation, or the like), causing love, attractive, captivating, arousing feelings of love.

sŏnahàr^{i} स्वनहंरि adj. c.g. gilt, golden (Gr.M.). Cf. **sŏna-hôr^{u},** p. 917*a*, l. 18.

sinjāf سنجاف, see **sinjāpha.**

sínjlí, see **sĩjlī.**

sinjāpha सिंजाफ (= سنجاف) । **वसनप्रान्तीयपटभागः** m the border (of a garment), edge, fringe.

sanakādi सनकादि or **sanakādĕkh सनकाद्यख्** m.pl. the four sons of Brahmā (Skt. *Brahmán-*), viz. Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana, and Sanatkumāra (Śiv. 1457).

sānkhy सांख्य m. N. of one of the six systems of Hindū philosophy (in Skt. the Sāṅkhya philosophy) (Śiv. 1848).

sankalph संकल्फ् or **sankalaph संकलफ्** m. (sg. dat. **sankalpas संकल्पस्**), wish, desire, fancies, esp. evil desires (Śiv. 165, 278, 452, 583, 1311, 1352, 1451, 1530, 1753, 1759, 1791, 1801, 1896); a solemn vow,

the performance of an observance. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make a solemn vow, to make a solemn resolution (Rām. 955); to dedicate, to make a solemn and formal grant (of anything) (Rām. 615).

sankar संकर् । विषमयोगः m. union of unequal persons or things, mixture of good and bad things. **-zāth -ज़ाथ् । सङ्करजन्मा** adj. c.g. of unequal birth, begotten of the union of a high-caste woman with a low-caste man, a child of unlawful intermarriage (a word used in abuse). **-zöʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$-hond^{u} -ज़ांचू-हंन्दु । संकरजातः**adj. gen. (f. **-zöʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$-hünz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ज़ांचू-हंज़ू**), id.

sankarshĕn संकर्शन् (or, as written by Paṇḍits **संकर्षण्**) m. the act of drawing together, contraction; a N. of Balarāma (the brother of Kṛṣṇa), who was an incarnation of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1408); employed as a title of Shiv (Śiva) (as he who removes sorrow) (Śiv. 364, 987, 1166).

sankarāth संकराथ् or **sõkrānth सँक्रांथ् । संक्रान्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **sankaröʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ संकरांचू**), the passage of the sun or other planetary body from one zodiacal sign to another (cf. **shishĕr-sõkrānth,** p. 898*a*, l. 28); the moment of such passage. (The word is a corruption of the Skt. *saṁkrāntiḥ*.) **—hĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —ह्यंञू । संक्रान्तिव्रतधारणम्** f.inf. to keep a vow which is carried out on the day of this passage of the sun. **—lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —लगंञू । संक्रान्तिपुण्यकालयोगः** f.inf. the moment of this passage (of the sun) to occur.

sankaröʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$-phāka संकरांचू-फाक । सूर्यसंक्रमाहव्रतम् m. the fast carried out on the day of this passage.

sankaṭh or **sangkaṭh संकठ् । संकटः** m. (**sankaṭas संकटस्**), a difficulty, strait, risk, peril (Gr.M.; Śiv. 215, 254, 645, 797, 945, 1040, 1078, 1508, 1745); defeat (El.); pain, anguish, suffering, distress (from the above, or from disease, poverty, or the like) (cf. **sankaṭā-düsh$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 253*b*, l. 7, and Śiv. 482) (Śiv. 161, 892, 934, 1179, 1190, 1477, 1501). **—būgun —बूगुन् । क्लेशानुभवः** m.inf. to experience such distress. **—hyon^{u} —ह्यंनु । क्लेशोद्वहनम्** m.inf. voluntarily to accept such distress (e.g. by undertaking someone else's difficult work, or the responsibility for a charge brought against another). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । क्लेशोपभोगः** m.inf. to endure such distress (esp. when due to poverty, to cold, to want of food and clothing, and so on) (Rām. 419). **—ʦalun —ज़लुन् । क्लेशापगमः** m.inf. distress to disappear. **—wŏlagun —व्लगुन् । क्लेशानुभवः** m.inf. to undergo such distress. **—yun^{u} —यिनु । दुःखापातः** m.inf. such distress to come.

sankaṭa-ʦōram संकट-ज़ोरम् । संकटचतुर्थी f. (sg. dat. **-ʦōrüm$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ज़ोरंमू**), a festival held on the fourth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Māg (in Skt. *Māgha*) (January–February) in honour of the Hindū god Ganēsh, the destroyer of obstacles.

sŏnal स्वनल् adj. f. (a woman) who has a co-wife (**sŏn 2**). Cf. **sata-s°,** s.v. **sath 3.**

sunal (? spelling) m. the Monaul Pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119). Cf. **sŏna-murg.**

sanam सनम् صنم । विलासिनी स्त्री f. a mistress, lover, sweetheart (esp. when young—under twenty—and charming).

sanmŏkh सन्मुख् adj. c.g. facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting (Śiv. 310, 416, 688, 1063, 1119, 1427, 1437–8, 1641, 1647; K. 351, 411, 447, 558, 871, 1120).

snān स्नान् । स्नानम् m. bathing, washing (the body), ablution of the whole body, immersion in water (K. 270); purification by bathing, religious or ceremonial ablution (L.V. 32, 46; K. 335, 410, 484, 971). Cf. **shrān, srān.**

sanun सनुन् । गम्भीरीभवनम्, विलीनीभवनम्, जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sanyōv सन्योव्**), to become deep (as a hollow forming in level ground, the water in a well, and so on) (Śiv. 1757) (cf. **son^{u} wŏgon^{u}**, p. 918*a*, l. 21); to be impressed into something, to sink into (dat.) (e.g. a hard lump in a pillow or cushion pressing into the body, a blow or thrust on the body or on the eye, a too heavy wall sinking into the ground owing to weak foundations, the feet into a gravelly road) (Rām. 1250); to be thrust or stuck deeply into (e.g. a spike, a thorn, a splinter amid food stuck between the teeth or into the palate); (of the limbs of two persons in close embrace) to penetrate into (each other, dat. with **kun**), to intermingle (Rām. 1117); to become impregnated in something (of a soft bed or the like), to penetrate into (the hollows of the body, dat.), to fit snugly to (the form of the body) (Rām. 1495, YZ. 188); (of some incurable disease) to become established throughout the whole body; (of some mental condition, such as anger, love, sorrow, pity, gratitude, or some lesson learnt) to become thoroughly absorbed (into the heart, brain, etc.) (Śiv. 1005).

sanith gaʦhun सनिथ् गछुन् । चित्ताशयादौ लीनीभवनम् m.inf. to become absorbed, or thoroughly thrust into, as ab. (e.g. love, hate, gratitude, something taught, in the mind, or a thorn, etc., in the skin where it has gone right in and cannot be extracted).

sanyō-mot^{u} सन्यो-मंतु । आहत्य निम्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **sanyē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ सन्ये-मंज़ू**), thrust into, stuck into; absorbed into, etc., as ab.

sĕnun स्यनुन् or **sĕnnun स्यन्नुन् । विगलनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p.

sĕnyōv स्यन्योव् or **sĕnnyōv स्यन्न्योव्**), (food) to become soft and tender (by cooking); to become enfeebled by excessive heat or perspiration; (of a hard-hearted man) to be rendered tender hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like); cf. **syon^{u}. sĕnyō-mot^{u} स्यन्यो-मंतु । कोमलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **sĕnyē-müʦ^{ü} स्यन्ये-मंच़ू**), become soft, as ab.; become tender hearted, as ab.

sunun (El.), incorr. for **ʦhunun,** q.v.

sannidān सन्निदान् । संनिहितः adj. c.g. placed near, close to, amidst (Śiv. 489). Cf. **sanidān.**

sannarkat (? spelling) m. *Daphne cannabina* (El.).

sanniwās सन्निवास् m. the abode of the good, the home of the virtuous; an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 310).

sannyās सन्न्यास् । संन्यासः, संन्यासी m. complete renunciation of the world with its possessions and attachments and becoming a wandering ascetic (Śiv. 1264, 1451, 1821); also, i.q. **sannyös^{i},** q.v. (L.V. 36; Śiv. 88, 232, 270, 529, 592, 818, 823, 950, 1350, 1354; Rām. 98, 395, 1529, 1681, 1778).

sannyös^{i} सन्न्यांसि, or **sannyās सन्न्यास्,** or (q.v.) **sàn^{i}yās संनियास् । संन्यासाश्रमी** m. a wandering ascetic who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Śiv. 206, 1759).

sanapāth सनपाथ् । संनिपातरोगः m. (sg. dat. **sanapātas सनपातस्**), the combined derangement of the three humours, failure of vital force, accompanied by syncope or coma in the last stage of some long and mortal disease, such as consumption or the like. Cf. **sana 1.**

sŏn^{a}r स्वनर् or (Gr.Gr. 58) **sŏnur^{u} स्वनुरु । स्वर्णकारः** (sg. ag. and pl. nom. **sŏn^{a}r^{i} स्वनंरि,** sg. obl. **sŏnar स्वनर्.** The fem. is **sŏnarĕñ स्वनर्यञ्,** q.v.; his wife is also **sŏnar-bāy स्वनर्-बाय्,** see bel.); a goldsmith, a worker in precious metals (Gr.Gr. 34, 39, 148; W. 111; Śiv. 1652; Rām. 1066; H. v, *passim* (*sŏnar*); K.Pr. 207); a man of the goldsmith caste.

sŏnar-bāy स्वनर्-बाय् । स्वर्णकारस्त्री f. a goldsmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34); cf. **sŏnarĕñ. -kār -कार् । स्वर्णकारशिल्पः** m. the goldsmith's art, working in gold. **-koṭ^{u} -कंटु** m. a real son of a goldsmith, a good goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 132). **-thöj^{ü} -थांजू । स्वर्णमूषा** f. a goldsmith's crucible. **-wān -वान्** or **sŏn^{a}r^{i}-wān स्वनंरि-वान्** or **sŏnàr^{i}-wān स्वनंरि-वान् । स्वर्णकारापणः, स्वर्णकारनिषद्या** m. a goldsmith's shop or workshop.

sŏnarĕñ स्वनर्यञ् । स्वर्णकारस्त्री f. a female goldsmith (Gr.Gr. 39); a woman of the goldsmith caste; a goldsmith's wife. Cf. **sŏn^{a}r.**

sanàs^{i} सनंसि f. a pair of pincers or nippers, forceps, small tongs (Gr.M.).

sinis सिनिस्, see **syun^{u}.**

sŏnashā स्वनशा or **sunashā सुनशा** f. N. of a certain goddess (Śiv. 1165, 1238).

sōnta सोंत, sōnth सोंथ्, see **sōth.**

sunat, daybreak (a Musalmān word) (K.Pr. 176).

santh संथ् । सत्पुरुषः m. (sg. dat. **santas संतस्**), a venerable and pious man, a saint peaceful and forgiving, with all his passions restrained (Śiv. 238, 270, 1326, 1507, 1523; K. 764, 1053, 1097); a wandering ascetic, a *faqīr* (credited with magical powers) (K.Pr. 186).

santuk (El.) or **santukh संतुख्,** see **santōsh.**

santān संतान् । संतानः m. progeny, offspring (son or daughter) of a human being (Śiv. 429, 680–1; Rām. 27, 1565; K. 30, 34–5, 131, 356); a son (El.; Śiv. 706–8; Rām. 67, 79, 116, 138, 732, 813, 1182, 1262, 1430–1, 1551; K. 172, 537, 735). Cf. **sŏ-santān,** s.v.

sanātan सनातन् m. one of the four sons of Brahmā (see **sanakādi**) (Śiv. 365, 1427, 1648).

santāph संताफ् । संतापः m. (sg. dat. **santāpas संतापस्**), distress, suffering, anguish, torment (cf. **bawa-s°,** p. 146*b*, l. 13) (Śiv. 1870, Rām. 1730, K. 1159).

santāpa-hot^{u} सन्ताप-हंतु । संतापपूर्णः adj. (f. **-hüʦ^{ü} -हंच़ू**), stricken by inward anguish; (of a thing, work, or the like) causing great anguish or sorrow. **-sost^{u} -संस्तु । संतापयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-süʦh^{ü} -संछ़ू**), id. **-vyot^{u} -व्यंतु । संतापव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕʦ^{ü} -व्यंच़ू**), stricken by anguish.

santūr संतूर् (= صنطیر) or (Śiv. 327) **sŏntūr स्वंतूर्** m. a dulcimer, a spinet, a harpsichord (Śiv. 327, 1689, 1779).

süntūr^{i} संन्तूरि । दूतः m. a court messenger, a policeman, constable.

santōsh संतोश्; süntūsh संतूश् or (Gr.M.) **santukh संतुख् । संतोषः** m. satisfaction, contentment (El. *santush,* m. patience, *sántúsh,* adj. confident, and *santuk* m. contentment) (Gr.M.; Śiv. (*santōsh*) 19, 170, 269, 1048, 1313, 1753, 1815, 1817; Rām. (id.) 41, 992; K. 1108, 1110, 1122, 1156; K.Pr. 187).

süntūshī संतूशी adj. c.g. patient (El. *santushi.* Cf. the preceding).

santushṭ संतुष्ट adj. c.g. satisfied, pleased, contented (K. 1071).

santath संतथ् । संततिः f. (sg. dat. **santüʦ^{ü} संतच़ू**), offspring, progeny, descendants.

sāntwanāwun सान्त्वनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sāntwanôw^{u} सान्त्वनोवु**), to appease, pacify; to utter kind or conciliatory words (K. 1013).

sanʦath सञ्च़थ् or (Gr.M.) **sanʦĕth सञ्च़्यथ् । धनसंग्रहः** m. (sg. dat. **sanʦatas सञ्च़तस्**), accumulation, collectic hoarding up (of money, goods, virtues, or the like) (Gr.M.).

sanʦay सञ्ज़य् । धनसंचयः m. a hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store (esp. of money gradually hoarded up).

sŏnāv स्वनाव् । प्रशस्ताभिख्यः adj. c.g. 'called blessed'; hence (of a person who has no children, or who has only daughters), one who has (at length) got a son.

sŏnuw^{u} स्वनुवु adj. (f. **sŏnüv**^{ü} स्वनंवू), made of gold, golden.

sinwāh सिन्वाह्, see **syun**^{u}.

sunāwun (El.), incorr. for **ʦhunanāwun**, q.v.

sanawāth सनवाथ् । नवरीतिः f. (sg. dat. **sanawöʦ**^{ü} सनवांच़ू), a new custom (altered from an old one) (e.g. a new procedure in distributing customary gifts); a new route or road. —**kaḍüñ**^{ü} —कडंञ्ज़ू । नवरीतिप्रवर्तनम् f.inf. to institute a new custom; to indicate a new route. —**nērüñ**^{ü} —नेरंञ्ज़ू । नवरीति-(मार्ग-)प्रवृत्तिः f.inf. a new custom to be instituted; a new route to be discovered.

suniyār (El.) m. a goldsmith, see **sŏn**^{a}**r.**

sȧn^{i}**yās** संनियास्, i.q. **sannyös**^{i}, q.v. a wandering ascetic, who has completely renounced the world, with its possessions and attachments (Rām. 784, 1143*i*; H. (*saniyās*) v, 10–12); as adj. c.g. intoxicated (El. *saniyás*).

sanz सज़् । सज्जनम् m. making ready, equipment (for engaging in any work), setting to (to anything) (K. 665). —**karun** —करुन् । आरम्भणम् m.inf. to make the necessary preparations for beginning some intended work (Śiv. 1016, 1168; K. 1001, 1006, 1018, 1126).

sȧnz^{i}**-ḍaba** संज़ि-डब । पेटकविशेषः m. one of a number of caskets containing scents and other toilet necessaries presented to a bride, before the actual marriage ceremony, by the relations of the bridegroom. **-wor**^{u} -वंरु । वृहत्पेटकविशेषः m. a large handsome box, in which these caskets are contained, and conveyed to the bride's residence (Śiv. 1218).

sanzas lagun सज़स् लगुन् । आरम्भोद्युक्तीभवनम् m.inf. to be ready and equipped for setting to to any work (K. 371, 893, 1033).

sünz^{ü} संज़ू, see **sond**^{u}.

sạnz^{a}**ran** संज़रन् । साधनसंभरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sạnz**^{a}**rüñ**^{ü} संज़रंञ्ज़ू), the collecting together of the necessary equipment, preparatory to beginning a work; the starting or beginning to do any work.

sạnz^{a}**run** संज़रुन् । प्रारम्भणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sạnz**^{o}**r**^{u} संज़रु), to get together equipment, to begin (e.g. of a man setting to work to cook) (Gr.Gr. 8); (of clouds, etc.) to begin (to rain); to begin to quarrel, to come to blows.

sạnz^{a}**rāwun** संज़रावुन् । आरम्भणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sạnz**^{a}**rôw**^{u} संज़रोवु), i.q. **sạnz**^{a}**run**, but esp. in the sense of beginning a quarrel.

sanzīwan सज़ीवन् m. bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation (Śiv. 1059).

sanzīwanī सज़ीवनी f. a kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life) (Śiv. 1855).

sañ सञ्ज् । वास्तुस्नानम् f. the sprinkling of water on the house-deity. Among Hindūs it is customary in the early morning when bringing water to the house from outside, on arrival, first of all to sprinkle some of it on the images of the various house-deities; the same ceremony is also performed at the *śrāddha* obsequial rite immediately after offering the *piṇḍas* (see **pĕṇd**). —**diñ**^{ü} —दिञ्ज़ू । वास्तुस्नपनम् f.inf. to perform this sprinkling.

sañĕ-pŏtul^{u} सञ्ज-प्वतुलु । वास्तुदेवप्रतिमा m. the image of the household deity over whom this rite is performed. **-wör**^{ü} -वांरू । वास्त्वभिषेचनकुम्भिका f. the small pitcher in which this sprinkling water is contained (Rām. 586). Cf. **sȧñ**^{i}**-wôr**^{u}, p. 918*a*, l. 31.

sȧñ^{i} संञ्जि, see **san** and **son**^{u}.

sọ̆ñ^{u} स्वंञ्ज़ु । संबन्धी m. (f. (Gr.Gr. 39) **sŏñĕñ** स्वञ्जञ्ज़्), a ḉo-father-in-law (the father of a husband and the father of the husband's wife are **sọ̆ñ**^{u} to each other) (cf. **dŏda-s**^{o}, p. 190*a*, l. 22; **nĕciv**^{i}**-s**^{o}, p. 621*b*, l. 38; **put**^{ȧ}**r**^{i}**-s**^{o}, p. 804*a*, l. 49) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. **sŏn 2.**

sŏñ^{i}**-dor**^{u} स्वंञ्जि-दंरु । संबन्धिवर्गः m. the row of people belonging to a co-father-in-law, the relations or people of a co-father-in-law (who would ordinarily be invited to a family gathering). **-gara** -गर । संबन्धिगृहम् m. the home of a co-father-in-law; meton. his family. **-kūr**^{ü} -कूरू । संबन्धिकन्या f. the daughter of a co-father-in-law (other than a son's wife), a son's sister-in-law or a daughter's sister-in-law. **-mahönyuw**^{u} -महांनिवु । संबन्धिसेवकः m. the servant of a co-father-in-law (esp. such a servant as is used in communications between the two houses); cf. **mahanyuw**^{u}. **-nĕcyuw**^{u} -न्यचिवु । संबन्धिपुत्रः m. the son of a co-father-in-law, a son's or daughter's brother-in-law. **-pokh**^{u} -पंखु । संबन्धिपक्षः m. the people of the family of a co-father-in-law. **-paʦay** -पच़य् । संबन्धितासंबन्धनम् f. entering into the relationship of co-father-in-law (caused by the marriage of the respective son and daughter). **-sāmaṭh** -सामठ् । संबन्धिसमूहः m.pl. (pl. dat. **-sāmaṭan** -सामटन्), a collection, assembly, or party of co-fathers-in-law. **-wath** -वथ् । संबन्धिद्वारम् f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), the road to a co-father-in-law, i.e. to the home of a co-father-in-law.

sŏñĕn-hond^{u} स्वञन्-ह॑न्दु । संबन्धिसंबन्धी pl. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -ह॑ञ्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, co-fathers-in-law.

söñ^{ü} सा॑ञू, see **sôn^{u}**.

süñ^{ü} सं॑ञू, see **san** and **son^{u}**.

sŏñĕñ स्वञञ् । संबन्धिनी f. a co-mother-in-law (the mothers of a bride and bridegroom are **sŏñĕñs** to each other) (cf. **dŏda-s°**, p. 190*a*, l. 23; **nĕciv^{i}-s°**, p. 621*b*, l. 43; **put$^{\dot{a}}$r^{i}-s°**, p. 804*b*, l. 2) (Gr.Gr. 39). Cf. **sọ̆ñ^{u}**.

sañĕr 1 सञर् । निम्नता m. depth, lowness (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 11) (Śiv. 1068, 1878); descent, declivity (El. *sanyar*); a ditch (El. *sanyir*); (of a man) profoundness, sagacity, gravity. Cf. **son^{u}**.

sañĕr 2 सञर् f. a beak (El. *sanyer*).

sāñĕr साञर् or (qq.v.) **shrāñĕr श्राञर्**, **srāñĕr स्राञर् । आर्द्रता** m. dampness, moistness (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 13); freshness, juiciness. Cf. **shrôn^{u}**, **srôn^{u}**.

sĕñĕr स्यञर् । लावण्यहीनता, मन्दता m. want of the flavour of salt (in food), insipidity; (of an action or thing) absence of pleasingness, unpalatableness, unattractiveness, want of special points (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 15); weakness, slackness (in work) (of one hitherto industrious, or, approaching success, who has given up his efforts), a feeling of discouragement; cf. **syon^{u}**. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । मन्दतापत्तिः** m.inf. (of some action or thing hitherto attractive or admired) unattractiveness to occur, to become unattractive or unwanted. **—karun —करुन् । मान्द्यापादनम्** m.inf. to cause (something attractive, etc.) to become unattractive, etc.

sạñ$^{\breve{e}}$ran सं॑ञ्रन् । आहत्य निम्नीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **sạñ$^{\breve{e}}$rüñ^{ü} सं॑ञ्र॑ञू**), making deeper (as a pit, a well, or the like); thrusting down into; inculcation, imbuing (something into another's heart, or the like).

sạñ$^{\breve{e}}$run सं॑ञ्रुन् । गम्भीरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sạñ°r^{u} सं॑ञ्॑रु**), to make deeper (e.g. a dish, a lake, a well, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 8); to thrust down into; to inculcate, imbue (something into another's heart). **sạñ°r^{u}-mot^{u} सं॑ञ्॑रु-मं॑तु । गभीरीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **sạñ^{ü}r^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} सं॑ञ्॑रू-मं॑छ़ू**), made deep or hollow; thrust down into; inculcated.

sẹ̆ñ$^{\breve{e}}$ran स्यं॑ञ्रन् । मन्दतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **sẹ̆ñ$^{\breve{e}}$rüñ^{ü} स्यं॑ञ्र॑ञू**), making insipid; disencouraging, discouragement.

sẹ̆ñ$^{\breve{e}}$run स्यं॑ञ्रुन् । विगालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sẹ̆ñ°r^{u} स्यं॑ञ्॑रु**), to melt, soften (e.g. food by cooking or by the application of water); to discourage.

sạñ$^{\breve{e}}$rāwun सं॑ञ्रावुन् । गभीरीकरणम् (1 p.p. **sạñ$^{\breve{e}}$rôw^{u} सं॑ञ्रोवु**), i.q. **sạñ$^{\breve{e}}$run**, q.v. **sạñ$^{\breve{e}}$rôw^{u}-mot^{u} सं॑ञ्रोवु-मं॑तु । गम्भीरीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **sạñ$^{\breve{e}}$röv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} सं॑ञ्रा॑वू-मं॑छ़ू**), i.q. **sạñ°r^{u}-mot^{u}**, s.v. **sạñ$^{\breve{e}}$run**, q.v.

sẹ̆ñ$^{\breve{e}}$rāwun स्यं॑ञ्रावुन् । विगालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sẹ̆ñ$^{\breve{e}}$rôw^{u} स्यं॑ञ्रोवु**), i.q. **sẹ̆ñ$^{\breve{e}}$run**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).

sọ̆ñuṭh^{u} स्वं॑ञुठु । संबन्धिगृहम् m. (sg. dat. **sọ̆ñ^{i}ṭhis स्वं॑ञिठिस्**), the home of a co-father-in-law (**sọ̆ñ^{u}**, q.v.). **sọ̆ñ^{i}ṭhyuk^{u} स्वं॑ञिठ्युकु । संबन्धिसंबन्धी** gen. adj. (f. **sọ̆ñ^{i}ṭhic^{ü} स्वं॑ञिठिचू**), of, or belonging to, a co-father-in-law's home.

sĕ̆p^{ü} स्यं॑पू, see **syop^{u}**.

sipa सिप । संयुक्तः adj. c.g. tightly fitted or fastened to something, tightly thrust into or fitted into (a box or the like); (as subst.) space, distance, range, aim; see **sipun.** **—karun —करुन् । लक्ष्येसंयोजनम्** m.inf. to hit the mark (of a target or the like).

sapadun सपदुन् । संपत्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sapod^{u} सपं॑दु**, f. **sapüz^{ü} सपं॑ज़ू**), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. **dôd^{u} s°**, p. 191*a*, l. 41; **dōsth s°**, p. 256*b*, l. 8; **khŏsh s°**, p. 418*b*, l. 6, and many others) (L.V. 86; Śiv. 665; Rām. 1467; H. iii, 2, 7; vi, 11, 16; xii, 1); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Gr.M., Śiv. 1060); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Gr.M.; H. vii, 13); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has (Gr.M.). In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Gr.M.; Śiv. 111, 498, 501); cf. **sampanun, sapanun, sõpanun,** and **sapazun.** The fem. of the past participle, **sapüz^{ü}** and its connected forms, can also be referred to the verb **sapazun.** **sapod^{u}-mot^{u} सपं॑दु-मं॑तु । संपन्नः** perf. part. (f. **sapüz^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} सपं॑ज़ू-मं॑छ़ू**), become, come into existence, completed.

sapadāwun सपदावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sapadôw^{u} सपदोवु**), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, get ready, complete, finish (Śiv. 74, 102); to cause to be available, provide (Gr.M.). **sapadôw^{u}-mot^{u} सपदोवु-मं॑तु । संपादितः** perf. part. (f. **sapadöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} सपदा॑वू-मं॑छ़ू**), made, completed.

sāph साफ़ صاف । निर्मलः adj. c.g. pure, clean, clear (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 19) (El. *sāf*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 168, 815; K.Pr. 111, 183, 231); calm, serene; open, unclouded, bright (as the sky) (Gr.M.); open, sincere, candid, pure (of heart) (Gr.M., Śiv. 572, Rām. 60); distinct, perspicuous, (of handwriting, pronunciation, etc.) clear, plain (Gr.M.; Rām. 536, 1609); as adv. clearly (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make clear (Gr.M.); to clear (e.g. land from jungle) (Gr.M.); to make (a board or the like) smooth, to plane smooth (Gr.M.). **—pöṭh^{i} —पा॑ठि** or **—pöṭhin —पा॑ठिन् । स्पष्टतया** adv. clearly, distinctly.

sāphas nērun साफस् नेरुन् । पुरस्तात्समुपस्था

m.inf. to come out into the clear, i.e. to present oneself before another (ready and willing to perform some work).

sapha सफ صفحه । **पत्रपृष्ठम्, नदीकूलप्रदेशः** m. face, surface; the page or leaf of a book; (in Ksh.) the long (usually marshy) level strip of land along the edge of a river.

sāpha साफ صافه । **वेष्टनविशेषः** m. a cloth worn round the head, a kind of turban.

sĕph स्यफ् । **श्वेतमृत्** f. (sg. dat. **sĕpi स्यपि**), chalk (cf. **dara-s°,** p. 249*a*, l. 17; **phŏka-s°,** p. 688*b*, l. 24).

sipāh सिपाह्, sipāhī سپاهي, see **sipöy^{i}.**

sōph सोफ् or **sūph^{i} 2 सूफि** । **अयःखनिः** f. (sg. dat. **sōpi सोपि**), an iron-mine; a tract in the south-east of Kashmīr in which there are iron-mines (cf. El. *Sof Ahun*).

söph^{i} सा॑फि صافي । **मार्जनपटः** f. a cloth through which liquids are strained; a cloth or rag for cleaning, rubbing, or wiping, a wiper, a duster, a dishclout.

sūph^{i} 1 सूफि (= صوفي) । **अन्तेवासी** m. a Ṣūfī, one of a peculiar sect of Muslim devotees (they are looked upon as unorthodox); (in Ksh.) a religious pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction).

sūph^{i} 2 सूफि । **पटविशेषः, लोहाकरः** f. a kind of woollen cloth; an iron-mine (i.q. **sōph,** q.v.); a tract in the south-east of Kashmīr in which there are iron-mines (i.q. **sōph,** q.v.).

saphēd सफेद् سفيد adj. c.g. white (El. *safed*; W. 21 *sufed*; Śiv. 128, 445, 619, 815); as subst. m. the colour white (Śiv. 877). **-pōsh -पोश्** سفيد پوش adj. c.g. wearing white garments; (in Ksh.) a descriptive name given to the more affluent men of a village (who wear white clothes) (L. 253).

saphēda सफेद سفيده m. *Dalbergia sissoo* (El. *safeda*); adj. white (= **saphēd**) (Gr.M. *safēda*).

saphēdī सफेदी سفيدي f. whiteness (Śiv. 877).

sēphēda (El.) m. *Populus fastigiata* (El. *sefeda*). Cf. **saphēdār.**

saphēdār सफेदार् سفيدار m. the Himalayan poplar (El. *sufédar*, *Populus ciliata*). Cf. **bagnū**; **dūd-phras,** p. 191*b*, l. 15; and **sulölī.**

saphal सफल् । **सफलः** adj. c.g. bearing fruit, productive; profitable, advantageous, remunerative; efficient, successful (Rām. 1686); fulfilled (of a blessing, curse, or the like). **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **सफलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become fruitful (K. 274, 706); to become profitable. **—karun —करुन्** । **साफल्योद्भावनम्** m.inf. to make fruitful, to cause to produce fruit.

sŏphal स्वफल् adj. c.g. very fruitful, very productive (Śiv. 1536, 1622), very fertile.

s^{a}phār सफार् m. increase, expansion (Śiv. 677, 1655).

saphar सफर् سفر । **प्रवासः, क्लेशः** m. journeying, travelling; a journey, travel, voyage (El. Gr.M. *safar*; H. x, 1; xi, 3; xii, 25); (in Ksh.) fatigue, weariness (caused by travelling) (Rām. 196, 1386, 1711). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **प्रवासोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. to complete or finish a long journey. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to travel (El.). **—yin^{i} —यिनि** । **अतिबाधोपस्थितिः** m.pl.inf. great troubles or calamities to come.

sāphĕr साफ्यर् । **निर्मलता** m. cleanness, clearness (cf. **atha-s°,** p. 62*b*, l. 21); serenity; sincerity, candour; distinctness, clarity.

siphar सिफर् (= صفر) m. a cypher, nought, zero (Gr.M.).

suphör^{i} सुफा॑रि । **पूगीफलम्** m. the betel-nut, the nut of the *Areca catechu* (Śiv. 577, 970). **suphārĕ-khünḍ^{ü} सुफार्य-खं॑डू** । **पूगीखण्डम्** f. a piece (or paring) of areca-nut.

sapharlad सफर्लद् । **अनुभूतप्रवासायासः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sapharladiñ सफर्लदिञ्**), suffering from fatigue or weariness (due to travelling).

siphath सिफथ् صفت m. (sg. dat. **siphatas सिफतस**), a description; a quality, attribute, manner (Rām. 1653); (adj. c.g.) possessing good qualities, nice (K.Pr. 204). I.q. **sipath,** q.v.

sipun सिपुन् । **दृढयोजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **syup^{u} सिपु**; f. **sip^{ü} सिपू**), to fix tightly to something, to thrust tightly (something) into (a box, or the like); to hurl (into a mark, target, or the like); cf. **sipa. syup^{u}-mot^{u} सिपु-मं॑तु** । **दृढं संयोजितः** perf. part. (f. **sip^{ü}-müts^{ü} सिपू-मं॑चू**), thrust tightly into, as ab.

sọ̆p^{a}n स्वं॑पन् or (Rām. 77–8) **sŏpan स्वपन्** । **स्वप्नः** m. (sg. dat. **sọ̆p^{a}nas स्वं॑पनस्** or (Śiv.) **sŏpnas स्वप्नस्**), a dream, a vision in sleep (Gr.M.; Śiv. 923, 1755 (pl. nom. *sŏpna*); Rām. 76–8, 1138; K. 802, 806, 1154). **—ḍēshun —डेशुन्** । **स्वप्ने व्यवहरणम्** m.inf. to see a dream, to see a vision in sleep, to dream. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** m.inf., id. (El.).

sọ̆p^{a}na-māyā स्वं॑पन-माया । **स्वप्नवन्मायावृत्तिः** f. dream-delusion, an action which appears unreal, as in a dream.

sọ̆p^{a}n^{i} yun^{u} स्वं॑पनि यिनु । **स्वप्ने प्रत्यक्षीभवनम्** m.inf. to appear in a dream (K. 800).

sapanun सपनुन् or (q.v.) **sampanun संपनुन्** । **संपत्तिः(संभवः)** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sapon^{u} सपं॑नु,** f. **sapüñ^{ü} सपं॑ञू**), to become (very frequent in this sense; cf. **on^{u} s°,** p. 30*b*, l. 22; **cō̃ca s°,** p. 157*a*, l. 33; **jamā s°,** p. 373*b*, l. 17, and many others) (Śiv. 500, 676, 696, 727, 729, 829, 831, 874, 941, 1103, 1283, 1304, 1317, 1335, 1464; Rām. 29, 69, 93, 96, 98, 104, 142, etc.; K. 7, 12, 19, 607, 1010; H. x, 4; YZ. 13, 123, 177); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204, Rām. 33); to arise, come into being, to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 51, 99, 146, 268, 278, 432, 562, 716, 722, 864, 1004, 1068, etc.; K. 171, 833); (with dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am' (Rām. 231); cf. **sampanun, sapadun, sȭpanun,** and **sapazun.** **sapon^{u}-mot^{u}** सप॑नु-म॑तु । संपन्नः(संभूतः) perf. part. (f. **sapüñ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** सप॑ञ़ू-म॑च़ू), become, come into existence, completed (Rām. 455, 1262).

sȭpanun सॉँपनुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sȭpon^{u}** सॉँप॑नु, f. **sȭpüñ^{ü}** सॉँप॑ञ़ू) i.q. **sapanun,** q.v., to become (cf. **dara-dar söpanüñ^{ü}**, p. 241*a*, l. 38; **māra sȭpanun,** p. 587*b*, l. 9; **māray söpanüñ^{ü}**, p. 595*a*, l. 36, where **sȭpün^{ü}** is a misprint; and **tēr s°,** s.v. **tēr**) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 43, 63, 318, 326, 328, 348, 384, 394, 409, 492, 510, 600, etc.; Rām. 35, 47, 100, 107, 141, 173, 343, 702, etc.; K. 111, 133, 269, 793); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Śiv. 510, 1087; Rām. 1070); to arise, come into being (Śiv. 118, 979, 1465, 1707; Rām. 309, 436–7, 606, 730, 819, 1291, 1501; K. 725); to happen, occur, take place (Rām. 888, 973, 1098, 1108*f*, 1170, 1235, 1265, 1308, 1755; K. 123, 235, 533, 568, 637, 649); (with. dat. of possession) there is (to so-and-so), (he) has. In the past tense, 'I became,' etc., are used to mean 'I became and am now'; hence, 'I am,' etc. (Rām. 1561). Cf. **sampanun, sapadun, sapanun,** and **sapazun.**

sĕp^{i}ñĕr स्य॑पिञर् । अतिमन्दता m. laziness, sloth, dilatoriness. Cf. **syop^{u}.**

sĕpĕr स्यप्यर् । निःस्वादता m. nasty-tastingness, the having a repulsive taste, the being bad-flavoured and evil smelling, nauseousness. Cf. **syop^{u}.**

sipar सिपर् سپر । फलकम् m. a shield, target (Rām. 38, 869, 977).

sōpōr सोपोर् । ग्रामपुरविशेषः m. N. of a town on the river Vĕth or Jehlam, about a mile below the point where the latter leaves the Wulur lake. The ancient Suyyapura (RT.Tr. v, 118, *Sōpūr*; K.Pr. 180, *Sopúr*).

sōpūr^{i} सोपूरि । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in **Sōpōr** (q.v.). —**māzarath** —माज़रथ् । रिक्तसमादरः f. (sg. dat. **māzarüʦ^{ü}** माज़र॑च़ू), 'a Sōpōr welcome,' i.e. an empty welcome, a welcome correct in outward form, but not heartfelt (K.Pr. 203).

supörī सुप॑री, a by-form of **suphör^{i}**, q.v. In **sīla-s°,** see **sīla.**

suparda सुपर्द سپرده adj. c.g. entrusted, consigned, assigned, made over (Gr.M.).

sŏprakāsh or **swaprakāsh** स्वप्रकाश् adj. c.g. self-evident; self-luminous; (subst. m.) self-illumination, personal gloriousness (Śiv. 108, 226, 657, 1063, 1124, 1192, 1269, 1413, 1574, 1820).

sparshun स्पर्शुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sporsh^{u}** स्प॑र्शु), to touch (dat. of obj.) (L.V. 37).

sŏpūt^{u} स्वपूतु । सुपुत्रः m. a good son, a son who is born of excellent parents and of excellent qualities and character (K.Pr. 174); a good son, a son devoted to his parents.

sipath सिपथ् (= صفت) । सदाचारः m. (sg. dat. **sipatas** सिपतस्), good conduct, virtuous, modest, and kindly conduct; cf. **siphath** and **sipüʦ^{ü}.** —**nērun** —नेरुन् । सद्गुणोद्भूतिः m.inf. a good character to be developed.

sŏpāth^{a}r स्वपाथ्र् । सुपात्रः m. (sg. dat. **sŏpātras** स्वपात्रस्), one who is a worthy person, a good man, a respectable person; esp. a son of good character.

sŏpŏth^{a}r स्वप्वथ्र् । सत्पुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **sŏpŏtras** स्वप्वत्रस्), i.q. **sŏpūt^{u},** q.v. (Rām. 1446).

sipüʦ^{ü} सिप॑च़ू, in **sipüʦ^{ü}-band** सिप॑च़ू-बंद । सदाचरणः adj. c.g. endued with a good character. This word is apparently an obl. form of **sipath** (q.v.) treated as a feminine.

sipöy^{i} सिप॑यि, **sipôy^{u}** सिपोयु, or **sipāh** सिपाह् (= **sipāhi** سپاهی) । शूरः m. a soldier (Gr.M. *sipāh*; Rām. (id.) 1333, 1339, 1344, 1379, 1400); a man of metal, a hero; a beadle, guard, door-keeper; a native messenger of a court or the like (L. 420 *sipahi*).

sapüz^{ü} सप॑ज़ू, see **sapadun** and **sapazun.**

sapazun सपज़ुन् । संपत्तिः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sapoz^{u}** सप॑ज़ु), to become (cf. **cō̃ca s°,** p. 157*a*, l. 34; **dabanga s°,** p. 184*a*, l. 7; **daphā s°,** p. 232*b*, l. 16; **datawatur^{u} s°,** p. 257*b*, l. 12; **nēkh s°,** p. 629*b*, l. 21; **tēr s°,** s.v. **tēr**) (Gr.Gr. 226); to be made, produced, formed, completed, effected (Gr.Gr. 204); and so on, in all the meanings and uses of **sapadun,** with which it is synonymous; cf. **sampanun, sapadun, sapanun,** and **sȭpanun.** **sapoz^{u}-mot^{u}** सप॑ज़ु-म॑तु । संपन्नः perf. part. (**sapüz^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** सप॑ज़ू-म॑च़ू), become, come into existence, completed.

sapazāwun सपज़ावुन् । संपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sapazôw^{u}** सपज़ोवु), to cause to become, to make, fashion, shape, fabricate, prepare, make ready, complete. **sapazôw^{u}-mot^{u}** सपज़ोवु-म॑तु । संपादितः perf. part. (f. **sapazöv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü}** सपज़ा॑वू-म॑च़ू), made, completed.

sré, see **srah.**

sar 1 सर् । सरः m. a lake, a large sheet of water (cf. **brahma-sar,** p. 121*a*, l. 16; **div**^{a}**sar,** p. 264*b*, l. 22; **kōla-sar,** p. 441*b*, l. 7; **krama-sar,** p. 471*a*, l. 17; **nīla-sar,** p. 634*a*, l. 14; **pamba-sar,** p. 733*b*, l. 24) (Gr.M.; L.V. 47, 50, 78, 79; Śiv. 14, 155, 164, 245, 254, 491, 511, 927, etc.; Rām. 30, 250, 1596; K. 219; K.Pr. 35, 138, 188, 243); cf. **saras. -pachin -पछिन् । पुष्कराह्वपक्षी** m. a certain bird, probably the Indian crane (*Ardea antigone* or *A. sibirica*).

sar 2 सर् سر m. head, top, end, point (Śiv. 428; Rām. 444 (**bar sar** بر سر, on the head); K.Pr. 188); origin, beginning (cf. **navi sara,** again, p. 667*b*, l. 16, and Persian سرِنو); (as adv.) at the beginning, first (K.Pr. 187); cf. **shēr 3. -basta -बस्त** سر بستہ adj. c.g. closed at the top or end; hence, covered, closed, shut (e.g. an envelope) (Rām. 841). **-gol**^{u} **-गॅलु** m. the superior of a field-watcher or *Shĕkh-dar* (p. 876*b*, l. 13) (El. *sargaul*). **-gardān -गर्दान्** سر گردان adj. c.g. dizzy, vertiginous; stupefied, bewildered, amazed; humbled, depressed (K.Pr. 103). **-garm -गर्म्** سر گرم adj. c.g. enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, eager, earnest, intent (Gr.M.); assiduous, diligent, attentive. **-hang -हंग्** سرهنگ **। नासा** m. the upper beam of a door-frame, a lintel; a chief, overseer, esp. the head man or leader of a village community, or the like. **sar-ē-kŏh सरे-क्वह्** (= سرِکوہ) m. the pinnacle of a mountain, a mountain peak (Rām. 400 (*az sar*°, از سر کوہ, from the mountain peak)). **sar-kôp**^{u} **सकॊपु** (= سرکوب) **। समाजश्रेष्ठः** m. an overlooker, superior, superintendent, esp. the head, or leading, man of a village community. **-kash -कश्** سرکش m. proud, arrogant, insolent; chief (El.). **-māyĕ -माय** سرمایہ, see s.v. **sar-ā-pā सरा-पा** سرا پا or **sar-ā-pāy सरा-पाय्** adv. from head to foot, from top to bottom, throughout, totally (Rām. 571 (*-pāy*), 1087 (*-pā*)). **sar-pēch सर्-पेछ्** سرپیچ **। वेष्टनविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-pēcas -पेचस्**), an ornament of gold, silver, or jewels, worn in front of the turban; a band of silk or embroidery, from two to two and a half cubits long, worn round the turban; a similar band of *pashmīna* material worn round the upper part of the head by women in the cold season. **-pōsh -पोश्** سرپوش **। स्थालीगोपनपात्रविशेषः** m. a dish-cover, basket-cover, lid (K.Pr. 188). **-sān -सान्, -sön**^{i} **-सॉनि**, see s.vv. **—tsaṭun —च़टुन्** m.inf. to cut off a head, to behead (dat. of person beheaded) (H. viii, 11). **-war -वर्,** سرور, see s.v. **-zada -ज़द** سرزدہ adj. c.g. depraved, base, ill-bred (Gr.M.).

sȧr^{i}**-pĕṭh**^{i} **sahlāb सॅरि-प्यॅठि सह्लाब् । गर्वाद्युत्पादौन्नत्यम्** m. 'a flood over the top of the head' (so explained. Cf., however, **sȧr**^{i} **1**); hence, great excess with undesirable results (e.g. great increase of wealth causing pride, or great excess of loss of capital causing destruction).

sari-shām सरि-शाम (= سرِ شام) or **sarē-shām सरे-शाम् । रात्र्यारम्भकालः** m. evening; the early evening (Śiv. 1722 (*sarē-sh*°)). **-shāma -शाम** or **-shāmay -शामय् । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले एव** adv. (occurring) only in the evening. **-shāmuk**^{u} **-शामुकु । रात्र्यारम्भकालसंबन्धी** gen. (f. **-shāmüc**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-शामॖचू**), of, or belonging to, or occurring in, the evening. **-shāman -शामन्,** or **-shāman-bög**^{i} **-शामन्-बॉगि,** or **-shāman-bögin -शामन्-बॉगिन् । तत्कालरात्र्यारम्भकाले** adv. at eventide, in the evening, at about evening. **-shāmas -शामस्,** or **-shāmas-bög**^{i} **-शामस्-बॉगि,** or **-shāmas-bögin -शामस्-बॉगिन् । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकाले** adv., id. **-shôm**^{u} **-शोमु । रात्रिप्रवृत्तिकालः, तत्कालभवः** adj. (f. **-shöm**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-शॉमू**), occurring, produced, etc., in the evening; (as subst. m.) the evening, eventide.

sār 1 सार् । सारः m. essence, substance, quintessence, the best or choicest part (of anything) (Śiv. 1578, 1789) (cf. **tribuwana-sār,** s.v. **tribuwan**); essence, essential part, quintessence (Śiv. 14, 50, 91, 156, 395, 514, 521, 850, etc.; Rām. 1573; K. 437, 969); marrow, cream, pith (Gr.M.); strength, vigour; valour, heroism, prowess; value, worth, excellence (K.Pr. 52); the highest, the best (of anything) (Śiv. 63); the innermost part (of a mountain range), a defile, pass (Rām. 375). **-dār-dŏh -दार्-द्वह् । गतचिरकालाहः** m. a day of which a long time or a great part has elapsed (e.g. in the doing of something which should normally occupy a short time). **—nērun —नेरुन् । सर्वतो भावेन हितीभवनम्** m.inf. quintessence to issue, to become thoroughly and entirely affectionate. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । सारतयावशेषणम्** m.inf. the quintessence to remain (after the non-essentials have disappeared). **—thawun —थवुन् । इष्टपूर्तिसंभवः** m.inf. one's eager desire to be fulfilled.

sāra-kath सार-कथ् f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), the essential fact, the pith of a matter (Rām. 30).

sār 2 सार् । आधारदण्डः f. (sg. dat. **sör**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **सॉरू**, Gr.Gr. 71), a support, post, pedestal (cf. **nama-s°,** p. 635*b*, l. 46; **nāwa-s°,** p. 666*b*, l. 24; **thapa-s°,** s.v. **thaph**); a supporting or strengthening cross-beam in a house, a rafter (cf. **thapa-sār,** a banister, s.v. **thaph**) (Gr.Gr. 71).

sara 1 सर m. testing, test, trial (El.); as adj. c.g. tested, tried (H. x, 4); cf. **saragī** and **sāran karüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$, s.v. **sāran 2. —gatshun —गछ़ुन् । ज्ञातीभवनम्** m.inf.

to become ascertained, understood, thoroughly tested (Śiv. 631, 1589, 1891; Rām. 1067). —**khara karun** —खर करुन् । परीक्षणम् m.inf. to make close inquiry (into), to test, try (cf. **khara-sara karun,** p. 408*b*, l. 12). —**karun** —करुन् । ज्ञानविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to try, to test, grasp the nature of (Śiv. 162, 349, 1750, 1772, 1800; Rām. 1606; H. viii, 13; x, 2, 6, 14); to investigate, make inquiry (Rām. 1382). —**sika gatshun** —सिक गछुन् । सम्यज्ज्ञातीभवनम m.inf. 'the testing to become stamped'; hence, to become thoroughly understood or ascertained after minute (inquiry), to be thoroughly tested. —**sika karun** —सिक करुन् । याथार्थ्यज्ञानाय प्रयतनम् m.inf. to examine minutely, investigate thoroughly, scrutinize, test.

sara 2 सर, fut. sg. 1 of **sarun,** q.v.

sarái, see **saray.**

sár^{i} 1 स॑रि adj. c.g. flooded, inundated; (of a lake or the like) overflowing (L.V. 50). This word is obsolete at the present day, except in the following:— **sár^{i} gatshun** स॑रि गछुन् । आप्लुतीभवनम् m.inf. to become inundated, flooded with water (H. iv, 3); (of a person) to become wet all over, flooded over with water (or other liquid), soaked from head to foot, plunged in (Śiv. 349). —**karun** —करुन् । जलादिनाप्लावनम् m.inf. to flood, cover with water; to wet (a person or thing) all over. **-nāwa** -नाव । परितो जलविप्लवः f.pl. inundation, flooding (of land, etc.). **-pĕṭh^{i} sahlāb** -प्य॑ठि सहलाब्, see p. 928*a*, l. 49.

sár^{i} 2 स॑रि adj. c.g. corrupt, decayed, decomposed, in **nīla-sár^{i} gatshun, nīla-sár^{i} karuń,** p. 634*a*, ll. 9, 12, qq.v. Cf. **sor^{u} 2** and the Hindī *saṛnā.*

sár^{i} 3 स॑रि, see **sar 2.**

sarŏ 1 सर्व (= **sarv** سرو) । ललाटभूषणविशेषः m. (pl. dat. **sarŏn** सर्वन्, Rām. 1197) a cypress (El. *sarú*; Rām. 1197; YZ. 64); (in Ksh.) a kind of jewelled gold ornament worn by young married women on the forehead. **-kul^{u}** -कुलु । वृक्षविशेषः m. a cypress-tree (Gr.M.).

sarv-i-kad सर्वि-कद् سروقد adj. c.g. cypress-like in stature, tall and graceful (Rām. 353, 520, 1494; YZ. 12, 229).

sarŏ 2 सर्व, i.q. **sarwa 2,** q.v.

sair سیر m. a walk, excursion, i.q. **söl 2,** q.v. (Śiv. 1830–1, YZ. 88). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make an excursion, wander, journey (Śiv. 1682, 1836, 1859).

saur सौर् m. the planet Saturn (K. 132).

sēr 1 सेर् । सेटकः m. a weight of about two pounds, a seer (cf. **man 3** and **manoṭ^{u}**) (Gr.Gr. 21, 147; YZ. 404); a weight of a seer for weighing; anything weighing a seer (cf. **phal-sēr 1,** p. 692*a*, l. 10) (W. 135; Śiv. 1862; K.Pr. 225, 256). **sēra-wād** सेर-वाद् । सेटकमानगणितः adj. c.g. weighable by seers, suitable for being weighed seer by seer.

sēr 2 सेर् । नासातो रक्तस्रुतिः f. bleeding at the nose (cf. **nas-sēr,** p. 654*b*, l. 7); cf. H. *naksīr*, a vein in the nose, bleeding at the nose, and *sirā*, a vein. —**anüñ^{ü}** —अनंञ् । रक्तप्रस्रावणम् f.inf. to cause blood to flow, to bleed, phlebotomize (not necessarily from the nose). —**yiñ^{ü}** —यिञ् । नस्तो रक्तस्रुतिः f.inf. bleeding from the nose to come on; bleeding to come on from any other orifice of the body.

sēr 3 सेर् (= سیر) adj. c.g. full, satiated, sated (with **nishĕ**) (cf. **phal-sēr 2,** p. 692*a*, l. 11 and **phala-sēr,** id., l. 48) (Gr.M. *sīr*, K.Pr. 256); satisfied, contented (H. i, 3). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । संतोषाप्तिः m.inf. satisfaction or contentment to occur, to be or become satisfied (W. 135; Śiv. 1240; Rām. 174, 365). —**karun** —करुन् । संतोषणम् m.inf. to satisfy, make content, console (Śiv. 1862). —**sapadun** —सपदुन् । संतुष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to become content (Rām. 1561 (*—sŏ̃panun*), 1705 (*—sapanun*)).

sēri सेरि, see **sīr^{ü}** and **syūr^{u}.**

sir 1 सिर् (= سِرّ), or **sīr 1** सीर् । रहस्यम् m. a secret (Gr.Gr. 13; Śiv. 21, 480, 675; Rām. (*sir*) 194, 801; (*sīr*) 19, 167, 429, 1246, 1766; K.Pr. (*sir*) 2, 72); a mystery (H. ii, 4); the secret parts (of a woman) (H. xii, 7). —**bāwun** —बावुन् । रहस्यप्रकाशनम् m.inf. to divulge a secret (Rām. 133, 340, 1214, 1468, 1772; H. vii, 21; K.Pr. 23). —**phaṭun** —फटुन् । रहस्योद्भेदः m.inf. a secret to be divulged. —**phāṭawun** —फाटवुन । रहस्योद्भेदनम m.inf. to break, reveal, another's secrets. —**thawun** —थवुन् । रहस्यानुद्घाटनम् m.inf. to keep a secret, not to divulge a secret.

sira-bôj^{u} सिर-बोजु । रहस्याश्रयः, रहस्यपात्रभूतः m. (f. **-bājĕñ** -बाज्यञ्), a sharer in a secret. **ādanaki-sīra-bôj^{u},** a sharer of innate secrets (Rām. 213) (cf. **ādanuk^{u} bôj^{u},** p. 14*b*, l. 44). **-kath** -कथ् । रहस्यकथा f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), a secret word (or direction, to be divulged at the proper time, e.g. sealed orders). **-sān** -सान् adv. secretly (K.Pr. 201, *sirah-s°*).

sir 2 सिर् (= سر), i.q. **sar 2** in **sir-āb** सिर्-आब् (= سر آب) adj. c.g. watered from the head of a stream, (of a village) a high-land (village), as distinct from a low-land (village) (**pāy-āb,** p. 812*b*, l. 25, q.v.) (L. 435). **sir-dāna** सिर्-दान (= سر دانه) m. (of a rice crop) full grains, as distinct from weak, imperfect, or blasted grains (L. 335).

sīr 2 सीर्, see **sēr 3, sir 1, sīr^{ü} 1.**

sirĕ सिर्य or **sirī सिरी** or (q.v.) **sūrĕ सूंर्य । सूर्यः** m. the sun (El. *sirí*, *siriyi*; Gr.M. *siri*; Rām. (*sirī*) 219, 1262, 1265, 1275, 1341, 1617, 1755; K.Pr. 120, *siriyih*; 201, sg. dat. *siryas*). Cf. **sūrĕ** and **sūrya.**

sir^{i} सिरि, see **syur^{u}.**

sīr^{i} सीरि, see **syūr^{u}, 1** and **2.**

sīr^{ü} 1 सीरू (also written **sīr सीर्**) **। इष्टिका** f. (pl. nom. **sērĕ सेर्य**, Gr.Gr. 62) a brick (for building) (cf. **atha-s°,** p. 62*b*, l. 33; **ranga-s°,** p. 837*a*, l. 24; **surki-s°,** p. 935*a*, l. 28) (El. *sír*; Gr.Gr. 15, 62; Gr.M.; L. 458; Śiv. 1033; Rām. 568). A brick may be either a baked brick (**püc^{ü} sīr^{ü}**), or an unbaked brick of sundried mud (**öm^{ü},** or **khām, sīr^{ü}**) (cf. **khām s°,** p. 400*a*, l. 21). **—bĕhanāvüñ^{ü} —ब्यहनावंञू । संधापनम्** f.inf. to lay a brick; met. to unite former enemies in friendship, to reconcile; (of disordered conditions) to set in order, make good arrangements, to appease (a quarrel), and the like. **—bĕhüñ^{ü} —ब्यहंञू । सुप्रबन्धसंभवः** f.inf. a brick to be laid; met. reconciliation of former enemies to be effected; (disordered conditions) to be put in order (as ab.). **—ḍalüñ^{ü} —डलंञू । विरोधाद्युद्भवः** f.inf. a brick to be displaced; met. mutual enmity among relations, etc., to occur; a business to go out of order through some piece of carelessness or the like, good arrangements to become disarranged.

sērĕ-kajāba सेर्य-कजाब । इष्टिकाकूटम् m. a pile of bricks. **-kölib -कांलिब् । इष्टिकायन्त्रम्** m. a brick-mould (cf. قالب). **-kõda -कौँद । इष्टिकाभ्राष्ट्रः** f. a brick-kiln. **-lür^{ü} -लंरू । ऐष्टिकसद्म** f. a brick house, a house built of baked bricks. **-pōr -पोर् । इष्टिकापुरम्** m. a brick story, i.e. an upper story of a house. In Kashmīr, if the lowest story of a house is built of stone, the upper stories are generally of brick. **-tūr^{ü} -तूरू । इष्टिकातक्षिणी** f. a bricklayer's tool, used for trimming bricks. **-ṭsyūn^{u} -च़्यूनु । इष्टिकामयकुड्यम्** m. a brick pillar, a pillar built of bricks.

sīr^{ü} 2 सीरू । अङ्गुलिप्रायाकारविवृतपिचुखण्डः f. a finger-shaped roll of clean cotton prepared for spinning into thread (Śiv. 1014); a wad of cotton for medicinal purposes (cf. **gĕv-s°,** p. 316*b*, l. 10; **phamba-s°,** p. 698*a*, l. 39; **thañi-s°,** s.v. **thañ^{i}**).

sīri-tul^{u} सीरि-तुलु । शलाकाविशेषः m. a stick about a span long, and as thick as the thumb, on which this cotton is wound and made ready. **-tāsa -तास । विवृतमृदुपिचुपात्रिका** m. a covered jar in which the cleaned cotton is stored for the purpose of making these rolls.

sīr^{ü} 3 सीरू, in **dah-sīr^{ü}**, p. 199*a*, l. 1, q.v.

sīr^{ü} 4 सीरू, see **syūr^{u} 2.**

sŏr 1 स्वर् । स्वरः, निनादः m. a noise, sound (esp. a musical sound) (cf. **atha-s°,** p. 62*b*, l. 26) (El. *sor*, slow music) (Śiv. 374, 394, 408, 1017, 1323, 1348, 1455, 1761, 1771, 1779, 1803, 1827, 1847); a note of the musical scale (they are seven in number) (Śiv. 1455, 1771); a vowel. **—phirun —फिरुन् । वाद्यवादनाद्यारम्भः** m.inf. to play music, make musical sounds (Śiv. 1612, with pun on meaning of **sŏr 2**).

sŏr 2 स्वर् । स्मृतिः, चेष्टा m. recollection, memory (cf. **bē-sŏr,** p. 135*a*, l. 1) (Śiv. 348, 351; Rām. 1693; K. 604); thinking of, calling to mind, carefulness, watchfulness (El.); consciousness (K. 66, 413); (esp. of someone in a faint or the like) motion (of the limbs, etc.), effort, movement (as a sign of returning consciousness) (Gr.M. *bē-sŏr*, lifeless). **—ḍalun —डलुन् । स्मृतिभ्रंशः** m.inf. the memory to fail. **—dyun^{u} —दिनु । संज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to remind (Śiv. 107, (with pun on meaning of **sŏr 1**) 1612). **—gaṭshun —गछुन् । चेष्टासंभवः** m.inf. (of someone in a faint or the like) movements of the limbs to occur, signs of returning consciousness to appear. **—karun —करुन् । चेष्टनम्** m.inf. to make movements, to show signs of returning consciousness; to show watchfulness, be careful (K.Pr. 77, *sur*); to think (El.). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । स्मृतिस्थितिः, चेष्टामात्रावशेषः** m.inf. memory to remain, memory to be borne in mind; consciousness to remain (in a person), consciousness to exist (K. 69, 511); (of a fainting person) nothing but movements of the limbs to remain (K. 263). **—sŏr gaṭshun —स्वर् गछुन् । चेष्टासमुद्भवः** m.inf. involuntary movements (in a senseless person) to occur. **—sŏr karun —स्वर् करुन् । यथोत्तरचेष्टाप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. (after a faint) to begin a succession of involuntary movements. **—thawun —थवुन् । समाधानतयावेक्षा** m.inf. to keep memory, to bear (something) in mind, to watch carefully.

sŏra-boḍ^{u} स्वर-बंडु । विशिष्टस्मृतिगुणः adj. (f. **-büḍ^{ü} -बंडू**), one who has a good memory, mindful. **-ḍol^{u} -डंलु । विगतस्मृति, विगतचेष्टः** adj. (f. **-ḍüj^{ü} -डंजू**), one who has lost his memory; one whose power of movement has been lost. **—ḍalun —डलुन् । नष्टस्मृतिकी-(चेष्टी-)भवनम्** m.inf. to lose one's memory; to lose power of motion. **—phērun —फेरुन् । स्मृतौ (चेष्टने) प्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to begin to remember; to begin to show signs of motion (K. 659). **—phirun —फिरुन् । स्मरणे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to cause (a heedless or forgetful person) to remember and bear in mind, to remind (Śiv. 1750; cf. *sŏr ph°*, Śiv. 1612). **—phirawun —फिरवुन् । स्मृत्युन्मुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to recall (a person) to memory, to cause to remember; to rouse a senseless person. **-rost^{u} -रंस्तु । निश्चेष्टः** adj.

(f. **-rüʦh^{ü}** -रं्छू), devoid of memory, forgetful, forgetting (Śiv. 335); motionless (in a swoon). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । स्मृत्यनुष्ठानम् m.inf. to bear firmly in the memory, to continue remembering (Śiv. 1689, 1803); to remain firm in consciousness. **—yun^{u}** —यिनु । चेष्टनम m.inf. to come into memory, to remember (intr.) (K. 461, 744); to come to oneself, to return to consciousness.

sŏras pyon^{u} स्वरस् प्यंनु । समाहितीभवनम m.inf. to come into remembering, to become composed, collected, calm (Śiv. 1170).

sŏr 3 स्वर्, i.q. **sur 1,** q.v.

sŏr 4 स्वर् m. collyrium; met. a fine powder (Śiv. 1731). Cf. **sŏrma.**

sōr 1 सोर् । वराहः m. (f. **sūriñ** सूरिञ्, q.v.), a male pig, a hog (cf. **dyāra-sōr,** a money-pig, a miser, p. 270*b*, l. 47; **sŏrbān-sōr,** p. 933*a*, l. 34) (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203, 227, 236).

sōra-buth^{u} सोर-बुथु । धृष्टमुखः m. pig-faced, having a face like that of a pig; impudent-faced, brazen-faced, bold-faced. **-buthör^{ü}** -बुथांरू । निर्भयनिर्लज्जमुखम् f. a face like that of a pig; impudence, brazen-facedness. **-ʦam** -ज़म् । वाराहचर्म f. pigskin, pig leather; met. a man's skin which is rough and hard. **-ʦom^{u}** -ज़ंमु । वाराहचर्ममयः, वराहतुल्यचर्मा adj. (f. **-ʦüm^{ü}** -ज़ंमू), made of pigskin; having skin like that of a pig.

sōr 2 सोर् । सुदृढाश्मप्राकारः f. (sg. dat. **sūr^{ü}** सूरू), a strong wall built of blocks of stone, a stone-wall; a river-wall, sea-wall, pier-wall.

sōra-lāday सोर-लादय् । भित्तिविशेषनिर्माणकर्म, तन्निर्मितिवेतनम् f. the act, or work, of building such a wall; wages for building such a wall.

sūr^{ü}-kūñ^{ü} 1 सूरू-कंञू (for **2** and **3,** see **sūr^{i}**) । शिलाविशेषः f. a large block of stone, used in numbers for strengthening and reinforcing the base of a river-wall to protect it from the violence of the strong current. **-pĕṭh thawun** -प्यठ् थवुन् । अपहृत्य पलायनम m.inf. to carry off and disappear, to run away with (stolen property or the like).

sọ̈r^{u} स्वंरु । सस्मृतिः adj. (f. **sŏr^{ü}** स्वंरू), one who has a good memory, remembering.

sor^{u} 1 संरु m. in **sȧr^{i}-phol^{u}** संरि-फंलु m. a mustard seed; (as an example of minuteness) (L.V. 47).

sor^{u} 2 संरु adj. said to mean 'absorbed', 'vanished'. Noted only as a supposititious original of the word **sȧl^{i}-alam,** p. 24*b*, l. 27. Possibly connected with **sȧr^{i} 2,** q.v.

sôr^{u} 1 सोरु । सारः adj. (f. **sör^{ü} 1** सांरू), essential, that which is the essence (of anything or quality); (in Ksh.) indestructible, imperishable, everlasting, permanent (Śiv. 189, 738, 1582, 1644); trustworthy (El.); all, the whole (in this sense generally used at the present day with emph. *y*, Gr.Gr. 92; see bel.) (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.; without emph. *y*, we have in sg. (for pl. see bel.) Śiv. 32, 414, 913, 934, 1154; Rām. 7, 276, 282, 515, 587, 642, 717, 1098, 1136, 1381, 1573, 1603, 1682, 1761; K. 14, 56, 84–5, 91, 100, 162, 263, 268, 329, 447, 467, 500, 584, 586, 627, 762, 815, 817, 1102; YZ. 177. With emph *y*, see bel.). **—nērun 1** —नेरुन् । ध्रुवतया स्थित्युपगमनम m.inf. to attain to a condition of indestructibility, to turn out (to be) permanent. **—nērun 2** —नेरुन् । अक्षयतया संभवन् adj. (f. **—nērüñ^{ü}** —नेरंञू), one who, or that which, attains a condition of permanence.

sāri ranga सारि रंग adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 154).

sör^{i} सांरि । सर्वे m.pl. (f. **sārĕ** सार्य), all, every (when employed with emph. *y*, see bel.) (L. 458, *soré*; Śiv. 25, 127, 924, 981, 1221, 1500, 1509; Rām. 8, 141, 194, 667, 692, 751, 857, 916, 1003, 1085, 1108*c*, 1595, 1641, 1690).

sāriy pöṭh^{i} सारिय् पांठि adv. in every way (Gr.Gr. 153).

sôruy सोरुय् । सर्व एव adj. (for pl. see **söriy** bel.; sg. dat. **söris^{ü}y** सांरिसूय्, sometimes written **sörisạy** सांरिसंय्; f.sg. **sör^{ü}y** सांरूय्, abl. **sāriy** सारिय्), all, the whole, quite the whole, the entire (cf. **sôruy kāh,** etc., p. 390*a*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 92, 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 42–8, 84, 95; Śiv. (*sôruy*) 42, 117, 207, 363, 369, 419, 588, 636, 641, 677, etc.; (*sörisạy*), 284, 1153; (*sör^{ü}y*), 769; (*sāriy*) (*f.*), 1240; Rām. (*sôruy*) 56, 60, 162, 172, 177, 182, 313, 429, 514, 516, 594, 597, 653, etc.; (*sör^{i}sạy*) 156, 320, 556, 737, 739, 844, 981, 1013, 1234, 1442; (*sör^{ü}y*) 178, 442, 571, 595, 994, 1703; K. (*sôruy*) 128, 469, 1150, etc.; (*sāriy*) 5–6, etc.; (*söris^{ü}y*) 100; (*sör^{ü}y*) 560, 570, 839, etc.; YZ. (*sôruy*) 99, 236; H. (*sôruy*) iii, 1; v. 7, 9; xi, 9, 20; xii, 19).

söriy सांरिय् (sometimes written **sörī** सांरी) । सर्वे एव m.pl. (dat. **sārĕn^{ü}y** सार्यनूय्, sometimes written **sārĕnạy** सार्यनंय्, **sārĕniy** सार्यनिय्, or **sārĕn^{i}** सार्यनि; ag. abl. **sārĕv^{ü}y** सार्यवूय्, sometimes written **sārivạy** सारिवंय्; f. **sārĕy** सार्यय्), all, every (Gr.Gr. 92; Śiv. (*söriy*) 193, 195, 213, 224, 235, 285, etc.; (*sörī*) 720, 733, 1047, 1511, 1532; (*sārĕn^{ü}y*) 162, 170; (*sārĕniy*) 202, 1170; (*sārĕy*) 1861; Rām. (*söriy*) 2, 4, 68, 142, 207, 399, 615, etc.; (*sörī*) 972; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 465, 1228, 1463; (*sārĕniy*) 579, 835, 1359, 1476, 1492; (*sārĕv^{ü}y*), 142; (*sārĕy*) 307; K. (*söriy*) 40, 85, 182, 235, 340, 418, 633, etc.; (*sārĕn^{ü}y*) 513, etc.; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 304, 706, etc.; (*sārĕv^{ü}y*) 566; (*sārĕy*) 98, 238, 299, etc.;

H. (*söriy*) iii, 4; v, 9; vi, 16; YZ (*sörī*) 173, 189; (*sarĕnạy*) 26);

all people, everybody (Śiv. (*söriy*) 65, 206, 360, 385, 507, etc.; (*sörī*) 622, 624, 783, 1507, 1523, 1890; (*sārĕn^{ü}y*) 123; (*sārĕnạy*) 41, 89, 99; (*sārĕniy*) 8, 74, 212, 443, 839, 1225, 1235, 1239, 1335; (*sārivạy*) 843, 1508; Rām. (*söriy*) 2, 53, 127, 204, 341, 404, 722, etc.; (*sörī*) 137; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 586, 998, 1112, 1243–4, 1311, 1751, 1762; (*sārĕniy*) 92, 815, 985, 1278; (*sārĕniy-hond^{u}*) 63; (*sārĕv^{ü}y*) 90, 796, 1108*c*; K. (*söriy*) 108, 173, 236, 415, 1151, etc.; (*sārĕn^{ü}y*) 99, 402, 404, 407, 466, etc.; (*sārĕn^{i}*) 467, 706, etc.; (*sārĕv^{ü}y*) 266, 292, 369, 534, 561, 701, 750; (*sārĕy*) 301, 511, 765, etc.; K.Pr. (*sári for söriy*) 150).

sāryuk^{u} सारिकु or **sāryukuy** सारिकुय् । सर्वसंबन्धी gen. (**sāric^{ü}** सारिचू or **sāric^{ü}y** सारिचूय्), of, or belonging to, the whole or everything. (Without emph. *y*) (Śiv. 729 (f.); Rām. 1756); (with emph. *y*) (Śiv. 911; Rām. 126, 815, 1136, 1387, 1757; K. 6, 1100).

sôr^{u} 2 सोरु (f. **sör^{ü} 2** सांरू), 1 p.p. of **sārun,** q.v., used —°, collected, brought together by degrees from one place to another, transported in instalments (cf. **aḍ-s°**, p. 10*b*, l. 10, and **aḍa-s°**, p. 11*b*, l. 5) (K.Pr. 200).

sör^{ü} 3 सांरू । क्रमसमुच्चयः, संग्रहणम् m. gradual transportation from one place to another, accumulating, accumulation of something (cf. **atha-s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 27; **athi-s°**, p. 66*a*, l. 15; **bör^{ü}-s°**, p. 118*b*, l. 27; **dajĕ-s°**, p. 203*a*, l. 45; **dȧl^{i}-s°**, p. 211*b*, l. 48; **dana-s°**, p. 222*a*, l. 13; **dā̃ĕ-s°**, p. 231*a*, l. 4; **khal-s°**, p. 397*a*, l. 4; **lada-s°**, p. 508*b*, l. 4; **laṭa-s°**, p. 537*a*, l. 18; **mȧṭ^{i}-s°**, p. 603*a*, l. 11; **nȧṭ^{i}-s°**, p. 660*a*, l. 3; **nāwa-s°**, p. 666*b*, l. 26; **phal-s°**, p. 692*a*, l. 14; **phȧl^{i}-s°**, p. 694*b*, l. 17; **phŏṭ^{i} -s°**, p. 715*b*, l. 21; **pajĕ-s°**, p. 724*a*, l. 11; **pȧl^{i}-s°**, p. 730*a*, l. 32; **pā̆-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 13; **pot^{u}-s°**, p. 788*a*, l. 3; **piṭh^{i}-s°**, p. 818*b*, l. 29; **thapa-s°**, s.v. **thaph**; **tal-s°** and **tȧl^{i}-s°**, s.v. **tal 1**); the being accumulated, being amassed or collected (cf. **aḍ-sārĕ-maḍ-sārĕ**, p. 10*b*, l. 13; **gagar-s°**, p. 28*a*, l. 5; **khaṭa-s°**, p. 421*a*, l. 28; **lāka-s°**, p. 517*b*, l. 48).

sör^{ü} 4 सांरू । स्पर्शः, स्पर्शेन परीक्षणम् f. touching, feeling (with the hand or the like) (cf. **nama-s°**, p. 635*b*, l. 48) (Gr.Gr. 122); testing by touch or by feeling (cf. **ȧn^{i}-s°**, p. 30, l. 38; **lata-s°**, p. 537*a*, l. 4); met. testing secretly, putting to a private test.

sör^{ü} 5 सांरू, see **sār 2.**

sur 1 सुर् or (Śiv.) **sŏr 3** स्वर् m. a god (Śiv. 859). **suraguru** सुर-गुरु m. the preceptor of the gods, (in Skt.) Bṛhaspati; the chief of the gods; hence, **suraguru-nāth,** the lord of the chief of the gods, the Supreme Deity (L.V. 5, 65).

sur 2 सुर् in **sur-chō̆ch** सुर्-छाँछ् f. a certain fruit-bearing bramble, *Rubus lasiocarpus* (L. 73, *sur chánch*). Cf. **suru krilu,** p. 933*a*, l. 26.

sūr 1 सूर् । भस्म m. (pl. dat. **sūran** सूरन्, Gr.Gr. 51), ashes (cf. **aḍa-s°**, p. 13*b*, l. 5; **brana-s°**, p. 124*a*, l. 33; **daba-s°**, p. 181*b*, l. 26; **ṭŏka-s°**, s.v. **ṭŏkh**) (Gr.Gr. 51; Śiv. 319, 326, 815, 875, 878, 893, 900, 932, 1063, 1287, 1292, 1608, 1685, 1778; Rām. 47, 457, 554, 682, 740, 767, 978, 1081, 1113, 1234, 1263, 1597; H. v, 9; xii, 23; YZ. 234–5; K.Pr. 64, 207); powder, dust (Rām. 933; K. 111, 441; H. vii, 13; K.Pr. 207); hoar-frost (El.; L. 460, *sur*; Śiv. 325, 334, 1208). **—sās** —सास् । भस्मसमुदायः m. a heap of ashes (e.g. such as is left after a conflagration) (Śiv. 818 (*sūra-s°*), 833 (id.), (1355 *sūr-s°*); K.Pr. 262 (*na sūr na sās*)). **-zamīn** -ज़मीन् f. a kind of soil, dark in colour (L. 320, *surhzamin*).

sūra-dag सूर-दग् f. (El. m.) dew (El., Gr.M.); the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26; cf. p. 193*a*, l. 37). **-k°t^{u}** -कंतु । भस्माक्तः adj. (f. **-k^{ü}ʦ^{ü}** -कंचू), 'wet with ashes', i.e. smeared all over with ashes. **-lŏbur** -ल्वबुर् । भस्मगोलकः m. a lump of the ashes of dried cowdung. **-manan** -मनन् । भस्मपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-manüñ^{ü}** -मनंञू), a boatman's brazier full of ashes (see **manan**). **-mot^{u}** -मंतु । भस्मपरिशीलनः adj. (f. **-müʦ^{ü}** -मंचू), 'ashes-mad', one who is in the constant habit of smearing the body with ashes (Śiv. 88, 114, 154, 270, 370 (*sūray-m°*), 579, 1292, 1564, 1608, 1610; Rām. 1602). **-mĕ̈ʦ^{ü}** -म्यंचू । मृद्विशेषः f. 'ashes-earth', a kind of earth, white like ashes, used for rubbing on the body (Śiv. 353). **-phol^{u}** -फंलु । भस्मसमूहः m. a heap of ashes (such as is left by a burnt-out fire). **-sās** -सास्, see **sūr-sās,** ab. **-ṭās** -टास् । अत्यन्ताभावः m. the crash of (falling) ashes, i.e. hardly any sound at all; hence, met. entire disappearance, as in the phrase **tath drāv na sūra-ṭās** (on its disappearance or destruction), there was not even the crash of its ashes.

sūr 2 सूर् ,سور m. joy, pleasure (noted only in YZ. 494, 547).

surai सुरै, see **suray.**

sū̆rĕ सूर्य or (q.v.) **sirĕ** सिर्य । सूर्यः m. the sun (Gr.M.; Śiv. 98, 126, 157, 166, 198, 203, 336, 346, 347, 523, 619, 904, 936, 1066, 1068, 1126, 1155, 1650, 1703, etc.; Rām. 74, 144, 401, 418, 530, 532, 557–8, 679, 1002, 1013, 1056, 1108*e*, 1257, 1264, 1278, 1372, 1449–51;

K. 49, 55, 312 (sg. gen. *sū̃ryun*^{u}), 449, 555, 670 (sg. gen. *sū̃rĕ-sond*^{u}), 671, 703, 741, 881, 983); cf. **sirĕ** or **sirī**. —**khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. the sun to rise (Rām. 259, 431, 884, 1121). **-kō̃ṭh** -कॉँठ । सूर्यकान्तः (sg. dat. **-kō̃ṭas** -कॉँटस्), the sun-stone, sun-crystal; a circular piece of crystal used to represent the sun in worship. **-prakāsh** -प्रकाश् m. the light of the sun, sunshine (Rām. 1524, 1764; cf. 59, 295, 1636). **-rū̃ph** -रूफ् m. (sg. dat. **-rū̃pas** -रूपस्), a sun-like form, an appearance glorious as the sun (Rām. 285); one who has a form like the sun (Rām. 1121, 1771). —**wasun** —वसुन् m inf. the sun to set (Rām. 400).

suri (W. 141), see **sārun 1.**

sūr^{i} सूरि, or **sūr**^{ü} **2** सूरू (for **1**, see **sōr 2**; for **3**, see **sūr**^{u}) । आश्यामवर्णः adj. c.g. ash-coloured, light black, darkish grey. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । भस्मीभवनम् m.inf. to become ash-coloured, to be reduced (or burnt) to ashes. —**karun** —करुन् । भस्मावस्थापादनम् m.inf. to reduce to ashes.

sūr^{ü}**-koñ**^{u} सूरू-कंञु । ईषच्छ्यामकपिलः adj. (f. **sūr**^{ü}**-küñ**^{ü} **2** सूरू-कंञू, for **1**, see p. 931*a*, l. 34; for **3**, see the next), darkish brown, rather dark tawny. **sūr**^{ü} **küñ**^{ü} **3** सूरू कंञू । शिलाविशेषः f. a certain dark-coloured stone used for erecting important buildings, such as temples or the like.

suru in **suru krilu** (? spelling and gend.) a certain medicinal herb, *Rubus sp.*, used as a remedy for dropsy (L. 76). Cf. **sur-chō̃ch,** p. 932*b*, l. 4.

sūr^{u} सूरु (f. **sūr**^{ü} **3** सूरू), 1 p.p. of **sōrun,** q.v. used —°, exhausted, used up, spent (cf. **aḍa-s°**, p. 13*b*, l. 5).

sūr^{ü} सूरू, see **sōr 2,** and **sūr**^{i}; also f. of **sūr**^{u}, qq.v.

sŏrbān स्वर्बान् m. the Ksh. form of the Skt. *Svarbhānu*, a N. of Rāhu (see **Rāh 2**), the demon of eclipse. **sŏrbān sōr** स्वर्बान् सोर् । गूढचित्तः m. 'a Sŏrbān pig', a gruff fellow who keeps himself to himself and refuses to answer questions.

sarbȧng^{i} सर्बंगि । अवधूतभिक्षुः m. a class of Hindū religious mendicants, who do not accept the Hindū ideas of caste, pollution, etc. (the *sarbhangīs* of India; they have a reputation for vehement shamelessness).

srǫ̆d^{u} स्वंदु or (q.v.) **sryod**^{u} स्रयदु । साधारणः adj. (f. **srŏ̃z**^{ü} स्वंज़ू), common (to two or more), joint (cf. **man-sr°**, p. 572*a*, l. 23); cf. **sryod**^{u}. —**bōzun** —बोज़ुन् । साधारणताविचारणम् m.inf. to consider in common, (of a number of people) to be unanimous.

srŏdi bĕhun स्वदि ब्यहुन् । साधारण्येनास्थानम् m.inf. to sit in commonalty, (of a number of people with distinct occupations) to occupy a joint locality or place of business for mutual convenience or profit. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । साधारण्येन स्थितिः m.inf. to abide in common, (of a number of persons) to dwell in commonalty or partnership; (of a number of people of the same trade) to dwell or work in the same locality. —**thawun** —थवुन् । साधारण्येन योजनम् m.inf. to put into commonalty, to put things together for joint use, to put into partnership for mutual profit.

srŏdyuk^{u} स्वदिकु । साधारणवृत्तिकः gen. (f. **srŏdic**^{ü} स्वदिचू), of, or belonging to, commonalty (e.g. property in common, or a shareholder).

sarda सर्द, i.q. **sardī,** q.v. (H. i, 11).

sardī सर्दी سردي f. cold, coldness, chilliness, rawness (Śiv. 348; Rām. 1005, 1267).

sarūd सरूद् سرود m. singing, chanting (cf. **sāza-s°**, s.v. **sāz**).

srŏdil स्वदिल् or **srŏd**^{i}**löz**^{ü} स्वंदिलांज़ू । साधारणवृत्तिः f. commonalty, the condition of being joint property or the like.

sardun सर्दुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sardyōv** सर्द्योव्), to become cold, to become chilly, to feel cold (Rām. 1005).

sīrdan सीर्दन् adj. c.g. enough, sufficient (K.Pr. 201). Cf. **sēr 3.**

srŏd^{i}**ñār** स्वंदिञार् । साधारण्यम् m. sharing, participation, coparcenary, property held in common, community of interests.

srĕdĕr स्रयदर् । साधारण्यम् m. community, joint interest.

srŏdĕr स्वदर् । सामान्याधिकारिता m. common property, joint possession.

sardara सर्दर (=سردر) । गृहदारुविशेषः m. the lintel of a door.

sardār सर्दार् سردار m. a head man, head, chief, commander (Śiv. 2, 36; K.Pr. 136, 187).

sardörī सर्दांरी سرداري f. headship, chiefship, lordship, supremacy, domination, sway, rule, government (Śiv. 632).

sar^{a}**f** صرف, see **sar**^{a}**ph 2.**

saraf, saruf, see **sar**^{a}**ph 1.**

sarāf صراف, see **sarāph.**

sirf सिर्फ् صرف adv. purely, merely, only, solely, exclusively (Gr.M.).

sarafėn, see **sȧr**^{i}**piñ.**

srag स्रग् in the following:— **srag-alag** स्रग्-अलग् । आदरानादरचर्या m. inconsistent behaviour, sometimes respectful and sometimes the reverse, occasional failure in courtesy (a phrase used in apologies for accidental discourtesy).

srǫ̆g^{u} स्वंगु or (q.v.) **sǫ̆g**^{u} स्वंगु । सुमूल्यः adj. (f. **srŏ̃j**^{ü} स्वंजू or **srŏ̃j**^{i} स्वंजि), cheap, costing a low price (El. *srug*, *srang*; Gr.Gr. 30, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1284, 1290; K.Pr. 204 *srug*).

srŏgi bāzara स्वगि बाज़र । सुमूल्येन adv. at a low price, cheaply. —**drŏgi** —द्रगि। अल्पेन बहुना वा मूल्येन adv. cheaply or dearly, (e.g. in **srŏgi drŏgi gaʦhi hyonᵘ**, it must be got at any price, whether cheap or dear). —**mŏlukᵘ** —म्वलुकु। सुमूल्यकः adj. (f. —**mŏlücᵘ̈** —म्वलंचू), cheap, low-priced.

saragī सरगी f. testing, trying, investigation (H. viii, 7, 8, 10; x, 7); experimenting (El.); temptation (El.). Cf. **sara 1.**

sŏrg or **swarg स्वर्ग्** । स्वर्गलोकः m. heaven, Indra's paradise (El. *sorag*, paradise, *súrug*, heaven; Gr.M.; L.V. 62; Śiv. 419, 646, 1132, 1539; Rām. 571, 1167, 1567; K. 1124; K.Pr. 233, *surug*); met. (in this world) a delightful place, a heaven upon earth (K. 1005, *sŏrgāh*, with suff. of indef. art.).

sŏrga-bū̃nᵘ̈ स्वर्ग-बून्यू । विततवंशादि जननी f. (sg. dat. **-bō̃nĕ** -बोन्य), 'a plane-tree of heaven' (very shady and pleasant); hence, a woman who in her lifetime sees many children and grandchildren; a woman who (as a plane-tree gives shade) supports numerous dependents in happiness and comfort, a Lady Bountiful. **-dwār** -द्वार् m. the gateway of heaven (Śiv. 972, 1074; Rām. 1072); meton. i.q. **sŏrg,** heaven and all that it contains (Śiv. 64, 1154); a heaven upon earth, a delightful place (Rām. 597). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. Indra's paradise (Rām. 342; K. 300, 770, 773). **-wās** -वास् m. an inhabitant of heaven, a celestial being, a god (Rām. 1599). **-wösī** -वांसी m. one who lives in heaven, one whose soul is in heaven; (politely) one who is dead, deceased (Rām. 507). **-wothᵘ** -वंथु। स्वर्गादवतीर्ण इव adj. (f. **-wüʦhᵘ̈** -वंछू), one who descended from heaven (cf. **wasun**); hence, met. an angel, one of angelic beauty or character. **-zyūnᵘ** -ज़्यूनु। जितस्वर्गः adj. (f. **-zī̃nᵘ̈** -ज़ीन्यू), one who has conquered heaven, one who, by his virtuous conduct, has earned a title to an abode in heaven after his death.

sŏrgukᵘ स्वर्गुकु । स्वर्गसंबन्धी gen. (f. **sŏrgücᵘ̈** स्वर्गंचू), of, or belonging to, heaven (Rām. 519, 651, 1072, 1212, 1234).

sŏrgī स्वर्गी । स्वर्गवास्तव्यः adj. c.g. an inhabitant of heaven, a person who, owing to virtuous conduct, attains to heaven.

sōragī सोरगी । असमीक्ष्यकारिता f. inconsiderateness, the habit of acting without due deliberation (esp. when marked by ill-timed anger, troubling others, mischievous interference, or the like).

surgauc (? **sur-gocᵘ** सुर्-गंचु), m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El. cf. **gurāca, kharmach, kandiāra,** and **pakönī**).

srugāl सृगाल् m. a jackal (L.V. 47).

srŏgun स्रगुन् or (q.v.) **sŏgun स्वगुन्** । सुमूल्यीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **srŏgyōv** स्रग्योव्), to become cheap, to fall in price. **srŏgyō-motᵘ** स्रग्यो-मंतु। सुमूल्यीभूतः perf. part. (f. **srŏgyē-müʦᵘ̈** स्रग्ये-मंचू), fallen in price.

srọ̆gᵃ̃nār स्रंग्न्यार् or (q.v.) **sọ̆gᵃ̃nār स्वंग्न्यार्** । सुमूल्यता m. general cheapness (esp. of food) (esp. when due to favourable weather, etc.).

sŏrgāpŏr स्वर्गाप्वर् m. (K. 771) or **sŏrgāpurī स्वर्गापुरी** f. (Śiv. 197) । स्वर्गलोकः heaven, Indra's paradise (Śiv. and K., as ab.); met. a heaven upon earth, a delightful place.

sŏrgāpūrī स्वर्गापूरी । स्वर्गलोकभवः adj. c.g. produced or instituted in heaven; met. delightful or charming as if produced in heaven.

srọ̆gᵃrun स्रंग्रुन् or (q.v.) **sọ̆jᵃrun स्वंज्रुन्,** i.q. **srọ̆gᵃrāwun,** q.v. (1 p.p. **srọ̆gᵒrᵘ** स्रंग्रु).

srọ̆gᵃrāwun स्रंग्रावुन् or (q.v.) **sọ̆gᵃrāwun स्वंग्रावुन्** । सुमूल्यीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **srọ̆gᵃrôwᵘ** स्रंग्रोवु), to make (something dear) cheap, to cheapen, to bring down the price (of something); to fix a fair price (after bargaining); to make of small account, to cry down, depreciate, disparage; cf. **sọ̆jᵃrāwun** and **srọ̆gᵃrun. srọ̆gᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** स्रंग्रोवु-मंतु। सुमूल्यीकृतः perf. part. (f. **srọ̆jᵃrövᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** स्रंज्रांवू-मंचू), made cheap; made of small account.

srŏgawunᵘ स्रगवुनु । सुमूल्यमुपगच्छन् n.ag. (f. **srŏgavü̃nᵘ̈** स्रगवंन्यू), that which is (gradually) becoming cheap, becoming cheaper and cheaper.

srah स्रह् or **srĕh स्रयह्** । स्नेहः, क्लेदः, आर्द्रता m. affection, love, tenderness (El. *sré*; Gr.Gr. 147; Śiv. (*srah*) 1758, 1843; (*srĕh*) 1033, 1112, 1688; K. (*srĕh*) 157, 266, 409, 743; K.Pr. (*srĕh*) 99); moistness, dampness, (Śiv. 1610 (*srah*); H. viii, 7 (*srĕh*); K.Pr. (*srĕh*) 17 187); cf. **sᵃnih.** —**barun** —बरुन्। स्नेहसमाचरणम्, प्रेमाचरणम् m. to practise loving, to show affection, to be in love with (K. 462). —**gaʦhun** —गछुन्। स्नेहोद्भवः, आर्द्रतोद्भवः m.inf. love to be born, to come into existence; moisture to occur, dampness to be experienced. —**karun** —करुन्। सार्द्रतोद्भावनम् (उद्भवश्च) m.inf. to moisten, make humid; moisture or humidity to occur. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन्। आर्द्रतावशेषः m.inf. moisture to remain, (of something being dried) a little moisture to remain.

sraha-borutᵘ स्रह-बंरुतु । स्नेहभरितः adj. (f. **-barᵘ̈ʦᵘ̈** -बरंचू), full of love, very loving (Śiv. 1806), lovable, adorable, attractive, seductive. **-vyotᵘ** -व्यंतु। आर्द्रतोपेतः adj. (f. **-vĕʦᵘ̈** -व्यंचू), moist, damp, (after a course of drying) still moist.

sarhad सर्हद् سرحد f. a boundary, frontier, border.

srĕhadār स्रयहदार् । सार्द्रः adj. c.g. moist, damp.

srahulᵘ स्रहुलु or **srĕhulᵘ स्रयहुलु** or **srihyulᵘ स्रिह्युलु** । स्नेहोपेतः, आर्द्रतोपेतः adj. (f. **sra(ĕ)hᵘ̈jᵘ̈** स्र(स्रय)हंजू),

loving, full of love, affectionate, of a loving disposition (Gr.Gr. 147); causing love, arousing affection, attractive, captivating; moist, damp (El. *sirhúl*, Gr.M.).

sŏrahāl स्वरहाल् or (q.v.) **sŏlhār स्वल्हार् । महानसः** f. (sg. dat. **sŏrahöj^{ü} स्वरहांजू**), a kitchen, a cookhouse. See **sŏlhār** (? another form of the same word).

srŏj^{i} स्रृंजि, srŏ̄j^{ü} स्रृंजू, see **srọ̆g^{u}.**

sirāj सिराज् (El.) (= سَرّاج), m. a saddler.

sŏrāj स्वराज् m. one's own kingdom, one's own glory (Rām. 77).

srŏjĕr स्रृज्यर् or (q.v.) **sŏjĕr स्वज्यर् । सुमूल्यता** m. cheapness, low price (Gr.Gr. 30, 140). **srŏjĕruk^{u} स्रृज्यरुकु । सुमूल्यकालक्रीतः** gen. (f. **srŏjĕrüc^{ü} स्रृज्यरंचू**), of, or belonging to, cheapness; hence, bought at a time of cheapness, bought when at a low price.

srọ̆j^{a}ran स्रृंज़रन् or (q.v.) **sŏj^{i}ran स्वंजिरन् । सुमूल्यीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **srọ̆j^{a}rüñ^{ü} स्रृंज़रंञू**), making cheap, bringing down the price (of something dear).

srọ̆j^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} स्रृंज़रांवू-मंच़ू, see **srọ̆g^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u},** s.v. **srọ̆g^{a}rāwun.**

sirka, see **sirkha.**

surk^{i} सुर्कि (= سرخي) । **इष्टिकाचोदः** f. brickdust, pounded bricks (mixed with lime and water to form a wall-plaster). It is said to be made of half-burnt bricks.

surki-phol^{u} सुर्कि-फंलु । इष्टिकाचोदसमुदायः m. a quantity of brickdust. **-sīr^{ü} -सीरू । चोदोपयोगीष्टिका** f. a brick suitable for pounding into brickdust.

sirkha सिर्ख (= سرکه) । **अम्लरसविशेषः** m. vinegar (El. *sirka*). **-ṭang -टंग्** m. a kind of pear (L. 350, *sirkatang*).

surkh सुर्ख् سرخ adj. c.g. red. **surkh bād सुर्ख् बाद्** (= سرخ باده) । **रोगविशेषः** m. erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire.

surkhī سرخي, see **surk^{i}.**

sūrākh सूराख् سوراخ m. (sg. dat. **sūrākhas सूराखस्**), a hole, opening, orifice (Rām. 269, 716); a perforation; a perforated wound (in the body), a wound (Rām. 1235, 1251).

sarkār सर्कार् سرکار m. a chief, master, lord (Śiv. 10, 1798); the government of a country (Gr.M., Śiv. 1798).

srōl स्रोल् m. (El.), see **sawölī** (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal*, *Alnus nitida*).

saral सरल् । सुगमः adj. c.g. simple, easy (of a road, task, or the like); plain, intelligible (of a book, or the like).

sarul (L. 79), see **srōl.**

sŏrma स्वर्म سرمه । **अञ्जनम्** m. powdered antimony or lead-ore; collyrium for the eyes (made of the ab.) (YZ. 261; K.Pr. (*surmah*) 2, 95, (*sarmah*) 153); fine powder, dust (Rām. 500); a disease of wheat, which turns the grain into a black powder with an offensive smell (L. 342); cf. **sŏr 4.** **—karun —करुन् । आहत्यातिसूक्ष्मीकरणम्** m.inf. to reduce to an unpalpable powder (like collyrium). **-shrünḍ^{ü} -श्रृंडू । अञ्जनसमुद्गकः** f. (sg. dat. **-shranjĕ -श्रंज्य**), a small box for holding collyrium (usually egg-shaped and made of crystal, silver, or the like). **-srünḍ^{ü} -स्रंडू । अञ्जनोपधानिका** f. (sg. dat. **-sranjĕ -स्रंज्य**), id. **—t^{ü}j^{ü} —तंजू । अञ्जनशलाका** f. a needle for applying collyrium. **-t^{a}l -तल् । अञ्जनतूलिका** f., id. **-t^{a}l ḍālüñ^{ü} -तल् डालंञू । अञ्जनयोजनम्** f.inf. to apply collyrium to the eye with such a needle.

sŏrmal स्वर्मल् । ईषच्छ्याममुखी f. a woman whose eyes are coloured with collyrium; a woman whose face is of a darkish grey colour (looked upon as a beauty).

sŏrmȧl^{i} स्वर्मंलि । अञ्जनवर्णः adj. c.g. of the colour of collyrium, darkish grey.

sar-mā̃ṭha सर्-माँठ । ठकारः m. the name, used in schools, of the Śāradā letter corresponding to the Nāgarī *ṭha* ठ. Cf. **ar-mā̃ṭa.**

sarmāyĕ सर्माय سرمايه । **संचयः** m. principal sum, capital, stock-in-trade; funds, assets, means, resources. **—gatshun —गछुन् । संचितीभवनम्** m.inf. savings to be made (after expenditure). **—karun —करुन् । संचयनम्** m.inf. to save up. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । संचयात्मनावशिष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be saved up (after expenditure), to remain over and above. **—thawun —थवुन् । संचयेन पालनम्** m.inf. to keep savings, to save up.

sŏrmöy^{i} स्वर्मांयि (= سرمئي) । **अञ्जनवर्णः** adj. c.g. of the colour of collyrium, greyish.

sran स्रन् । खेदः f. (sg. dat. **srüñ^{ü} स्रंञू**), sweat, perspiration (cf. **srôn^{u}**).

srān स्रान् । स्नानम् m. bathing, ablution, immersion in water (El. *srán*, adj. clean; H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7; YZ. 162, 537); ceremonial bathing. Cf. **shrān, snān.**

srāna-gor^{u} स्रान-गरु । स्नपनकर्मा m. (f. **-gür^{ü} -गंरू**), a bathing man; a man who washes or bathes a helpless invalid; the man who bathes the corpse of a man. **-püṭ^{ü} -पंटू । मृतस्नानपट्टिका** f. the board on which a corpse is placed for bathing, as ab. **-paṭh -पठ् । कौपीनम्** m. (sg. dat. **paṭas पटस्**), a piece of cloth worn round the privities in bathing, a bathing dress, a loin-cloth (K.Pr. 91).

srôn^{u} स्रोनु or (q.v.) **shrôn^{u} श्रोनु । सार्द्रः** adj. (f. **sröñ^{ü} स्रांञू**), wet, moist; succulent, not dry, green, juicy; (of a story or the like) soft, tender. Cf. **sāñĕr, srāñĕr,** and **shrôn^{u}.**

sāran 1 सारन् । **संभृतिः, समुच्चयः** f. (sg. dat. **sārüñ^{ü} सारंञ्ञू**), collection, bringing by instalments from one place to another, transporting and heaping up (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house); the being collected, being piled up. **-bāna -बान । संभरणोपकरणम्** m. a vessel for transporting (e.g. a sack or the like) and piling in another place.

sāran 2 सारन् । **स्पर्श, गणितशास्त्रविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. as in **sāran 1**), touching, feeling (e.g. something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is); testing (by questioning or the like) a person's secret intentions; a certain kind of treatise for expediting astronomical calculations. **—karüñ^{ü} —करंञ्ञू । अभिप्रायपरीक्षणम्** f.inf. to test another's hidden intentions (as if by touching or feeling) (cf. **sara**).

sarŏn सर्वन्, see **sarŏ 1.**

sarun सरुन् । **स्मरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sor^{u} संरु**), to remember, keep in remembrance, bear in mind (L.V. 50; H. xi, 14); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (Gr.Gr. 9, Rām. 1509); cf. **sŏrun. sor^{u}-mot^{u} संरु-मंतु । स्मृतिविषयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **sür^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} संरू-मंचू**), remembered.

sārun 1 सारुन् । **संभरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sôr^{u} सोरु**), to transport (gradually) from one place and to collect in another (e.g. grain from the threshing floor to the house) (cf. **atha s°**, p. 62*b*, l. 30; **kranjali pôñ^{ü} s°**, p. 474*a*, l. 48) (Śiv. 341; Rām. 233; H. ix, 9; xi, 6, 10); to collect, heap, pile up, accumulate (cf. **ḍēr s°**, p. 236*b*, l. 12) (Gr.Gr. 23; W. 141, *suri*, he will receive, is perhaps incorr. for *sāri*; Rām. 1462; K.Pr. 36, 48, 115, 259); gradually to bring near, put near (a person or place) (K. 158). **sôr^{u}-mot^{u} 1 सोरु-मंतु । संभृतः** perf. part. (f. **sör^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} सांरू-मंचू**), collected after transport; piled up, accumulated.

sārun 2 सारुन् । **संस्पर्शनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in **sārun 1**), to feel, touch, test by feeling (e.g. to feel something in the dark, or which one cannot see, in order to find out what it is) (cf. **khōr s°**, p. 410*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 120, 121–2; Rām. 237); to touch, affect (the heart or the like) (Rām. 350, 1485); (by judicious questioning or the like) to test or find out a person's private intentions or opinion. **sôr^{u}-mot^{u} 2 सोरु-मंतु । संस्पृष्टः** perf. part. (f. as in **sārun 1**), felt, tested, etc., as ab.

sārun 3 सारुन् । **समुच्चितीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sāryōv सार्यौव्**), to be gradually accumulated, to be gradually piled up or collected, to be transported gradually from one place to another. **sāryō-mot^{u} सार्यो-मंतु । संचयमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **sāryē-müṭs^{ü} सार्ये-मंचू**), accumulated, as ab.

sīrun सीरुन् । **भ्रमणम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sīryōv सीर्यौव्**), to go round, circulate (Gr.Gr. lxxx).

sŏran स्वरन् m. remembering, calling to mind (cf. **dyāna-s°**, p. 268*a*, l. 16) (Śiv. 155, 983, 1266, 1557). Cf. **smaran.**

sŏrun स्वरुन् । **स्मरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọ̆r^{u} स्वंरु**), to remember, recollect, call to mind (cf. **dör^{ü} bar sŏrun,** p. 238*a*, l. 40) (L.V. 91; Śiv. 107, 164-5, 211, 249, 1165, 1170, 1708, 1723, 1726, 1749, 1751, 1757, 1760–1, 1763, 1770, 1772, 1777, 1857, 1901; Rām. 3, 57, 173, 1489, 1753; K. 50, 565, 1062–3, 1168); to call to mind, to remember affectionately, meditate upon (L.V. 45, 65; Śiv. 249, 309, 757, 798, 1383; K. 202, 499, 512, 588, 1125); to be conscious, to be in a state of consciousness (K. 61); to think upon, meditate upon (K. 180, 555, 1112, 1158); to experience, meet with, encounter, undergo (K.Pr. 256, *surih* for *sŏri*). Cf. **sarun.**

sŏr^{i} sŏr^{i} pakun स्वंरि स्वंरि पकुन् । विमृश्य प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to act after taking full precautions.

sọ̆r^{u}-mot^{u} स्वंरु-मंतु । स्मृतिमुपनीतः perf. part. (f. **sŏr^{ü}-müṭs^{ü} स्वंरू-मंचू**), remembered, recollected.

sŏrani pyon^{u} स्वरनि प्यंनु । स्मरणे प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to fall into memory, to call previous experience to remembrance (and act accordingly); to come to one's right mind (K. 88).

sŏranas pyon^{u} स्वरनस प्यंनु । स्मरणे प्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to call previous experience to remembrance, to remember, call to mind (K. 64, 122, 180); to profit by experience, to understand the surrounding circumstances (K. 209, 211, 526); to become conscious, to cease to be unconscious (K. 230).

sŏrith bĕhun स्वरिथ् ब्यहुन् । समाधानेन स्थितिः m.inf. to settle oneself, after calling to mind previous experience. **—pakun —पकुन् । समाधानेन प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to act according to previous experience, to act cautiously (remembering one's powers or capabilities) (cf. **atha sŏrith pakun,** p. 62*b*, l. 37). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । समाधानेन द्रव्यादिपालननिष्ठा** m.inf. to remain remembering, to remain carefully in charge (of anything). **—thawun —थवुन् । उत्तरफलादिसमवेक्षणम्** m.inf. to care for with due regard to the future.

sōrun सोरुन् । **अवसायः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sūr^{u} सूरु**; 2 p.p. **sōryōv सोर्यौव्**), to be spent, exhausted, used up, run short (of things, e.g. when being divided out) (Gr.Gr. 19, 205; Rām. 919; K. 157, 1025; K.Pr. 259); to become used up, to become worn out, to fade away (Rām. 200, 295); (of a period of time, of age, of life, or the like) to pass away, elapse (esp. vainly, or without profit), expire (Rām. 661, 908, 950, 1089, 1625, 1634, 1636; K.Pr. 128); (of longings, efforts, or the like) to become exhausted, to be overspent, to cease, to be given up as hopeless, to be in vain (cf. **tamanāh s°**) (Rām. 711, 953, 1053, 1586, 1628; YZ. 22, 474; K.Pr. 187).

sūr^{u}-mot^{u} सूरु-मंतु । अवसितः perf. part. (f. **sūr^{ü}-müts^{ü} सूरू-मंच़ू**), used up, exhausted.

sōran-vil सोरन्-विल् । अवसानवेला f. the time of being used up, of being finished. **-viz^{ü} -विज़ू । अवसानसमयः** f., id.

sōrān yun^{u} सोरान् यिनु । क्रमावसायसंभवः m.inf. gradually to become used up.

sōryō-mot^{u} सोर्यो-मंतु । अवसितः 2 perf. part. (f. **sōryē-müts^{ü} सोर्ये-मंच़ू**), used up, exhausted.

suranai, see **sŏrnay.**

sranḍa स्रंड or (q.v.) **shranḍa श्रंड । अतिस्थूलः** m. a fat, corpulent, strapping fellow; a buffalo (El., K.Pr. 203, both *sranḍah*).

srond (? spelling and gend.) or **mahz-nĕnd** (p. 557*a*, l. 28) the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463).

srünḍ^{ü} स्रंडू or (q.v.) **shrünḍ^{ü} श्रंडू** f. (sg. dat. **sranjĕ स्रंज्य**) a tiny box or casket (cf. **sŏrma-s°,** p. 935*b*, l. 6).

srang, see **srọg^{u}.**

srŏng स्रुंग् or (q.v.) **shrŏng श्रुंग् । सुरङ्गा** f. a very narrow passage, lane, tunnel, or the like.

sārang सारंग् । वीणा-(वाद्य-)भेदः f. a certain musical instrument like a fiddle.

sāráng^{i} सारंगि । वैणिकः m. a player on a *sārang*, a fiddler.

sāranāwun 1 सारनावुन् । संभारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sāranôw^{u} सारनोवु**), to cause things to be gradually transported from one place for collection in another.

sāranāwun 2 सारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in **sāranāwun** 1), to have (a thing or person) felt, touched, tested (by feeling), by another; to have a person's secret intentions found out (by questioning or the like), by another.

sŏranāwun स्वरनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏranôw^{u} स्वरनोवु**), to cause to be remembered, to call to mind (K. 358).

sōranāwun सोरनावुन् । अवसायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sōranôw^{u} सोरनोवु**), to cause (something) to be used up, finished, exhausted, to use up (Rām. 1454); to spend (time or the like) without profit, to waste (another's time).

suranāwun सुरनावुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suranôw^{u} सुरनोवु**), to clean or scour a (metal) vessel or the like with ashes; i.q. **surawun,** q.v. **suranôw^{u}-mot^{u} सुरनोवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः** perf. part. (f. **suranöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} सुरनांवू-मंच़ू**), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sŏrnay स्वर्नय् سرنائي । वंशीविशेषः f. a pipe, clarion, hautboy (K. 1009, K.Pr. (*suranai*) 207, 261).

sranz स्रज़् or (q.v.) **shranz श्रज़् । संग्राहिणी** m. pincers, nippers, a forceps; a blacksmith's tongs.

srö̃n^{ü} स्रांञ़ू, see **srôn^{u}.**

sīrĩn^{ü} सीरिञ़ू, see **sīryun^{u} 2.**

sirö̃n^{ü} सिरांञ़ू । कपालम् f. the skull.

sörĩn 1 सांरिञ् f. gradual transporting and depositing in another place, accumulation (cf. **pā̃-s°,** p. 748*a*, l. 14).

sörĩn 2 सांरिञ् । आशयपरीक्षणा f. feeling, touching, testing by feeling (e.g. feeling something in the dark to find out what it is) (Gr.Gr. 120); finding out or worming out another's secret intentions or opinion (cf. **phȧl^{i}-s°,** p. 694*b*, l. 20). **—hĕ̃n^{ü} —ह्यंञ़ू । गूढपरीक्षणा** f.inf. (by question or the like) to worm out another's secrets.

sūrĩn सूरिञ् । वाराही f. a sow (f. of **sōr 1,** q.v.) (cf. **dyāra-s°,** p. 270*b*, l. 47) (El. *súrín*).

srā̃ñĕr स्राञर् or (qq.v.) **shrā̃ñĕr श्राञर्, sā̃ñĕr साञर् । आर्द्रता** m. moistness, dampness (cf. **atha-s°,** p. 62*b*, l. 33); freshness, juiciness. Cf. **shrôn^{u}, srôn^{u}.**

sarā-pā شراپا, see p. 928*a*, l. 33.

sar^{a}ph 1 सर्फ् or **saruph सरुफ् । सर्पः** m. (sg. dat. **sarpas सर्पस्**; pl. nom. **sar^{a}ph सर्फ्** or **saraph सरफ्,** dat. **sarpan सर्पन्.** The f. of this word is **sȧr^{i}pĩn संरिपिञ्** or **sarpĩn सर्पिञ्,** q.v.), a serpent, a snake (cf. **kāla-s°,** p. 435*b*, l. 47; **pā̃-s°,** p. 748*a*, l. 17) (Gr.Gr. 48, 73; Gr.M.; L. 155, 464, *saraf*; W. 17, 139, *saruf*; Śiv. 812, 876, 1055, 1818; K. 236–41, 345; H. (*sar^{a}ph*) x, 13; K.Pr. 23, 127, 188).

sarpa-gŏsỗn^{u} सर्प-ग्वसोञु । व्यालग्राही m. a snake-charmer, one who wanders about exhibiting snakes (Śiv. 90). **-krots h^{u} -क्रांछु । निर्मोकः** m. a snake's slough. **-lyūṭ^{u} -ल्यूटु । राजिलः** m. a two-headed snake (believed to have a head at each end). **-mölyun^{u} -मांलिनु । सर्पसमूहवसतिस्थानम्** m. 'the home of a snake's father-in-law', a place haunted by (or full of) snakes. **-wöj^{i} -वांजि** or **-wöj^{ü} -वांजू । सर्पनिवासबिलम्** f. a snake's hole (in which it lives). **-wôl^{u} -वोलु । अहितुण्डिकः** m. a snake-catcher. **-zāth -ज़ाथ् । सर्पकुलम्, सर्पसमानाचरणः** subst. f. and adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **-zöts^{ü} -ज़ांच़ू**), the tribe of serpents, the snake tribe; (as adj.) a snake-like person, one who habitually destroys or injures others.

sar^{a}ph 2 सर्फ् صرف m. change, conversion; use, employment (Gr.M.); expending; (in Grammar) inflexion, declension, conjugation. **sarf o nahw** صرف و نحو f. inflexion and syntax, grammar (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to spend, expend, pass (time) (Gr.M.); to use, employ.

saraph सराफ् سرّاف । **निष्कपण्याजीवी** m. (sg. dat. **saraphas सराफस्**), a money-changer; a banker, a 'shroff' (Gr.M., W. 118, Rām. 1066, K.Pr. 188); met. the weight, scales, etc., of an honest shopkeeper.

sarūph सरूफ् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **sarūpas सरूपस्**), having form, that which has form (Śiv. 1757).

sŏrūph (or **swarūph,** cf. **swa**) **स्वरूफ्** m. (sg. dat. **sŏrūpas स्वरूपस्**), one's own form, natural state, condition, or character, true constitution (Śiv. 153, 346, 1069, 1277, 1565, 1844). See also **swa-rūph,** s.v. **swa.**

saröphil सरोफिल् । **निष्कपण्याजीविता** f. the occupation or profession of a money-changer.

sarpākh सपाँख् । **सर्पाची, ओषधिविशेषः** (sg. dat. **sarpākhi सपाँखि**), a snake's eye; N. of a certain plant with a small flower resembling a snake's eye (? L. 76, *sarpang*, *Euphorbia sp.* a medicinal herb, used internally and externally for scurvy and skin diseases).

sȧr^{i}pin̄ संरिपिञ् or (K. 238) **sarpin̄ सर्पिञ्** । **सर्पिणी, पिटकरोगविशेषः** f. (f. of **sar^{a}ph 1,** q.v.), a female snake (cf. **pā̆-s°,** p. 748*a*, l. 17) (El. *serriping*; W. 17, *sarafin̤*; K. 238); a form of smallpox. —**pĕn̄^{ü} —प्यंञ्** । **पिटकरोगविशेषोद्भवः** f.inf. an attack of this smallpox to occur.

sarā-pāy सरा-पाय्, see p. 928*a*, l. 36.

sȧr^{i}pyun^{u} संरिपिनु । **सर्पपोतः** m. an infant snake.

sārĕr सार्यर् । **अखण्डितत्वम्** f. completeness, entirety. This word is reported as fem., but it is probably masc.

sarŏrā सर्वरा in the following :— **sarŏrā karun सर्वरा करुन्** । **सुप्रबन्धेन प्रेषणम्** m.inf. to send a person (after making all due arrangements).

sīrīri or **silri** (? spelling and gend.) a certain edible fungus found on the bark of the elm, *Agaricus flammans* (L. 73).

saras सरस् m. a lake, pool, pond (cf. **brahma-saras,** p. 121*a*, l. 16). I.q. **sar 1,** q.v.

sīris सीरिस्, see **syūr^{u}.**

sērish (= سیرَش) m. a veil; (in Ksh.) a fringe (El.).

sŏrshun 1 स्वर्शुन् m. (sg. dat. **sŏrshĕnas स्वर्शनस्**), water for washing, etc. (as in **sŏrshun 2**).

sŏrshun 2 स्वर्शुन् । **क्षालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọ̆rsh^{u} स्वंर्शु**), to wash, clean (e.g. the hands, feet, a dish, a cloth) (cf. **atha s°,** p. 62*b*, l. 35). **sọ̆rsh^{u}-mot^{u} स्वंर्शु-मंतु** । **क्षालितः** perf. part. (f. **sŏrsh^{ü}-müts^{ü} स्वंर्शू-मंच़ू**), washed, wet after washing.

sarshĕph सर्शफ् । **सर्षपः** m. (sg. dat. **sarshĕpas सर्शपस्**), the mustard plant or seed, rape (L. 330 *sarshaf*). Cf. **sȧndij.**

sarshār सर्शार् ,سرشار adj. c.g. overflowing, brimful (El.).

sŏr^{i}shŏr 1 स्वंरिश्वर् । **स्मृतिदाता** m. one who reminds, one who calls things to another's memory.

sŏr^{i}shŏr 2 स्वंरिश्वर् । (**सुरेश्वरी**) **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. N. of a sacred site (in Skt. *Surêśvarī*) on the north-east side of the Ḍal lake near Śrīnagar. It is of great sanctity (RT.Tr. II, 455).

sŏrshāwun स्वर्शावुन् । **क्षालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sŏrshôw^{u} स्वर्शोवु**), to wash (i.q. **sŏrshun 2,** q.v.); to cause to be washed.

sarsān सर्सान् (= سرسام) । **शिरोरुग्विशेषः, अतिगर्वः** m. swelling in the head, tumour or inflammation of the brain; met. swelling in the head, great self-presumption, arrogance, 'swelled head'. —**dörith dyun^{u} —दारिथ् दिनु** । **असह्यशिरोरोगसमुद्भवः** m.inf. inflammation of the brain to attack (a person). —**gatshun —गछुन्** । **अतिगर्वोद्भवः** m.inf. arrogance or self-presumption to occur. —**karun —करुन्** । **दुष्पीडशिरोरोगाधिगमः** inflammation of the brain to attack a person.

sarsön^{i} सर्सोनि । **अतिगर्वयुक्तः** adj. c.g. full of arrogance or self-presumption, suffering from 'swelled head'.

sarasŏtī सरस्वती f. a N. of Śāradā, the goddess of learning, and patron goddess of Kashmīr (Skt. *Sarasvatī*) (Śiv. 1095, 1151, 1497; Rām. 147, 1617).

sursöt^{i} सुर्सोति । **विक्षतः** adj. c.g. (esp. of grain) rendered worthless by the admixture of dirt.

sursāth सुर्साथ् । **हेयः** m. (sg. dat. **sursātas सुर्सातस्**), rice or other grain which is rendered worthless by dirt or the like.

sarŏth सर्वथ् । **संपत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **sarŏts^{ü} सर्वच़ू**), (worldly) prosperity.

sīrath सीरथ् سیرت । **आन्तराचरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **sīrüts^{ü} सीरंच़ू**), way of life, conduct, character, nature, disposition; virtue, morals, qualities.

surath सुरथ् । **वृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **surüts^{ü} सुरंच़ू**), occupation, means of subsistence; adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment. In the latter sense, i.q. **sūrath.**

sūrath सूरथ् صورت । **संभूतिः** f. or (YZ. 224–5) m. (sg. dat. (Śiv.) **sūrüts^{ü} सूरंच़ू**; (YZ. 47) **sūrati** صورتہ; or (m.) **sūratas** (صورتس), form, fashion, figure, appearance, aspect (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1276; Rām. 1366; YZ. 18, 47, 224–5); face, countenance; prospect, probability; state, condition (of a thing), case; effigy, image, portrait, statue, picture (Rām. 1159); mental image, idea; beauty, loveliness (YZ. 67, 160); (in Ksh.) occupation, means of subsistence, adequate means (for anything), means of accomplishment (i.q. **surath,** q.v.); **ba-sūrath,** adv. in the appearance (of), in the guise (of), in appearance, outwardly (Rām. 1149); cf. **surath.** —**āsüñ**^{ü} —**आसंञू । साधनसंपत्पर्याप्तिः** f.inf. means of accomplishment to be within reach. —**gaʦhüñ**^{ü} —**गछ़ंञू । साधनसंपत्समागमः** f.inf. means of accomplishment to occur, i.e. to be obtained. —**karüñ**^{ü} —**करंञू । साधनसंपत्संग्रहः** f.inf. to collect means of accomplishment. —**rōzun** —**रोज़ुन्। साधनसंपदवशेषः** m.inf. means of accomplishment to remain over and above (after use).

suraṭh सुरठ् । मूलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **suraṭi सुरटि**), a certain root used for making black dyes.

sārthav सार्थव् । बहुज्ञः adj. c.g. possessed of great knowledge, knowing much, well-informed, thoroughly taught.

sartal सर्तल् । आरकूटः f. brass (El.; Gr.M.; L. 458, *sártal*; Siv. 544, 1060, 1307–8; Rām. 682, 1067; YZ. 24, 286; K.Pr. 206).

sartali-bāna सर्तलि-बान । रीतिमयवस्तु m. a vessel made of brass, a brazen vessel. **-hond**^{u} **-हंन्दु । रीतिमयः** gen. (f. **-hünz**^{ü} **-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, brass; made of brass, brazen. **-hār -हार् । नेत्रौषधविशेषः** a certain eye-ointment (made of burnt and powdered cowries (*hār*) mixed in a brass vessel with the milk of the mother of a girl baby).

srúts, see **shrūʦ**^{u}.

srav स्रव् । रन्ध्रम् m. a small hole, a pin-hole (such as those bored for an earring or the like, or appearing in a dish, etc.); cf. **shrav.** —**dyun**^{u} —**दिनु । रन्ध्रसंपादनम्** m.inf. to make such a hole.

sarv سرو, **sarwa 1 सर्व**, see **sarŏ 1.**

sarwa 2 or **sarŏ 2 सर्व** adj. c.g. (a word borrowed from Skt.) all (the Ksh. word is **sôr**^{u} **1**, q.v.). This word is used in Skt. compounds, such as the following (and similarly in Śiv. 4, 39, 115, 156, 194, 208, 212, 739, 884, 1089, 1159, 1352, 1507, 1510, 1518, 1525, 1744–5, 1759, 1799, 1886, 1889, 1892–3, 1896; K. 2, 21, etc.). **-ādikār -आदिकार्** or **sarwādikār सर्वादिकार्** m. having power over all, a universal rule, omnipotence (Śiv. 1799). **-ādikörī -आदिकारी** or **sarwādikörī सर्वादिकारी** adj. c.g. one who has power over all, one who is the ruler or superintendent of the universe, omnipotent (an epithet of the Supreme Deity) (Śiv. 1507, 1893). **sarwa-gath सर्व-गथ्** adj. c.g. going to all places; hence, as an epithet of the Deity, All-pervading, Omnipresent (L.V. 64). **sarwa-gyĕtā सर्व-ज्ञता** f. omniscience (Gr.M.). **sarwa-kriy सर्व-क्रिय्** m. he who made all things, the All-Creator (L.V. 59). **sarwa-shĕktimān सर्व-शक्तिमान्** adj. c.g. omnipotent (Gr.M.). **sarwa-sw सर्व स्व्** m. everything, the whole of one's possessions (Śiv. 1850).

sarwadā सर्वदा adv. always (a Skt. borrowed word in **sadā-sarwadā**, p. 863*b*, l. 8).

sarwādikār सर्वादिकार्, **sarwadikörī सर्वादिकारी**, see **sarwa-ādi°**, col. *a*, ll. 37, 39.

sarv-i-kad सर्वि-कद् سروقد, see **sarŏ 1.**

srawal स्रवल् । सरन्ध्रः adj. c.g. perforated, having a pin-hole (e.g. a leaking vessel). See **srav.**

srawun स्रवुन् । चरणम् conj. 2 (2 p.p. **srow**^{u} **स्रंवु**. According to Gr.Gr. lxxxi, this verb is conj. 3, with 2 p.p. **sravyōv स्रव्योव्**), to drip, ooze, drop forth, trickle; cf. **shrawun. srow**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **स्रंवु-मंतु । प्रच्युतः** perf. part. (f. **srüv**^{ü}**-müʦ**^{ü} **स्रंवू-मंच़ू**), dripped, oozed forth.

sārawun^{u} **1 सारवुनु । संभरकः** n.ag. (f. **sāravüñ**^{ü} **सारवंञू**), one who transports (gradually) from one place to another; one who collects, accumulates. Cf. **sārun 1.**

sārawun^{u} **2 सारवुनु । स्पर्शकः** n.ag. (f. as in **1**), one who touches, feels, tests by feeling (something which he cannot see); one who worms out another's hidden intentions or opinions. Cf. **sārun 2.**

sārawun^{u} **3 सारवुनु । संचयमुपगच्छन्** n.ag. (f. as in **1**), that which is being gradually transported from one place to another, or which is being accumulated. Cf. **sārun 3.**

sŏrawun^{u} **स्वरवुनु । स्मरन्** n.ag. (f. **sŏravüñ**^{ü} **स्वरवंञू**), one who remembers, recollects, one who has a good memory.

sōrawun^{u} **सोरवुनु । अवसायमानः** n.ag. (f. **sōravüñ**^{ü} **सोरवंञू**), that which is nearly finished, or nearly used up; that which is usually used up or finished at the proper time or place.

surawun सुरवुन् । संमार्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **surow**^{u} **सुरंवु**), to clean or scour (a vessel, mirror, etc.) with ashes (cf. **ös s°**, p. 46*b*, l. 17) (Rām. 47); i.q. **suranāwun,** q.v. **surow**^{u}**-mot**^{u} **सुरंवु-मंतु । संमार्जितः** perf. part. (f. **surüv**^{ü}**-müʦ**^{ü} **सुरंवू-मंच़ू**), cleaned, scoured, as ab.

sarwāng सर्वांग् । संपूर्णः adj. c.g. complete in every limb, complete in every respect, perfectly complete.

sārawañ सारवञ् । संभरणभृतिः f. the wages paid for gradually transporting a collection of articles from one place to another. Cf. **sārun 1.**

sarwar सर्वर् سرور m. a chief, head, leader.

sarwarī सर्वरी سروري f. leadership (K.Pr. 150).

sarwasw सर्वस्व्, see col. *a*, l. 49.

srawawun^{u} **स्रववुनु । प्रच्यवन्** n.ag. (f. **srawavüñ**^{ü} **स्रववंञू**), that which oozes, that which drips; (of a vessel) leaking. Cf. **shrawawun**^{u}.

saray सरय् or **sarāy सराय्** (سرائي) । **पथिकाश्रयः,**

शाखानगरम् f. a temporary home for travellers, a caravansary, inn (El. *saráí*); a small or insignificant quarter of a large town; (in certain compounds) a house or room in which a number of people are assembled (cf. **mātam-s°,** p. 607*a*, l. 12) (Śiv. 829).

sāray सारय् f., i.q. **sör^{ü} 3,** q.v. gradual transportation from place to place; collection, accumulation (cf. **lāka-s°,** p. 517*b*, l. 50).

sūrya सूर्य m. the sun (the Skt. form of **sūrĕ,** see **sirĕ**) used in such Skt. compounds as the following:— **sūrya-manḍal सूर्य-मंडल्** m. the orb, or disk, of the sun; met. the Supreme Deity (L.V. 75).

suray सुरय् (= صراحي) । **कमण्डलुविशेषः** f. a long-necked flask, a gugglet (Gr.Gr. 22, *surai*).

suraiya ثريا m. the Pleiades (El.).

sryod^{u} स्रचदु or (q.v.) **srọ̆d^{u} स्रुदु । साधारणः** adj. (f. **srĕ̆z^{ü} स्रचज़ू**), common (to two or more), joint. Cf. **srọ̆d^{u}.**

siriyih, siryas, see **sirĕ.**

sīryun^{u} 1 सीर्युनु । प्रस्थः m. a stone or iron weight for weighing three-quarters of a *sēr* (of about two pounds); (grain or other article) weighing this amount.

sīryun^{u} 2 सीर्युनु । सेटकिकपात्रम् adj. (f. **sīriñ^{ü} सीरिञू**), (a vessel) containing or holding a *sēr* (about two pounds) of grain or the like (Gr.Gr. 147); a vessel which holds exactly a *sēr* (by measure) and is used for measuring, a *sēr* measure.

srĕ̆z^{ü} स्रचज़ू, see **sryod^{u}.**

sröz^{ü} स्रुज़ू, see **srọ̆d^{u}.**

sŏrzun स्वर्ज़ुन् । शिवरात्र्युत्सवसमापनविधिः m. (sg. dat. **sŏrzanas स्वर्ज़नस्**), the final ceremony of the Śivarātri festival, beginning in Kashmīr on the 12th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (February–March), lasting for five days, and ending on the first lunar day of the light half of the month, i.e. the day of the new moon. Cf. **wagur^{u}.**

sŏrzan ok^{u} dŏh स्वर्ज़न् ओकु द्वह् । तिथिविशेषः m. the first lunar day (i.e. the day of the new moon) of the light half of Phāgun on which the festival ends. **-māwas -मावस् । तिथिविशेषः** f. according to some, the festival begins on the 11th of the dark half of Phāgun, not the 12th. These call the day of the new moon by this name.

srŏzar स्रुज़र् m. community (of property, opinions, etc., between two or more persons), co-partnership, joint participation (cf. **man-s°,** p. 572*a*, l. 20). Cf. **srọ̆d^{u}** and **sryod^{u}.**

s^{a}s स्स् । योनिवातः m. a breaking of wind without noise, a silent fart (cf. **ḍĕk^{i} s^{a}s trāwàn^{i},** p. 204*b*, l. 46) (El. *sis*, f.). **—ʦalun —च़लुन् । अन्ततः कुण्ठितीभवनम्** m.inf. such wind to abscond (i.e. escape and disappear); hence, met. braggard boasting to result (at the time of action) in feeble futility.

s^{a}sa-phàṭ^{i} gaʦhun स्स-फटि गछुन् । निःशब्दं हान्यापत्तिः m.inf. be destroyed silently (or privately) and become dissipated, quietly to go bad and become worthless (for the idiom cf. **kŏla-phàṭ^{i} gaʦhun,** p. 716*a*, l. 5). **-phàṭ^{i} karun -फटि करुन् । निःशब्दं हापनम्** m.inf. privately (or silently) to render something worthless as ab.

sas सस् । सस्यम्, सूदविशेषः beans, peas, gram, lentils, or other similar crop (W. 124; K.Pr. 99, 182); a kind of porridge made of one of these crushed (cf. **mahā-** or **māha-s°,** p. 553*a*, ll. 16, 27; **phọ̆ṭa-s°,** p. 716*b*, l. 33; **ras-sas,** p. 841*b*, l. 30; **rasa-k°t^{u} sasa-k°t^{u},** p. 842*a*, l. 4) (K.Pr. 189). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । विघातापत्तिः** m.inf. an obstacle, impediment, to occur (esp. in some completed work, owing to some mistake in the arrangements) to be spoilt in this way; to become disgraced by abuse or the like. **—karun —करुन् । विहननम्** m.inf. to cause an obstacle, to spoil some completed work. **—ras dyun^{u} —रस् दिनु । बलिविशेषवितरणम्** m.inf. 'to deposit porridge and soup', to deposit cooked food as an offering at a cross-roads or similar place (intended to be eaten by dogs, crows, etc.), in order to ward off disaster (cf. **ras-sas,** p. 841*b*, l. 30). **—ras mēlun —रस् मेलुन् । उच्चनीचसंसर्गः** m.inf. (owing to want of discrimination) to mix up things of opposing qualities (truth and falsehood, pure and impure, what is to be done and what is to be avoided, eatable and uneatable, and so on).

sasa-muj^{ü} सस-मुजू । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a dish composed of this porridge mixed with chopped up radishes, etc.

sās 1 सास् or (L.V. 43) **swās स्वास् । भस्म** m. ashes (cf. **sūr-sās,** p. 932*b*, l. 16) (L.V. 18 *sās*, 43 *swās*; Śiv. 818, 833, 951, 1355, 1436, 1444; K.Pr. 262); a kind of black smutty fungus, attacking maize and wheat (L. 337, 342).

sāsa-gāsh सास-गाश् । ईषत्प्रकाशः m. a dim light. **-küṭ^{ü} -कंटू । दुरवरोहपर्वतमार्गः** f. a mountain road making descent difficult; the name of a difficult mountain on the pilgrim route in Kashmīr.

sās 2 सास् । सहस्रम् card. m.pl. a thousand (cf. **dah sās,** p. 199*a*, l. 4, and p. 271*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 80, 85, 144, 149; L.V. 34; Śiv. 711, 951, 1353, 1438, 1444, 1467, 1875; Rām. 122, 363, 395, 1740, 1755; K. 97, 236, 431, 765, 960, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a sum of money consisting of ten *haths*; each *hath* (q.v.) at present corresponding to a British pice (K.Pr. 238).

sāsa-bod^{u} सास-बंदु । सहस्रप्रकारः adj. (f. **-büz^{ü} -बंज़ू**), of a thousand kinds (K. 167); (in plur.) in thousands, thousands of (Gr.Gr. 144; W. 104; Śiv. 61, 203, 952, 1436; Rām. 630, 1271; K. 29, 170, 727, 913, 1008, 1132; YZ. 16, 30, 225), **sāsa-bȧd^{i} sās,** thousands upon thousands (Rām. 865, 1377). **-grand -ग्रन्द् । सहस्रशः संभूतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-grünz^{ü} -ग्रंज़ू**), 'a count of thousands', the being in thousands. **-phyur^{u} -फिरु । सहस्रागमः** m. gain or profit of thousands. **-sāsa -सास । प्रतिसहस्रम्** adv. thousand by thousand. **-ṭop^{u} -टंपु । साहस्रमार्गिकः** adj. of a thousand directions, coming from a thousand, or countless, sides (e.g. help, fortune, profits of business, and so on).

sāsā सासा (with suff. of indef. art.) a thousand, i.e. any indefinite great number (L.V. 18; K.Pr. 45 (*sásah*), 57, 66).

sāsan-hȧnd^{i} sās सासन्-हंन्दि सास् । असंख्यसहस्राणि c.g. pl. thousands of thousands, countless thousands.

sāṣ 3 सास्, see **sā̃s.**

sā̃s सॉस् m. breath, breathing, respiration; a cough (Gr.M. *sās*). —**karun —करुन्** m.inf. to cough (El.).

sāīs سائس, see **söyīsth.**

sĕs स्यस् । सिध्मस्फोटः f. a sore in leprosy; a white spot, blotch, mark of skin disease, scab, wart (cf. **mal-sĕs,** p. 564*a*, l. 22) (El. a tumour, a wart; Gr.Gr. 134, a wart); a hard round scabby knot on a tree-trunk or the like. **sĕsa-bombur स्यस-बंम्बुर् । सिध्मपिटकरोगसंहतिः** m. (sg. dat. **bomburas बंम्बुरस्**), a creeping line of scabs.

sĕs^{ü} स्यंसू, see **syos^{u}.**

sos^{u} संसु, i.q. **sost^{u},** q.v. as in **shūbi-s°,** p. 869*a*, l. 44.

sôs^{u} 1 सोसु । सहस्रसंख्याकः adj. (f. **sös^{ü} सांसू**), amounting to a thousand, consisting of a thousand; worth a thousand (rupees or the like), costing a thousand; earning (wages of) a thousand (rupees, etc.). Often —°, as in **tsu-sôs^{u},** consisting of four thousand; **pöntsa-s°,** consisting of five thousand, and so on.

sāsi-mŏkha सासि-म्वख adv. with a thousand mouths (Śiv. 735, alluding to the thousand heads of the serpent Shēsh (*Śēṣa*)). **-ranga -रंग । सहस्रप्रकारेण** adv. of a thousand kinds, in a thousand ways. **-rȧng^{i} -रंगि । सहस्रप्रकारकः** adj. c.g. of a thousand kinds. **-wati -वति । साहस्रनिमित्तेन** adv. in a thousand ways; for a thousand reasons or causes.

sôs^{u} 2 सोसु adj. (f. **sös^{ü} सांसू**), of, or belonging to, lentils or porridge (**sas**), used in compounds such as **sata-s°,** made of seven kinds of lentils, etc., s.v. **sath 3.**

sūs^{i} सूसि (= سوسي) **। चित्रपटविशेषः** f. a kind of striped cloth. **-palav -पलव् । पटविशेषमयवसनम्** m. a garment made of this cloth.

sū̃sū̃ सूंसूं । दीर्घसूत्रता m. dilatoriness, procrastination, doing lazily and slowly something which is easy and at the same time urgent.

süsh^{ü} संशू, see **sahun.**

sŏshīl स्वशील् । विनीतः adj. c.g. well-mannered, well-behaved, well brought up.

sŏshīlā स्वशीला f. N. of the wife of Sŏdām (Sudāmā), q.v., (in Skt. *Suśīlā*) (Śiv. 1473; K. 1175, 1180, 1193–4, 1197 ff.).

sushumn सुषुम्ण् m. N. of a particular artery of the human body (Skt. *suṣumṇā*) (Śiv. 1655).

sŏshāna स्वशान । प्रशस्तगुणः m. excellent character, good behaviour, gentlemanliness; cf. **shāna 1. sŏshānuk^{u} स्वशानुकु । प्रशस्तगुणसंपन्नः** gen. (f. **sŏshānüc^{ü} स्वशानंचू**), (esp. of a child or one not of full age) well-mannered, gentlemanly (f. lady-like).

sashyōv सश्योव्, see **sahun.**

susko, in **susko-kul^{u},** a kind of walnut (K.Pr. 229).

s^{a}sal ससल् । गुदवातव्याधितः adj. c.g. one who suffers from inability to retain wind (see **s^{a}s**).

sĕsal स्यसल् or (Gr.Gr. 135) **sĕsalad स्यसलद् । किलासव्याप्तः** adj. c.g. one who suffers from scabs (cf. **mal-sĕsal,** p. 564*a*, l. 25); warted (Gr.Gr. 134–5); (of a tree) scabby. See **sĕs.**

sū̃sū̃lad सूंसूंलद् । दीर्घसूत्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sū̃sū̃ladiñ सूंसूंलदिञ्**), dilatory, procrastinating (see **sū̃sū̃**).

sūs^{a}mār 1 सूस्मार् । शिशुमारः m. the Gangetic porpoise; a sea monster.

sūs^{a}mār 2 सूस्मार् । कुटिलप्रकृतिः adj. (f. **sūs^{a}mārĕñ सूस्मार्यञ्**), a vile hypocrite, wicked dissembler, a malicious person, a wolf in sheep's clothing (K.Pr. 116).

sūs^{a}mörī सूस्मांरी । शाठ्यम् f. wicked hypocrisy, dissembling, outward kindness and inward wickedness.

s^{a}sun ससुन् । गुदवातनिःसारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s°s^{u} संसु**; 2 p.p. **s^{a}syōv सस्योव्** or **s^{a}sōv ससोव्,** Gr.Gr. 208. This verb is impersonal) to break wind, fart (esp. without noise) (Gr.Gr. 208); met. to talk boastfully and do nothing.

sōsan सोसन् سوسن m. the iris, *Iris nepalensis* (El.; L. 75, 248; Rām. 397, 403, 648, 1018, 1091; YZ. 13, 96, 150). According to El. it is the great graveyard flower with the Musalmāns of the Valley and is of four species, yellow, white, red, and blue. In Rām., however, it is always alluded to as a typically dark-coloured flower, in contrast, e.g., to the rose. The root of the red species is used as a remedy for amenorrhœa, and for noises in the ear. According to L. the plant is used medicinally as a stimulant and expectorant.

sōs^{a}nī सोसनी سوسني adj. iris-coloured, purple, lilac; as subst. f. purple colour (L. 459).

sŏ-santān स्व-संतान् m. good progeny, a fine child or fine children (Rām. 1258).

s^{a}sar ससर् । अत्यूष्मता, जलविद्युत् f. heat, great warmth, fervent heat, boiling heat (El. *sàsar, sisar*); lightning in rain, rain (believed to be boiling) accompanied by lightning; cf. **b^{a}sar.** **—atsüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —अच़॑ञू । संतापेन पाकापत्तिः** f.inf. (of water) the boiling point to be reached. **—pĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —प्य॑ञू । वैद्युतवृष्टिजलनिपातः** f.inf. rain accompanied by lightning (believed to be boiling) to fall. **—tshunüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —छ़ुन॑ञू । संतप्तजलप्रक्षेपः** f.inf. to throw boiling water (on a person).

s^{a}sari-gŏg$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$ ससरि-ग्वग॑जू । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of turnip cooked by long boiling. **s^{a}sari-wôñ^{u} ससरि-वोञु । अत्युष्णजलम्** m. boiling or very hot water.

sŏsor^{u} स्वस॑रु or **sŏsur स्वसुर् । अन्तर्जीर्णता** m. internal decay (e.g. something worm-eaten or a fruit going bad inside) (Gr.Gr. 121). **—atsun —अच़ुन् । अन्तर्जीर्णतोद्भवः** m.inf. internal decay to occur; (of a person) internal suffering (due to grief or the like) to occur. **—lagun —लगुन् । अन्तर्जीर्णतागमः** m.inf., id.

sŏsar-hĕma स्वसर्-ह्यम । जीर्णतावलयः f.pl. lines or creases on a bean or the like caused by decay. **-lôd^{u} -लोडु । अतिजीर्णता** m. a pile of decay, a pile of grain, fruit, or the like much decayed.

sŏsur^{u} स्वसुरु । अन्तर्जीर्णताविकारः adj. (f. **sŏsür$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्वस॑रू**), internally decayed.

sŏsàr^{i}lad स्वस॑रिलद् । अन्तर्जीर्णः adj. c.g. suffering from internal decay.

sŏsarun स्वसरुन् । अन्तर्जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sŏsaryōv स्वसर्योव्**), to decay internally (e.g. wood) (Gr.Gr. 121); (of a person) to suffer internally (from sorrow, desire, etc.). **sŏsaryō-mot^{u} स्वसर्यो-म॑तु । अन्तर्जीर्णीभूतः** perf. part. (**sŏsaryĕ-mütsü स्वसर्ये-म॑च़ू**), decayed internally.

susurāray सुसुरारय् onomat. f. a rustling sound (H. xii, 23).

sussö सुस्सा॑ । सकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā letter equivalent to the Nāgarī letter **स** *sa*.

sŏst or **swast स्वस्त्** interj. (a corruption of the Skt. *svasti*, 'it is well') welcome! hail! (used esp. by Brāhmaṇas in benediction) (K. 977); adieu! farewell! Cf. **sŏstĕstu.**

sost^{u} स॑स्तु or (q.v.) **sos^{u} स॑सु । संयुक्तः** adj. (f. **sütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ स॑छू.** The opposite of this word is **rost^{u},** q.v.) accompanied by, possessed of, possessing, endowed with (Gr.M.). Very common —°, as in **āyĕ-s°,** p. 73*a*, l. 23; **bala-s°,** p. 103*a*, l. 36 (Śiv. 1259); **bāwa-s°,** p. 147*a*, l. 4; **bayĕ-s°,** p. 148*b*, l. 30; **dā̃di-s°,** p. 187*b*, l. 31; **dādi-s°,** p. 191*a*, l. 42; **dŏkha-s°,** p. 206*b*, l. 4; **dana-s°,** p. 222*a*, l. 15; **darma-s°,** p. 245*a*, l. 1; **dūshĕ-s°,** p. 253*a*, l. 50; **māna-s°,** p. 573*a*, l. 22; **nēma-s°,** p. 637*a*, l. 23; **nyāyĕ-s°,** p. 675*a*, l. 12; **phala-s°,** p. 692*b*, l. 3; **pŏñĕ-s°,** p. 746*b*, l. 28; **prayĕma-s°,** p. 774*a*, l. 43; **pāyĕ-s°,** p. 812*b*, l. 15; **rāga-s°,** p. 828*a*, l. 15; **röni-sütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 835*b*, l. 22; **rūpa-s°,** p. 840*b*, l. 4; **shŏba-s°,** p. 869*a*, l. 15; **shūbi-s°,** p. 869*a*, l. 44; **santāpa-s°,** p. 923*b*, l. 25; and many others (Śiv. 237, 580, 587, 806, 840, 891, 983, 985, 1050, 1438, 1566, 1628, 1648, 1785; Rām. 242, 1259, 1783 (*nawa-dwāra-sost^{u}* (a house) with nine doors; cf. p. 664*a*, l. 27); K. 10, 231, 242).

sust सुस्त् سست adj. c.g. heavy, languid; slow, dilatory, tardy, lazy; indolent (Gr.M.).

sŏstibadr or **swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र्** m. N. of a certain holy *mantra* or text recited at the auspicious moment of beginning a sacrifice (in Skt. *svastibhadra*) (K. 1038).

sŏstĕstu or **swastyastu स्वस्त्यस्तु** interj. (a corruption of the Skt. **svastyastu,** 'may it be well'), i.q. **sŏst,** q.v. (K. 934).

sastsar ससच़र्, see **satshar.**

s^{a}sawun^{u} ससवुनु । निःसरद्योनिवातः n.ag. (f. **s^{a}savüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ ससव॑ञू**), one who owing to disease or having eaten certain food is unable to retain his wind (see **s^{a}s**).

sösyum^{u} सा॑सिमु । साहस्रिकः ord. (f. **sösim$^{\ddot{u}}$ सा॑सिमू**), thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

sösyun^{u} सा॑सिनु । सहस्रमूल्यकः adj. (f. **sösiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ सा॑सिञू**), costing or worth, a thousand (rupees, etc.) (cf. **dyāra-s°,** p. 270*b*, l. 49; **sata-s°,** s.v. **sath 3**); one whose wages are a thousand (rupees, etc.).

saṭa सट । संमन्त्रणम् m. union, close attachment, intimacy; league, intimate consultation, conspiracy, collusion. **—karun —करुन । अन्योन्यं संमतिग्रहणम्** m.inf. to consult together, to conspire. **-wöṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वा॑टू । संबन्धनम्** f. (by mutual consultation) arrangement of companionship or relationship (e.g. private consultation regarding going together on a journey, or regarding a suggested marriage). **-wôṭ^{u} -वोटु । गूढतया संबन्धनम्** m. private agreement, joint secrecy (e.g. for the accomplishment of some work, when it is agreed to take precautions against some secret concerning it being divulged before the work is accomplished).

satĕ सत्य, see **satya.**

sàt^{i} स॑ति m.pl. multiplicative of **sath 3,** seven, see **sot^{u} 2.**

satī सती । पतिव्रता f. a virtuous wife (Rām. 1166, 1593, 1599, 1604 ff., 1672, 1690, 1694, 1711, 1721, 1728);

a N. of the goddess Pārvatī or Durgā (Śiv. 101, 111, 114, 426, 431, 438, 668, 1612).

satū सतू or **sattŏ सत्त्व** m. a corruption of the Skt. *sattva*, the quality of goodness or purity, regarded as the highest of the three *guṇas* (see **gŏn**), in the compound **satū-gŏn सतू-ग्वन्** m. the quality of goodness (Śiv. 447, 797, 1271, 1342, 1419; Rām. 71; K. 320 (*sattŏ*)).

set, see **sūty** and **sŏyĕth.**

sītā सीता f. N. of the daughter of Zanakh (Skt. *Janaka*) King of Mithilā and wife of Rām (Skt. *Rāma*) (Śiv. 701, 852, 1140, 1419, 1481; Rām. 36, 66, 120, 135, 183, 198, 224, 228, 312, 319, 322, 334, 363, 369, 374, 378, etc.).

sōṭā सोटा m. a staff, club, cudgel, truncheon (K.Pr. 179).

sŏtī स्वती f., i.q. **sŏth,** q.v. deep sleep, in **nĕta-sŏtī,** p. 660*b*, l. 50.

sọ̆t^{u} स्वंतु । शान्तः adj. (f. **sŏts^{ü} स्वंच़ू**), appeased, allayed, calmed, pacified (El. *sút*, lazy); extinguished (of fire), subsided (of heat, etc.); become gentle (of a flooded stream); calm (of the sea) (Gr.M. *sot^{u}*); slow (W. 20). **—sọ̆t^{u} —स्वंतु । मन्दावस्थः** adj. (f. **sŏts^{ü} sŏts^{ü} स्वंच़ू स्वंचू**), calm, extinguished, quieted; as adv. slowly (W. 96). **—tab —तब् । दीर्घकालवृत्तिक्लेशः** m. long continued worry, pain, trouble, etc.

sŏts^{ü}y tĕmb^{ü}r^{ü} wŏshĕlüñ^{ü} स्वंच़ूय् त्यंबॖरॖ व्वशलंञू । अतिक्षुद्रापि तीव्रा समुत्कर्षशीला f. 'an extinguished spark to become red'; used met. with reference to any woman, fem. thing, quality, act, or condition, who or which, from small beginnings rises to great eminence, prosperity, or exaltation.

sot^{u} 1 संतु or (as first member of a compound) **süt^{ü} संतू** m. or (q.v.) **süt^{ü} संतू** f. **। सक्तुः** the flour of barley, gram, etc. (parched before it is ground), parched gram (or popcorn) reduced to meal, 'suttoo' (cf. **dachil^{i}-s°,** p. 186, l. 7; **lāyĕ-s°,** p. 543*b*, l. 5). (El. *saut*.)

süt^{ü}-phĕkh संतू-फ्यख् । अल्पःसक्तुसमुदायः f. (sg. dat. **-phĕki -फ्यकि**), a very small amount of suttoo. **-phol^{u} -फंलु । सक्तुसमुदायः** m. a quantity of suttoo taken as provision on a journey, a viaticum of this meal.

sot^{u} 2 संतु m. a group of seven, a seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sȧt^{i} संति m.pl. the form used for **sath 3,** seven, in multiplication, as in **z^{a}h sȧt^{i} tsŏdāh,** two sevens are fourteen (Gr.Gr. 86); cf. **sāḍa sȧt^{i},** p. 863*b*, l. 43, which owing to its special meaning is treated as sing. f. **-sataway -सतवय् । समग्राः सप्त** card. (pl. dat. **sȧt^{i}-satawanī संति-सतवनी** or **sȧt^{i}-satawȧn^{i} संति-सतवंनि**), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85).

sotwāh khaṇḍā संत्वाह् खंडा about seven but a little less, nearly seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sot^{u} 3 संतु, see **sọ̆t^{u}.**

söt^{i}, see **sūty.**

sut (?), in **sut pakun,** to creep (El.). Cf. **sọ̆t^{u}.**

sút (El.) adj. lazy. See **sọ̆t^{u}.**

suta सुत । आघातः m. a poking blow with the point of a stick or the like.

su-ti सु-ति, see **tih.**

sūt^{i} सूंति, see **sūty.**

süt^{ü} संतू f., i.q. **sot^{u} 1** m. q.v., see **t^{a}la-s°,** s.v. **t^{a}l.**

sath 1 सथ् । सत्यम् m. (sg. dat. **satas सतस्**), truth (El. adj. true) (Śiv. 249, 376, 582, 642, 736, 753, etc.; Rām. 27, 31, 33, 35, 509, 956, 1782); sincerity (Śiv. 182); goodness, virtue, purity (Śiv. 1437, Rām. 1054); nature, essence, natural character; substance, body, substantiality (L.V. 41); existence. Cf. **sath 4.**

sata-kin^{i} सत-किनि adv. truthfully, in good truth; thoroughly (Rām. 815). **-rāth -राथ् । द्विरागमविधिः, सुदायः** f. (sg. dat. **-röts^{ü} -रांच़ू**), the ceremonial first visit after the marriage of a bride and bridegroom to the bride's father's house (El. *saturát*, m. the third day after marriage) (Śiv. 1549, 1553); the present sent to the bride at her husband's house before this visit (L. 262 *satrat*). **-röts^{ü}-bôg^{u} -रांच़ू-बोगु । द्विरागमसुदायः** m. the present paid to the bridegroom by the bride's people on the occasion of this visit. **-röts^{ü}-mahanyuw^{u} -रांच़ू-महनिवु । विवाहोत्तरद्विरागमभृत्यः** m. the servant who carries this present. **-röts^{ü}-mahārĕñ -रांच़ू-महार्यञ् । द्विरागमोत्सववृत्तिका वधूः** f. the bride on this occasion. **-röts^{ü}-mahārāza -रांच़ू-महाराज़ । द्विरागमवरः** m. the bridegroom on this occasion. **-röts^{ü}-phọ̆t^{u} -रांच़ू-फ्वतु । सुदायपेटकविशेषः** m. the basket or trunk in which the above present is carried.

satō-sath सतो-सथ् m. truth of truth, absolute truth, that which is absolutely true (Śiv. 693).

sathạy-sath सथंय्-सथ् m. absolute truth, the very truth (Śiv. 741, 838).

satuk^{u} सतुकु । सत्यसंभवः adj. gen. (f. **satüc^{ü} सतंचू**), of, or belonging to, truth (Śiv. 382, 623, 658, 1267–8, 1654, 1743, 1771, 1884–5; Rām. 35-6, 46, 181, 1686); born of truth resulting from truth (Śiv. 236, 553, 601–4); having the nature of truth (Śiv. 245, Rām. 11).

satas-pĕṭh rōzun सतस्-प्यठ्-रोज़ुन् । सत्यवृत्त्याचरणम् m.inf. to continue living a sincere life.

sath 2 सथ् । आशा f. (sg. dat. **süts^{ü} संच़ू**), hope, expectation, prospect (cf. **mana-s°,** p. 572*a*, l. 41; **pot^{u}-s°,** p. 788*a*, l. 6; **pŏtra-s°,** p. 799*b*, l. 28; **sŏmīrüñ^{ü}-s°,** p. 914*b*, l. 10) (Gr.Gr. 69, L.V. 102, K. 723); trust, confidence (in a person) (cf. **möl^{i}-s°,**

p. 566*b*, l. 28) (Śiv. 1256, 1364, 1584, 1865; K. 525; K.Pr. 194). **—barüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —वरऺञू । दृढाशावलम्बः** f.inf. to be full of hope, to hope. **—gatshüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —गछ़ऺञू । दृढाशावाप्तिः** f.inf. hope to occur, to be felt (by a person, dat.); consolation to occur (K. 725). **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करऺञू । आशादानम्** f.inf. to give hope, console (K. 369, 461, 467, 500, 645, 742, 757, 856, 862).

süts$^{\ddot{u}}$ karañĕ सऺछ़ू करञ । नानाविधाशाप्रदानम् f. pl. inf. to give hopes, console (K. 407, 472, 474, 477, 566, 1123); to make hopes, to feel hope (K. 1120). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । आशया कालनिर्वाहः** m. inf. to pass the time in hope. **—thawun —थवुन् । आशावलम्बना** m. inf. to confirm (a person) in hope.

sath 3 सथ् । सप्त card. (pl. dat. **satan सतन्**), seven (Gr.Gr. 76, 83; L.V. 59, 82; Śiv. 437, 535, 836, 1149, 1654; Rām. 479, 740, 924, 956, 1248, 1387, 1467; K. 328, 720–1, 723, 725; H. iii, 8; v, 8; vi, 3, 15; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 9; YZ. 190).

According to Hindūs, there are seven worlds (Skt. *lōka*), viz. the earth (*bhūr-lōka*), sky (*bhuvar-lōka*), heaven (*svar-lōka*), middle region (*mahar-lōka*), place of births (*janar-lōka*), mansion of the blest (*tapar-lōka*), and abode of truth (*satya-lōka*). There are seven lower regions, or hells, viz. (Skt.) *Atala*, *Vitala*, *Sutala*, *Rasātala*, *Talâtala*, *Mahātala*, and *Pātāla*. In Śaiva philosophy there are seven (Skt.) *jñāna-bhūmi*, or planes of knowledge; viz. *śubhêcchā*, or the plane of auspicious desire (for knowledge); *vicāraṇā*, the plane of consideration; *tanu-mānasa*, the plane of the subtile mind; *sattvâpatti*, the plane of acquirement of good sense; *saṁsakti*, the plane of intimate acquaintance; *padârtha-bhāvinī*, the plane of possession of the (true) meanings of words; and, seventhly, *turya-gā*, that which conducts to the *turya* state, or condition leading to final emancipation (cf. L.V. p. 207).

sath hath सथ् हथ् card. seven hundred (Gr.Gr. 80), the ordinal of this word is **satahatyum^{u}**, bel.

sata-dôñ^{u} सत-दोञु । सप्तधान्याश्रयः, सप्तधनिकामाना adj. (f. **-döñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दऺञू**), containing or consisting of seven kinds of paddy (see **dāñĕ 1**); (of an ornament or the like) weighing seven **döñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** or seven times six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius* (see **döñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**); used like our 'carat' to express the fineness of gold. Sixteen **döñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** equal one *tōlā* or half an ounce. In this use, therefore, **sata-dôñ^{u}** means '(gold) of which seven parts (are pure and nine (i.e. 16–7) parts are alloy)'. **-dôr^{u} -दोरु । सप्तपचद्वारकः** adj. (f. **-dör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दऺरू**), (of a house, etc.) possessing seven windows or casements (on each story) (see **dör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 3**); made of, or associated with, seven kinds of timber (see **dār 2**); connected with, resting upon, etc., seven beams or pillars (see **dār 2**
-gor^{u} ā̃gun -गऺरु आँगुन् । सप्तगृहावृत्तमङ्गनम् m. (sg. da
-garis ā̃ganas -गरिस आँगनस्), a courtyard (int
which each opens) surrounded by seven houses (eac
with its own family); met. such a courtyar
surrounded by many such houses. **-hot^{u} -हऺतु**
साप्तशतिकः adj. (f. **-hüts$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हऺछ़ू**), costing seven hundre
(rupees or the like); receiving wages of seven hundre
(rupees or the like). **-hatyum^{u} -हतिमु** ord. (
-hatim$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हतिमू), seven hundredth; cf. **sath hath**, a
-hatyun^{u} -हतिनु । साप्तशत्यः adj. (f. **-hatiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हतिञू**
i.q. **sata-hot^{u}**, ab. **-kŏluy^{u} -क्वलुयु । सप्तदारः** m.
man who has had seven wives (one after the other
-kösh^{i}lad -कऺशिलद् । सप्ताहानशनः adj. c.g. (as subs
f. **-kösh^{i}ladiñ -कऺशिलदिञ्**), one who has fasted fo
seven days (e.g. owing to illness, or from poverty
-kotur^{u} -कऺतुरु । सप्तपुत्रः m. (f. **-kütür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कऺतऺरू**), on
who has seven sons (esp. sons of superior merit); on
who has seven children (sons or daughters or both
-mon^{u} -मऺनु । सप्ताढकिकः adj. (f. **-müñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -मऺञू**)
weighing seven *man* of three pounds each (see **man 3**)
a stone or other article used as a weight for weighin
this amount. **-môs^{u} -मोसु । साप्तमासिकः, सप्तमातृष्वसृक**
adj. (f. **-mös$^{\ddot{u}}$ -मऺसू**), seven months old, lasting seve
months, known for seven months and so on (se
mās 1); (a child) who has seven maternal aun
(see **mās 3**). **-phol^{u} -फऺलु । सप्तफलः** adj. (a field
the like) bearing seven different kinds of crops, (a dis
or the like) containing seven different kinds of grai
(a necklace or the like) consisting of seven jewel
(a work) producing seven different results, and so o
-rĕsh^{i} -ऋऺषि । सप्तर्षयः m.pl. the seven sages (in Sk
Marīci, *Angiras*, *Atri*, *Pulastya*, *Pulaha*, *Kratu*, an
Vasiṣṭha) (Śiv. 77, 638, 675, 686, 1149, 145
K. 1038); the constellation Ursa Major (s
p. 855*b*, l. 14). **-ryot^{u} -ऋऺतु । साप्तमासिकः** ad
(f. **-rĕ̈ts$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ऋऺछ़ू**), seven months old, seven months aft
birth; a seven-months' child. **-sŏnal -स्वनल्**
सप्तसपत्नीका f. a woman with six other co-wives (a ter
often used in abuse or cursing). **-sôs^{u} -सोसु**
सप्तसस्यान्नम् adj. (f. **-sös$^{\ddot{u}}$ -सऺसू**), a porridge made
mixture of seven kinds of grain (cf. **sas**). **-sösyu**
-सऺसिनु । साप्तसाहस्रिकः adj. (f. **sösiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ सऺसिञू**), costi
seven thousand, or earning seven thousand (rupees, etc
-ṭop^{u} -टऺपु । सप्तपच्यः adj. (f. **-ṭüp$^{\ddot{u}}$ -टऺपू**), having seve
sources of profit, honour, help, or the like. **-ṭās**
-टासल् । सप्तध्वनिकः m. issuing seven roars or explosio
(esp. with reference to a cannon or the like
-wuhor^{u} -वुहऺरु । सप्तवर्षः adj. (f. **-wȧrish$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वऺरिशू**),
seven years, seven years old (Śiv. 578 (f.)). **-wo**

-वंतु । सप्तायनः m. approached by seven roads; having seven roads leading to seven places; (of a work) having seven devices, or having seven results.

sati सति in **sati nĕngi सति न्यंगि** adv. seven times, on seven occasions (L.V. 50).

satan-hond^{u} सतन्-हंन्दु । सप्तपण्यः, संबन्धी वा (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of seven, having wages of seven (rupees or the like); having seven relatives; a seven-months' child.

sataway सतवय् । सप्तैव card. (pl. dat. **satawanī सतवनी** or **satawȧn^{i} सतवंनि**), even the seven, all the seven (Gr.Gr. 85; Śiv. 835, 1149; K. 725). Cf. **sȧt^{i}-sataway,** s.v. **sot^{u}.**

satay सतय् card. only seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

sath 4 सथ् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **satas सतस्**), good (L.V. 82); true, truthful (Śiv. 887; Rām. 1643, 1646); pure, virtuous (Rām. 1709, 1768); as subst. m. a good man, a virtuous man (L.V. 59); cf. **sath 1.** **-gŏr -ग्वर् । सद्गुरुः** m. a virtuous spiritual preceptor, i.q. **sadgŏr,** q.v. **-pŏrush -प्वरुश्** or **sat-pŏrush सत्-प्वरुश् । सज्जनः** m. (sg. dat. **-pŏrashĕs -प्वरशस्**), a virtuous, righteous, honourable, or pious man (Śiv. (*sat-*) 1045, 1338, 1404). **—parbuth —पर्बुथ्** m. (sg. dat. **—parbatas —पर्बतस्**), 'the true mountain', a name of the hill near Śrīnagar called 'Hāra-parbuth' (Śiv. 1136). **-pọth^{a}r -प्वंथ्र् । सत्पुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras -प्वत्रस्**), a good or virtuous son. **-sang -संग्,** see **-satsang.** **-ʦĕth -च़्यथ्** or **saʦʦith सच़्च़िथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-ʦĕtas -च़्यतस्**), he who is pure existence and spirit; a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. *saccit*) (Śiv. 274, 982, 1110, 1344); cf. **ʦĕth 1.** **-ʦĕth-ākāsh -च़्यथ्-आकाश्** or (Śiv. 1124) **saʦʦidākāsh सच़्च़िदाकाश्** m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and the ether, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 28, 252, 1124) (in Skt. *saccidākāśa*). **-ʦĕth-ānand -च़्यथ्-आनन्द्** or **saʦʦidānand सच़्च़िदानन्द्** m. he who is pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (in Skt. *saccidānanda*) (Śiv. (**-ʦĕth°**), 180, 1767, 1882; (**saʦʦ°**) 273, 1045, 1098). **-ʦĕth-ānanda-gan -च़्यथ्-आनन्द-गन्** or (Śiv. 1403) **saʦʦidānanda-gan सच़्च़िदानन्द-गन्** m. a corruption of the Skt. *sac-cid-ānanda-ghana*, he who is composed of pure existence, spirit, and bliss, a N. of the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 1293, 1338, 1403). **-zan -ज़न्** m. (Śiv. 1206), i.q. **sazzan,** q.v.

saṭh सठ् f. (sg. dat. **saṭi सटि**), a cause of alarm, a scare; as —° with dat., used to indicate non-identity but similarity (cf. **lūkas s°,** p. 519*b*, l. 13; **tamis s°,** s.v. **tih**). **—yiñ^{ü} —यिञू । अत्याहितापातः** f.inf. a sudden scare to come, to become terrified by an accusation of a crime or by reviling or scandal, etc.

sāth 1 साथ् । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. **sāthas साथस्**), company, society, association, alliance.

sāthạy-sāth साथंय्-साथ् adv. in close company (with anyone) (Śiv. 1552).

sāth 2 साथ् ساعت । क्षणात्मकालः, मुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **sātas सातस्**), time, a particular time (cf. **pot^{u} sā°,** p. 788*a*, l. 10; **patyum^{u} sā°,** p. 806*a*, l. 18, and Rām. 258) (L.V. 25; Rām. 836, 1023; H. iii, 6; vii, 8; xii, 4, 15; K.Pr. 22 (*sáat*); an instant, a short space of time, a minute, a moment (cf. **prath sāta,** p. 769*a*, l. 37, and Rām. 582) (L.V. 104; Śiv. 1304, 1883; Rām. 203, 858); esp. the auspicious moment for performing any action (cf. **dŏda-s°,** p. 190*a*, l. 29; **dŏh^{a}l^{i}-s°,** p. 200*b*, l. 37; **pana-s°,** p. 734*b*, l. 1; **prövishĕ-s°,** p. 773*b*, l. 1) (Rām. 1098, 1709); (in astrology) a particular fortunate or unfortunate time (L.V. 3; Śiv. 38, 1550). **—nērun —नेरुन् । सुमुहूर्तोपलक्षणम्** m.inf. the auspicious moment (for beginning any work) to be ascertained (by consulting an almanac or the like). **—raṭun —रटुन् । मुहूर्तावलम्बनम्** m.inf. to grasp the auspicious moment; i.e. (when one's preparations are not completely ready) to seize the auspicious moment by making a formal beginning (and then waiting for things to be completely ready before going on). **—wuchun —वुछुन् । सुमुहूर्तावेक्षणम्** m.inf. to ascertain, or wait for, the auspicious moment (for beginning any work).

sāta karun सात करुन् । सुमुहूर्ते विधानम् m.inf. to act on the auspicious moment, to take advantage of a lucky moment, to begin a work at the auspicious moment; so with other verbs, such as **sāta gaʦhun,** to go (i.e. start) at the auspicious moment, and similarly with **parun,** to study; **yun^{u},** to come; **nyun^{u},** to take; **bĕhun,** to take up a residence, and so on. **sāta sāta सात सात । प्रतिक्षणम्** adv. moment by moment, at each and every moment (Rām. 574, 1169, 1365).

sāthāh साथाह् or **sāthā साथा** m. a moment, a short space of time; as adv., for a short time, during a short time (Rām. 1079, 1172; H. ii, 4; vi, 3; vii, 9; YZ. 553). **—gaʦhith —गछ़िथ्,** adv. a short time having elapsed, after a short time (Rām. 928).

sötiy सांतिय् adv. at a particular time, at (the) very moment (L.V. 25).

sāth 3 साथ् । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. **söʦ^{ü} सांच़ू**), the star Arcturus, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism.

sĕṭh स्यठ् । भोजनाजीर्णता f. indigestion (caused by eating indigestible or too much food). **—gaʦhüñ^{ü} —गछ़ंञू । अजीर्णतासंभवः** f.inf. an attack of indigestion to come on. —**karüñ^{ü}** —करंञू । अजीर्णतासंभवः f.inf., id.

sĕṭhā स्यठा, see **sĕṭhāḥ.**

seth, see **sūty.**

sēth सेथ् । अपस्मारः, अकर्तव्ये प्रवर्तनम् f. (sg. dat. **sīʦ^{ü}** सीच़ू), epilepsy, a fit of epilepsy (Gr.Gr. 21) ; (esp. of children), causing annoyance or trouble (like an epileptic) by doing what is wrong, prohibited, or destructive. —**anüñ^{ü}** —अनंञू । उद्वेजनम् f.inf. to cause worry or annoyance by doing forbidden actions, interfering, hindering, or the like. —**d^{a}nüñ^{ü}** —द्नंञू । अकर्तव्याचरणम् f.inf. to practise forbidden or wrong methods or conduct (causing useless labour, waste of time, spoiling of efforts or things, and so on). —**yiñ^{ü}** —यिञू । निरर्थबह्वायासः f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on ; great labour or exertions to be made, but all in vain.

sēta-kaṭh सेत-कठ् । अपस्मारी बालकः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), an epileptic boy ; a boy who (like an epileptic) habitually does what he should not.

sīʦ^{ü}-rost^{u} सीच़ू-रंस्तु । सुकरः adj. (f. **-rüʦh^{ü}** -रंछ़ू), without trouble, not difficult, easy.

sith सिथ् । श्वासमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **sitas** सितस्), (in speaking) a mere breath (without intelligible words), a mere inarticulate whisper (El. *sit* f. a sound) ; a whisper (Gr.Gr. 13).

sŏth स्वथ् । गाढनिद्रा f. (sg. dat. **sŏʦ^{ü}** स्वंच़ू), deep and prolonged sleep (cf. **nĕta-sŏth,** p. 661*a*, l. 1) (Rām. 1182 ; K. 55, 65, 77, 79, 91). —**pĕñ^{ü}** —प्यंञू । गाढनिद्रापातः f.inf. deep sleep to fall (involving insensibility).

sŏta-söv^{ü} स्वत-सांवू । दीर्घनिद्रा f. deep and prolonged sleep. **-söv^{ü} pĕñ^{ü}** -सांवू प्यंञू । मरणावस्थागमः f.inf. deep and prolonged sleep to fall ; to fall into coma when at the point of death (so **sŏta-söv^{ü} ʦhunüñ^{ü},** to die).

sọ̆th^{u} स्वंथु । सेतुः m. an embankment, a river embankment (often used as a road, or even as a bridge) (cf. **sum-s°,** p. 911*b*, l. 6 ; **sĕmanz-sŏthi,** p. 913*b*, l. 45 ; **swa-mana-s°,** s.v. **swa**) (El. *suth* ; L. 458, *sut* ; L.V. 74, 98 (= K.Pr. 18) ; Śiv. 371, 1143, 1829 ; Rām. 36, 794–7, 1749).

sōṭh सोठ् । संयोगः m. (sg. dat. **sōṭas** सोटस्), concord, association, agreement. —**karun** —करुन् । ऐकमत्यविधानम् m.inf. (of former enemies) to make concord, to make it up, become friends. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संयोगस्थितिः m.inf. concord to continue. —**thawun** —थवुन् । संयोगपालनम् m.inf. to keep up intimacy for the future (esp. with some powerful person in the hope of future help).

sõth सौँथ् or **sōnth** सोंथ् । वसन्तः m. (sg. dat. **sõta**
सौँतस्), the spring season, spring time [considered
covering two months, viz. T̲sith^{a}r (in Skt. *Caitra* =
March–April) and Wāhĕkh (in Skt. *Vaiśākha* =
April–May), and hence as covering the period when t
sun is in Pisces and Aries (Skt. *Mīna* and *Mēṣa*
(L. 326, *sont* ; Śiv. 1573, 1651, 1848 ; Rām. 678 ; K. 10
H. ix, 7 ; K.Pr. 78, 203) ; the spring festival held
the day of the sun's entry into Pisces (called in Sk
the *Caitra-saṁkrānti*), spring-day (L. 265, 464, *sont*
-kāl -काल् । वसन्तसमयः m. spring time (Rām. 1661
-köl^{i} -कांलि । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring. **-kāluk**
-कालुकु । वासन्तिकः gen. (f. **-kālüc^{ü}** -कालंचू), of,
belonging to, the spring. **-kālyuk^{u}** -काल्युकु
वासन्तिकः gen. of **-köl^{i}** (f. **-kālic^{ü}** -कालिचू), i
—**karun** —करुन् । उत्सवाचरणम् m.inf. to carry o
the spring festival. **-mās** -मास् । वसन्तकालः m. th
spring month, springtide. —**yun^{u}** —यिनु । वसन्ताग
m.inf. spring to come.

sõta-bôg^{u} सौँत-बोगु । वासन्तोपायनम् m. th
spring-gift, the present sent on the spring festival
a bride and her husband by her parents. **-dŏy** -द्वय्
वसन्तसंक्रमद्वितीयाहः f. the second day after the sprin
festival. **-kani** -कनि । वसन्तप्रायकाले adv. at or abo
spring time. **-kanyuk^{u}** -कन्युकु । वसन्तप्रायकालसंबन्
gen. (f. **-kanic^{ü}** -कनिचू), of, or belonging to, abo
spring time. **-mās** -मास् । वसन्तर्तुः m. a spring mont
i.e. one of the two months T̲sith^{a}r and Wāhĕkh (se
ab.) ; the spring season, spring time. **-mös^{i}** -मांसि
वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring time. **-māwas** -मावस्
मीनसंक्रान्तिपूर्वाहः m. the day before the spring festiv
(held on the sun's entry into Pisces), i.e. the last day
the sun's stay in Aquarius. On the evening of this da
a large basket is filled with paddy, on the top of whic
are placed jewelled ornaments of silver and gold, curd
flowers, rice-cakes, walnuts, lights, and other article
This is deposited on the east side of the bed of th
head of the household, and on the morning of th
next day (i.e. of the spring festival) it is greeted wit
hymns and blessings by every member of the famil
great and small. Each then takes one of the fruits o
flowers, bathes, and casts it into the river. **-pha**
-फल् । वासन्तफलम् m. a spring crop (e.g. barley, wheat
mustard, etc.) ; the astrological result of th
conjunction of planets occurring on the occasion of th
spring festival. **-phulay** -फुलय् । वासन्तपुष्पविका
f. the spring-flowering, the blooming of flowers in th
spring. **-sul** -सुल् । वासन्तारम्भकालः f. a spring-dawn
the beginning of the year (on the occasion of th
spring festival) ; met. a very early time, a time comin

very quickly (e.g. for the early completion of some prolonged work). **-suli -सुलि ।** **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. very quickly, very soon, very early. **-tray -त्रय् । वसन्तसंक्रमतृतीयाहः** f. the third day after the spring festival, i.e. the third day of the sun's residence in Pisces (on which a festival and worship are held). **-wôn̄**^{u} **-वोञ् । वासन्तवारि** m. spring-water, the river floods after the spring melting of the winter snow.

sō̃tuk^{u} **सोँतुकु । वासन्तिकः** gen. (f. **sō̃tüc**^{ü} **सोँतंचू**), of, or belonging to, spring.

sō̃tun^{u} **सोँतुनु** adj. (f. **sō̃tün̄**^{ü} **सोँतंञू**), of, or belonging to, spring (Rām. 14, 1089).

sō̃tas-kyut^{u} **सोँतस्-कितु । वसन्तकाले** adv. in the spring.

söth सांथ्, see **sŏyĕth.**

söth^{i} **सांथि । सहचरः** m. a comrade, associate, companion, ally, accomplice, mate, assistant (El. also *söth*; Gr.M. *söthī*; Śiv. *söthī*, 1552).

sūṭh सूठ् m. (sg. dat. **sūṭas सूटस्**), the puff of smoke from a pipe (Gr.Gr. 18).

sū̃th 1 सूंथ् m. (sg. dat. **sū̃tas सूंतस्**), a bard (Śiv. 670).

sū̃th 2 सूंथ् । रोषप्रकृतिका f. (sg. dat. **sū̃ʦ**^{ü} **सूंच़ू**), an irascible woman, an ill-tempered woman, termagant, shrew.

sĕṭhāh स्यठाह् or **siṭhāh सिठाह्** (sometimes written **sĕṭhā स्यठा**) **। बहुलः** adj. c.g. (pl. dat. **sĕṭhāhan स्यठाहन्**, Gr.M., Śiv. 420–1), abundant, copious, much, plentiful (Gr.Gr. 187; Gr.M.; Śiv. 429–30, 706, 755, 795, 912; Rām. 69, 71, 317, 421, etc.; H. viii, 4); numerous, manifold, many (cf. **osh**^{u} **sĕṭhāh pakān**, p. 47*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 154; Śiv. 328, 1764; Rām. 118, 304, etc.; K. 565; YZ. 267);

as adv. very, extremely, much, abundantly (Gr.M.; W. 96, *sètha*; Śiv. 431, 436, 470, 475, 537, 633, 656, 691, 708, etc.; Rām. 52, 54, 75, 80, 104, 116, 153, etc.; H. viii, 1, 9, 11, 12, 14; xii, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15; YZ. 84). **—āsun —आसुन्** m.inf. to abound (Śiv. 428, 433, 437).

sĕṭhāhi ranga स्यठाहि रंग adv. in many ways (Gr.Gr. 154).

sŏṭh^{a}**kh स्वठ्ख् । स्फटिकः** m. (sg. dat. **sŏṭh**^{a}**kas स्वठ्कस्**), crystal, quartz (El. *soṭka*, Śiv. 1657, Rām. 571, K. 921).

sŏṭh^{a}**ka-ṭuj**^{i} **स्वठक-टुजि । स्फटिकखण्डम्** f. a splinter, or piece, of crystal.

sŏṭh^{a}**kuw**^{u} **स्वठ्कुवु । स्फटिकमयः** adj. (f. **sŏṭh**^{a}**küv**^{ü} **स्वठ्कंवू**), made of crystal.

sthalī स्थली f. a spot of ground, in such Skt. compounds as *dèva-sthalī* (p. 261*b*, l. 47), a god-spot, i.e. a spot of ground sacred to the gods or hallowed by their presence (Śiv. 1170).

sthūl स्थूल् adj. c.g. large, great, big, bulky, huge (opp. to **sūkshm,** q.v.) (Śiv. 1026, 1198, 1853).

sthān स्थान् m. a place, spot, site, position, locality (cf. **nābi-s°,** p. 619*b*, l. 14; **parama-s°,** p. 760*a*, l. 21) (L.V. 57, 82; Śiv. 20, 1050, 1601, 1654, 1659, 1700). Cf. **stān.**

sthir स्थिर् adj. c.g. fixed, firm, permanent (L.V. 73).

s^{a}**th**^{a}**r सथ्र् । सूत्रम्, पैचवतन्तुसमुदायः, विवृतपूतानावेष्टितपिचुसमुदायः** m. (sg. dat. **s**^{a}**tras सत्रस्** or **s**^{a}**t**^{a}**ras सतरस्**), thread (cf. **paṭa-s°,** p. 793*b*, l. 33) (El. *sathir*, thread); string, line, cord; a bunch, or hank, of thread; an aphoristic rule, a technical or memorial rule; cotton which has been carded and cleansed, but not yet spun into thread (El. *sathir*, cotton, *sithar*, cotton without seeds; K.Pr. 214, *situr*). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । प्रयत्नारम्भः** m.inf. to set the thread (on the loom); hence, to make the preliminaries for a work to be undertaken.

s^{a}**tra-**(or **s**^{a}**t**^{a}**ra-**)**dōr सत्र-(सतर-)दोर् । दीर्घकार्पासपटः** f. a long stretch of cotton cloth as issuing from the loom, a '*thān*' of cloth, cloth in the piece. **-dōra -दोर । पैचवपटवितानयन्त्रम्** m. a loom for weaving. **-kôn**^{u} **-कोनु । सूत्रपुटकम्** m. the roll or ball of cotton thread as wound on the distaff (El.). **-kān̄**^{ĕ}**r -काञ्र् । सूत्रपुटकम्** f., id. **-poṭ**^{u} **-पंटु । पटविशेषः** m. a kind of cloth, in which the woof is of cotton and the warp of wool. **-ʦādar -च़ादर् । पटविशेषः** f. a sheet of a cloth of which the woof is of cotton and the warp of wool.

sĕthur स्यथुर् । मृल्लेपविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **sĕtharas स्यथरस्**), a kind of mud plaster (mixed with chaff).

sĕthis स्यथिस्, see **syoth**^{u}**.**

satahaiṭh सतहैठ् or **satahöṭh सतहांठ् । सप्तषष्टिः** card. (pl. dat. **satahai(hö)ṭhan सतहै(हां)ठन्**), sixty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).

satahū̃ṭhyum^{u} **सतहूंठिमु । सप्तषष्टितमः** ord. (f. **satahū̃ṭhim**^{ü} **सतहूंठिमू**), sixty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79, where it is written **satahaiṭhyum**^{u}).

satahū̃ṭhyun^{u} **सतहूंठिनु । सप्तषष्टिपण्यः** adj. (f. **satahū̃ṭhin̄**^{ü} **सतहूंठिञू**), costing sixty-seven (rupees or the like); having wages of sixty-seven (rupees or the like).

sthāwar स्थावर् adj. c.g. fixed to one spot, stationary, unmovable, inanimate (opp. to **zangam**) (Śiv. 1631).

sātĕki or **sātyaki सात्यकि** m. N. of Krushna's (Kṛṣṇa's) charioteer (in Skt. *sātyaki*) (K. 820).

soṭka, see **sŏṭh**^{a}**kh.**

sutukh सुतुख् m. (sg. dat. **sutakas सुतकस्**), the ceremonial lustration with incense of the house and family performed by the midwife on the sixth day after a Hindū child's birth (Skt. *sūtaka*) (K.Pr. 123).

satkār सत्कार् m. hospitality, hospitable treatment (cf. **ādar-s°,** p. 15*a*, l. 30); civility, graciousness (Gr.M.).

sētalad सेतलद्। अपस्मारी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sētaladiñ सेतलदिञ्**), an epileptic; met. a worrying naughty child. Cf. **sīʦ^{ü}lad** and **sēth.**

satam सतम् । सप्तमी f. (sg. dat. **satüm^{ü} सतमू**), the seventh lunar day of a lunar fortnight (cf. **hāra-s°,** etc., p. 344*a*, l. 10; **hur^{i}-s°,** p. 347*b*, l. 18) (Rām. 1768). **satüm^{ü}-hond^{u} सतमू-हन्दु । सप्तमीसंबन्धी** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of, belonging to, or occurring on the seventh lunar day.

sitam सितम ستم m. tyranny (K.Pr. 101). **-gar -गर्** ستمگر (YZ. 17) or **-gār -गार्** ستمگار (YZ. 44) m. a tyrant, oppressor.

stān स्तान् ستان m. place, situation, used —° in Persian compounds as in **pīra-stān,** p. 753*a*, l. 3. Cf. **sthān.**

s^{a}tun सतुन् । आहत्यान्तःप्रवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **s°t^{u} संतु,** f. **s^{ü}ʦ^{ü} संचू;** 2 p.p. **s^{a}ʦōv सच़ोव्**), to force into, violently to push into, crowd into. **s°t^{u}-mot^{u} संतु-मंतु । बलादन्तःप्रवेशितः** perf. part. (f. **s^{ü}ʦ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} संचू-मंचू**), forced into, pushed into.

satun सतुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **sot^{u} संतु,** f. **süʦ^{ü} संचू**), to hope (L.V. 104). Cf. **sath 2.**

sētun सेतुन् । अकर्तव्याचरणम् m. (sg. dat. **sētanas सेतनस्**), conduct which worries and annoys others (used esp. of the conduct of a naughty child). Cf. **sēth.**

sŏtun स्वतुन् । शमनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **sŏtyōv स्वत्योव्**), to be tranquillized, assuaged, appeased, composed, quelled, cooled, extinguished (e.g. a blazing fire, fever, rage, hunger, weariness, tyranny, and so on, or a person suffering from any of these); cf. **sŏth** and **wāh 1.** **sŏtyō-mot^{u} स्वत्यो-मंतु । शान्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **sŏtyē-müʦ^{ü} स्वत्ये-मंचू**), tranquillized, etc., as ab.

sūtin सूतिन्, see **süty.**

satanamath सतनमथ् । सप्तनवतिः card. (sg. dat. **satanamatan सतनमतन्**), ninety-seven (Gr.Gr. 80). **satanamatan-hond^{u} सतनमतन्-हन्दु । सप्तनवतिपण्यः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, ninety-seven; costing, or worth, ninety-seven (rupees, etc.); earning wages of ninety-seven (rupees, etc.).

satanamatyum^{u} सतनमतिमु । सप्तनवतितमः ord. (f. **satanamatim^{ü} सतनमतिमू**), ninety-seventh (Gr.Gr. 80).

satpŏrush सत्पुरुश् m., see **sath-pŏrush,** p. 945*a*, l. 20.

strī स्त्री f. a woman. **-warna -वर्न** f. a person of the woman class, a female; a woman (Rām. 1205).

s^{a}tra सत्र, see **s^{a}th^{a}r.**

saṭ^{a}r संतर् (cf. ستر**) । लज्जाशीलता, निर्जनवासः** m. a veil, a covering; shame modesty, modest conduct; (in Ksh.) place in which ladies of high position dwell secluded a harem, seraglio; met. living in seclusion, taking up hermit's life in a solitary place, retiring from the res of the world.

saṭ^{a}ra-bāpār संतर-बापार् । लज्जाशीलतया वर्तन m. shyness, modest behaviour. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ् निर्जनाश्रयिणी** f. a woman who has taken to a solitar life, as ab. **-wōrath -वोरथ् । लज्जासमाच्छादनम्** f. (sg dat. **wōrüʦ^{ü} वोरंचू**), a modesty-cover, a veil or othe covering worn by a woman to hide her shame (e.g. single garment worn by a woman living in poverty hide her person).

saṭ^{a}ras bĕhun संतरस् ब्यहुन् । निर्जनस्थानसमाश्रयण m.inf. (owing to shyness) to adopt a solitary life, to liv in seclusion.

satar (? spelling and gend.) in **satar gāḍ** f. N. of certain fish found plentifully in Kashmīr (L. 15 *sattar gad*).

saṭ°r^{u} 1 संतरु (for **2,** see **saṭ^{a}run**) **। समतलः** adj. **saṭ^{ü}r^{ü} संतरू**), (of land or the like) level, flat, smoot (El. *satur*, *suttur*); (of a wooden beam or the lik easily split.

sētāra सेतार (= ستار) **। विपञ्ची** m. a kind of thre stringed guitar, a lute (Śiv. 392, 408, 412, 66 1336, 1580, 1612; K.Pr. 132, *sitāra*).

sētör^{i} सेतारि । वैणिकः m. a lute-player.

sitāra सितार ستاره m. a star (Rām. 399, 439, 577, 1118

situr, see **s^{a}th^{a}r.**

saṭ^{a}ran संतरन् । साम्यम् f. (sg. dat. **saṭ^{a}rüñ^{ü} संतरंञू** (of land) levelness, flatness.

saṭ^{a}run संतरुन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **saṭ°r^{u} संतरु**), to level (ground or the like). **saṭ°r^{u}-mo संतरु-मंतु । समीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **saṭ^{ü}r^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} संत मंचू**), (of land) made level, levelled.

saṭaruṇḍ^{ü} सतरंडू (cf. شطرنجي) **। आस्तरणविशेषः** f. (sg. da **sataranjĕ सतरंज्य**), a kind of checkered carpet, carpet made of cotton, a 'durree'.

sataranjĕ-palav सतरंज्य-पलव् । लघ्वास्तरणविशे m. a small carpet.

saṭ^{a}rāwun संतरावुन् । समीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p. **saṭ^{a}rôw^{u} संतरोवु**), to make (land or the like) leve to level; to bring down a man or his fortune fro prosperity. **saṭ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} संतरोवु-मंतु । समीकृत** perf. part. (f. **saṭ^{a}röv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} संतरावू-मंचू**), levelle etc., as ab.

satarwati (? spelling and gend.) in **nākh satarwat** a species of pear, with a beautiful shape and a swe juicy flesh (L. 350, *nák s°*).

satsŏbāv सत्सुबा(भा)व् m. a virtuous nature (Śiv. 1144)

satsadāshiv सत्सदाशिव् m. the good Sadā-shiv, a N. of Śiva (see **sadā-shiv,** p. 863*b*, l. 5) (Śiv. 518).

satashīth सतशीथ् । **सप्ताशीतिः** card. (pl. dat. **satashītan सतशीतन्**), eighty-seven (Gr.Gr. 79). **satashītan-hond^{u} सतशीतन्-हंन्दु** । **सप्ताशीतिपण्यादिनियमः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़़्**), of, or belonging to, eighty-seven; costing, or worth, eighty-seven (rupees, etc.); earning eighty-seven (rupees or the like).

satashītyum^{u} सतशीतिमु । **सप्ताशीतितमः** ord. (f. **satashītim^{ü} सतशीतिमू**), eighty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79).

satsamāgam सत्समागम् m. association with the virtuous (cf. **samāgam**) (Śiv. 1769).

satsang सत्संग् or (Śiv. 518) **sath-sang सथ्-संग्** m. association with the virtuous (cf. **sath 4**) (Śiv. 19, 229, 249, 382, 445, 518 (*sath-*), 571, 849, 877, 1025, 1075, 1351, 1404, 1601, 1783, 1803).

satasatath सतसतथ् । **सप्तसप्ततिः** card. (pl. dat. **satasatatan सतसततन्**), seventy-seven (Gr.Gr. 79).

satasatatyum^{u} सतसततिमु । **सप्तसप्ततितमः** ord. (f. **satasatatim^{ü} सतसततिमू**), seventy-seventh (Gr.Gr. 79).

satasatatyun^{u} सतसततिनु । **सप्तसप्ततिपण्यः** adj. (f. **satasatatiñ^{ü} सतसततिञ़्**), costing, or worth, seventy-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of seventy-seven (rupees or the like).

stutā स्तुता f. praise, a hymn of praise (K. 331, 337). Cf. **tŏtā, tŏth 2,** and **tōth.**

sattŏ सत्त्व, see **satū.**

satȧt^{i} सतंति m.pl. a group of seventy, a seventy; the form taken by **satath,** seventy, q.v., as a multiplicative, as in **kāh satȧt^{i} sath hath ta satath,** eleven seventies are seven hundred and seventy (Gr.Gr. 86).

satut^{u} सतुतु or **satatut^{u} सततुतु** । **पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain small bird, described as having a long beak and tail, reddish wings, and a cry like that of the *kōil* or Indian cuckoo (El. *satatút*, lapwing; K.Pr. 38 (a lapwing), 189 (a hoopoo)).

satath सतथ् । **सप्ततिः** card. (pl. dat. **satatan सततन्**), seventy (Gr.Gr. 79, 148). **satatan-andar सततन्-अंदर्** । **सप्ततिवर्षवयाः** adj. c.g. in seventy, i.e. seventy years old.

saṭēṭha सटेठ card. about seven, approximately seven (Gr.Gr. 83).

satatöjih सततांजिह् । **सप्तचत्वारिंशत्** card. forty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78) (El. *satajih*). **satatöjihan-hond^{u} सततांजिहन्-हंन्दु** । **सप्तचत्वारिंशत्पण्यः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़़्**), of, or belonging to, forty-seven; worth, or costing, forty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of forty-seven (rupees or the like).

satatöj^{i}hyum^{u} सततांजिहिमु । **सप्तचत्वारिंशः** ord. (f. **satatöj^{i}him^{ü} सततांजिहिमू**), forty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satatr^{a}h सतत्रह् । **सप्तत्रिंशत्** card. thirty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77). **satatr^{a}han-hond^{u} सतत्रहन्-हंन्दु** । **सप्तत्रिंशत्पण्यः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़़्**), of, or belonging to, thirty-seven; costing, or worth, thirty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of thirty-seven (rupees or the like).

satatr^{a}hyum^{u} सतत्रहिमु । **सप्तत्रिंशः** ord. (f. **satatr^{a}him^{ü} सतत्रहिमू**), thirty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).

satatut^{u} सततुतु, satatút, see **satut^{u}.**

sattwa सत्त्व, see **satū.**

satatyum^{u} सततिमु । **सप्ततितमः** ord. (f. **satatim^{ü} सततिमू**), seventieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

satatyun^{u} सततिनु । **सप्ततिपण्यः** adj. (f. **satatiñ^{ü} सततिञ़्**), costing, or worth, seventy (rupees or the like) (Gr.Gr. 148); earning wages of seventy (rupees or the like).

satāv सताव् । **उद्वेजनम्** m. worrying, teasing, harassing, interrupting or distracting (a person busily occupied in some work). **—lāgun —लागुन्** । **कोलाहलादिनोद्वेजनम्** m.inf. to distract or tease (a person busily employed on something, by raising a noise, worrying with requests, or the like). **—yun^{u} —यिनु** । **अत्युद्वेगोद्भवः** m.inf. such worry, teasing, harassment, or distraction to come (upon a person).

satôwuh सतोवुह् । **सप्तविंशतिः** card. twenty-seven (Gr.Gr. 77, Śiv. 38, K. 1024). **satôwuhan-hond^{u} सतोवुहन्-हंन्दु** । **सप्तविंशतिपण्यः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़़्**), of, or belonging to, twenty-seven; worth, or costing twenty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of twenty-seven (rupees or the like).

sotwāh संत्वाह्, see **sot^{u}.**

satôwuhyum^{u} सतोवुहिमु । **सप्तविंशः** ord. (f. **satôwuhim^{ü} सतोवुहिमू**), twenty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 77).

satāwun सतावुन् । **विबाधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **satôw^{u} सतोवु.** This verb is impersonal, and, in tenses which change for gender, is conjugated in the feminine) to trouble, tease, worry, molest, interrupt, persecute, harass (Gr.M.). **satôw^{u}-mot^{u} सतोवु-मंतु** । **उद्वेजितः** worried, harassed, teased. The fem. is used impersonally in **satöv^{ü}-müts^{ü} सतांवू-मंच़ू** । **उद्वेगोद्भावनम्**, as in **ȧm^{i} chĕm satöv^{ü}-müts^{ü},** by this, there is worry to me, i.e. this worries me.

satawanzāh सतवञ़ाह् । **सप्तपञ्चाशत्** card. fifty-seven (Gr.Gr. 78). **satawanzāhan-hond^{u} सतवञ़ाहन्-हंन्दु** । **सप्तपञ्चाशन्मूल्यः** adj. gen. (f. **-hünz^{ü} -हंज़़्**), of, or belonging to, fifty-seven; worth, or costing, fifty-seven (rupees or the like); earning wages of fifty-seven (rupees or the like).

satawanzöhyum^{u} सतवञ़ांहिमु । **सप्तपञ्चाशः** ord. (f. **satawanzöhim^{ü} सतवञ़ांहिमू**), fifty-seventh (Gr.Gr. 78).

satāvüñ^{ü} सतावंञ़् । **उद्वेजना** f. that which causes worry, teasing, or harassment to a person (used impersonally). Cf. **satövᵘ-müʦᵘ**, p. 949*b*, l. 38.

sataway सतवय्, see **sath 3.**

satya or **satĕ सत्य**, a Skt. word, the equivalent of **sath 1,** q.v. used in the following Skt. compounds :— **satya-bām सत्य-ब(भ)ाम्** or **satĕ-bāmā सत्य-ब(भ)ामा** f. 'having true lustre', N. of the daughter of Satrājit, and one of the wives of Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (Skt. *Satyabhāmā*) (Śiv. 1437; K. 687–8, 690, 694, 772–3, 777, 935, 938). **satya-bāv सत्य-बा(भा)व्** m. truthfulness, **satya-bāwa,** adv. in truthfulness, truthfully. **satya-dēv सत्य-देव्** m. the god of truth, a title of Shiva (Śiva) (Śiv. 1403, 1628). **satya-nārāyĕn सत्य-नारायण्** m. a N. of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) (Śiv. 1403). **satya-rūph सत्य-रूफ्** m. (sg. dat. **-rūpas -रूपस्**), one who possesses the form of truth, one whose essence is truth, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 518). **satya-wödī सत्य-वांदी** adj. c.g. a speaker of truth, truthful, sincere (Śiv. 518). **satya-yŏg सत्य-य्वग्** m. the first of the four *yugas* or ages of the world, the age of truth and purity, the golden age.

satyā सत्या । सद्बुद्धिः, गुणः f. (of a person) good intelligence, intelligence gained from good experience, sagacity, good judgment; (of a thing) suitable quality; N. of the daughter of Nagnajit, king of Ayōdhyā, who married Krushna (Kṛṣṇa) (K. 716). **satyā-nās सत्या-नास्** m. destruction, ruin, total destruction, perdition, annihilation. **satyā-nās gaʦhun सत्या-नास् गछुन् । सत्ताविनाशोद्भवः** m.inf. total destruction to occur, to be destroyed, ruined, etc. **—wŏthünᵘ —व्वथंञ् । सद्बुद्धिसद्गुणविभ्रंशः** f. intelligence, good behaviour, thoroughness, or the like, to decay or be ruined.

satay सतय्, see **sath 3.**

sūty सूंत्य् [also written **sūtⁱ सूंति** or (m.c. Rām. 1594, 1611) **sūtī सूंती**] or **sūtin सूंतिन्** adv. and postpos. governing dat. or abl. (El. *set, seth*; W. 98, *sötⁱ*).

A. adv. with, together, in company, as a companion [(*sūty*) Rām. 870, 953, 1686, 1756; K. 780; H. vii, 5; x, 14; xii, 2, 16; (*sūtin*) Rām. 855; K. 727]. Cf. also bel.

B. Postpos. governing dat., with, together with, associated with, (striving) with, it being implied that the person or thing accompanied is the principal, and he who (or that which) accompanies is the appendage. Thus in **mölis-sūty** (or **sūtin**) **āv,** he came with the father, it is implied that the father is the principal, while the son who came is the appendage, i.e. that the father brought the son along with him. If the superiority of the parties is reversed, we must use **sān** (q.v.) instead of **sūty.** Thus **mölis-sān āv,** indicates that the father is the appendage so that it is implied that the other brought his father along with him [Gr.Gr. 44; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 57, 92; Śiv. 12, 23, 38, 69, 84, 114–5, 164, 182, 196, 240, 278, 353, 432, 519, 593, etc.; Rām. 35, 73, 88, 103, 120, 171, 176, 327, 330, 428, 435, 448, 484, 530, 611, 690, 705, 803, 848, 904, 943, etc.; (in Rām. 152, 701, the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb); K. 200–1, 211, 279, 286 (pron. suff.), 287–8, etc.; H. iii, 7, 8; v. 7, 10; vii, 6; viii, 3, 7, 11, etc.; YZ. 93, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 160, 527, 799, 1460, 1664, 1688; Rām. 361, 1027, 1639, 1647–8, 1677, 1691 (in the foregoing in Rām. the postpos. governs a pron. suff. attached to a verb), (governing dat.) 31, 90, 94–5, 106, 142, 317, 469, 488, etc.; K. 727 (pron. suff.), 748; H. i, 7; YZ. 23].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the dat., when we should expect the abl. Thus (*sūtin*) Rām. 33, *satas sūtin pūrᵘ*, filled with truth; 838, *tas sūtin* (for *tami s°*) for that reason, therefore.

C. Governing abl., with, by means of (indicating the instrument). Thus, **shrāki-sūtin,** (cut) with a knife (cf. **ami-(amiy-)sūty,** p. 55*a*, l. 12, p. 55*b*, l. 8; **atha-s°,** p. 62*b*, l. 40) [Gr.Gr. 20, *sūtin*; 47; Gr.M.; (*sūty*) L.V. 25; Śiv. 13, 17–19, 27, 51, 92, 170, 191, 239, 254, etc.; Rām. 6, 16, 47, 233, 449, 479, etc.; K. 5, 154, 165, 171, 232, 247, etc.; H. v, 4; vii, 19; viii, 7; x, 8; xii, 12, 16, 17; YZ. 35, 50; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 23–4, 130, 191, 269, 281, 505, 590, 746, 992, etc.; Rām. 409, 435, 457, 478, 480, 582, 703, 839, 1006, 1176, 1200, 1376, 1411, 1648; K. 646; H. ix, 5, 12; YZ. 79]; of, resulting from, with (denoting material, race, stock, etc.), in accordance with; **sērĕ mĕʦi sūty,** bricks (made) of clay; **āba-s°** (filled) with water, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) Śiv. 58, 512, 919, 1200, 1245, 1474; Rām. 285, 1022; K. 231, 350, 414, 921; (*sūtin*) K. 984]; in consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to, with, by, of, through (**bŏchi sūty,** dying of hunger, Gr.M.) [(*sūty*) L.V. 83; Śiv. 26, 102, 110, 165, 167, 207, 214, 229, 248, 251, etc.; Rām. 230, 377, 533, 781, etc.; K. 13, 51, 61, 91, 175, 230, 301, etc.; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 128, 170, 471; Rām. 96, 199, 200, 603, 655, 828, 1117, 1189, 1192, 1194, 1210, 1221, 1374, 1377, 1379, 1545, 1567, 1618; K. 424, 625].

Instead of the ablative, we may use the ablative masculine of the genitive. Thus (from **ḍĕka**) **ḍĕkaki sūtin,** by means of the forehead; **guri-sūtin** or **guri-sandi sūtin,** by means of a horse [Gr.Gr. 47; (*sūty*) Śiv. 361, 1018, 1509, 1592–3, 1642; Rām. 176; K. 583; H. i, 3; v, 5; vi, 16; vii, 10, 13; x, 4; (*sūtin*) Śiv. 171; H. i, 4].

In this sense, it sometimes forms a kind of adverb or other indeclinable, as in **avĕz^{ü}-sūty,** with incorrectness, i.e. wrongly, p. 71*a*, l. 5; **büʦ^{ü} s°,** courteously, K. 574; devotedly, K. 704; **dayāy^{i}-s°,** with kindness, i.e. please! p. 267*a*, l. 3; Śiv. 1223, 1319; **gŏḍa-s°,** with the beginning, i.e. from the first, p. 277*a*, l. 41; **lōla-s°,** affectionately, K. 523; **mana-s°,** with the heart, cordially, p. 572*a*, l. 42; [(*sūtin*) Śiv. 192, 438, 504, 1411].

Occasionally, in poetry, we find this word governing the abl., when we should expect the dat. Thus:—(*sūtin*) Rām. 1097, **pōshau-s° kul^{u},** a tree with flowers.

sūtin suv सूंतिन् सुव् postpos. (governing dat.) in close contact with, (of place) right inside, in (or into) the very heart of (Rām. 606).

sūtinạy सूंतिनंय्, emph. form of **sūtin,** with, in company with (Śiv. 647, 684).

sötiy सांतिय् or **sūtiy** सूंतिय्, emph. form of **sūty,** as in **tim chih bāzi-sūtiy dŏh nibāwān,** they live only by deceit (Gr.M.; so L.V. 25; Śiv. 1611; K.Pr. 107, *suĕti*; id. 208, *suti dugah* (i.e. *sūtiy dŏga*), by means of pounding, by continued pounding, by blow after blow).

sūty(**sūtin**) **anun** सूंत्य्(सूंतिन्) अनुन् m.inf. to bring with one, to bring along ((*sūty*) Śiv. 717, 1670; K. 494; (*sūtin*) Rām. 971). **-bôj^{u}** -बोजु m. one who accompanies, a companion, friend, associate (Śiv. 1832); a follower, a servant (Śiv. 169). **—hyon^{u}** —ह्यंनु m.inf. to take a person (along) with oneself, to bring (a person) along, to bring in one's train [(*sūty*) Śiv. 169, 629, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456, 1459, 1581, 1672 (*pānas sūty hyon^{u}*), 1836; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1323, 1554, 1698, 1758; K. 14, 24, 28, 83, 203, etc.; H. ii, 1; v, 6; YZ. 88; (*sūtin*) Rām. 1322; K. 647]. **—nyun^{u}** —निनु m.inf. to take (a person) with one, to take a person along (Śiv. 1380, 1676 (*pānas sūty nyun^{u}*); Rām. 953; K. 69 (*pānas sūty n°*), 196 (*id.*), 203 (*id.*), 283 (*id.*), etc.). **—pakun** —पकुन् m.inf. to go along in company, to accompany, be a fellow traveller (with, dat.) (Rām. 870). **—pakawun^{u}** —पकवुनु n.ag. (f. **—pakavüñ^{ü}** —पकवंञू), a fellow traveller (El. *set-pakawun*).

sūty-sūtin सूंत्य्-सूंतिन् adv. accompanying, in company (with a person) (Śiv. 1115, 1134). **sūty-sūtinạy** सूंत्य्-सूंतिनंय्, id. (Śiv. 636). **sūty-sūtin hyon^{u}** सूंत्य्-सूंतिन् ह्यंनु m.inf. to take (a person) along with one. **sūty-sūty** सूंत्य्-सूंत्य् adv. and postpos. with, together (with, dat.), in one company, in society (with) (Śiv. 94, 986, 1054, 1154, 1362, 1445, 1581; Rām. 871, 1779; H. vii, 5; YZ. 25). **sūty-sūtiy** सूंत्य्-सूंतिय् adv., i.q. **sūty-sūty** (Śiv. 1186).

The word **sūtin** is naturally scanned in poetry as two long syllables (– –) as in Rām. 96, **dapan s^{a}h bīma-sūtin gāsa hĕth āv,** but occasionally it is scanned as ⏑ –, as in Rām. 95, **korukh hārĕn-sūtin brāryau vĕsápôn^{u}.** In both these lines the metre is ⏑ – – – ⏑ – – – ⏑ – – –. In 95 the scansion of **vĕsapôn^{u}** is irregularly ⏑ – –. Other examples of ⏑ – are Rām. 469, 530, 606, 626, 917, 1097, 1163, 1189, 1200, 1280, 1389.

sātyaki सात्यकि, see **sātĕki.**

satyum^{u} सत्युमु or सतिमु । सप्तमः ord. (f. **satim^{ü}** सतिमू), seventh (Gr.Gr. 76; Rām. 1154; K. 41, 132; H. v, 7; xii, 7).

sitēza सितेज़ ستیزه m. controversy, altercation, quarrelling, dispute; (in Ksh.) abuse, vituperation, invective, contumely (Rām. 963, 1239).

s^{a}ʦ 1 सच़् । सौचिकः m. a tailor (cf. **janda-s°,** p. 375*a*, l. 28; **ṭŏpa-s°**; **ṭōpi-s°,** s.v. **ṭūp^{i}**) (Gr.Gr. 32; L. 464, *suts*; W. 18, *sats*; L.V. 103; Rām. 911). **-mŏzūr^{i} 1** -म्वज़ूरि । सौचिकभृतिः f. the amount paid to a tailor for work done, a tailor's wages.

s^{a}ʦ 2 सच़् । सूचीविशेषः m. a large strong needle (such as is used for sewing sacks. An ordinary needle is **s^{a}ʦan 2,** q.v.); cf. **suwa 1,** and Wakhī *siʦ*, a needle. **-muʦ^{u}** -मुचु । सूचीकर्मार्जितद्रव्यम् m. the bits of cloth that are left over and unused after a tailor has cut out and made a garment; met. a tailor's profits; cf. **muʦ^{u}** and **mŏʦun.** **-mŏzūr^{i} 2** -म्वज़ूरि । सूचीकर्मवृत्तिः f. a living made by the needle, the livelihood or profession of a tailor.

sīʦ^{ü} सीच़ू, see **sēth.**

sŏʦ^{ü} स्वंच़ू, see **sọt^{u}** and **sŏth.**

s^{ü}ʦ^{ü} संच़ू, see **s^{a}tun.**

süʦ^{ü} संच़ू, see **sath 2** and **satun.**

saʦhar सछ़र् or **sasʦar** ससच़र् । सहितत्वम् m. the being accompanied by (anything), the being possessed of, the being endowed with (the opposite of **raʦhar,** q.v.) (cf. **darma-s°,** p. 245*a*, l. 2; **phala-s°,** p. 672*b*, l. 5; **prayĕma-s°,** p. 774*a*, l. 45); endowments, possessions, wealth at the owner's own disposal. Cf. **sost^{u}.**

sŏʦal स्वच़ल् । सौवर्चललता f. mallows (El.) (cf. **gur^{i}-s°,** p. 299*a*, l. 9; **sin^{i}-muhima s°,** s.v. **syun^{u}**) (L. 75 *sutsal*, *Malva rotundifolia*, used medicinally as an expectorant; K.Pr. 201, 208).

sīʦ^{ü}lad सीच़ूलद् । प्रमादी, अविनीतः, दुष्करः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **sīʦ^{ü}-ladiñ** सीच़ू-लदिञ्), an epileptic, one who suffers from epilepsy; (esp. of a child) one who is naughty, disobedient, annoying, and destructive; (of some work) arduous of accomplishment, to be accomplished only by the expenditure of great bodily and mental labour (cf. **arsīʦ^{ü}lad** and **arasīʦ^{ü}lad,** p. 45*a*, ll. 6, 8). Cf. **sētalad** and **sēth.**

s^{ü}ʦ^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} संच़ू-मंच़ू, see **s^{a}tun.**

s^{a}ʦan 1 सच़न् । सूचनम् m. (sg. dat. **s^{a}ʦanas सच़नस्**), warning, informing, esp. by hinting, private indication, gestures, or the like.

s^{a}ʦan 2 सच़न् । सूची f. (sg. dat. **s^{a}ʦüñ^{ü} सच़ंञू**), a needle (for sewing) (a large needle is **s^{a}ʦ 2,** q.v.) (cf. **janda-s°,** p. 375*a*, l. 21; **phál^{i}-s°,** p. 694*b*, l. 22); **ṭōpi-s°,** s.v. **ṭūp^{i}** (Gr.M.; L. 462, *satzan*; K.Pr. 208).

s^{a}ʦüñ^{ü}- (also written **s^{a}ʦ^{a}ñĕ-)köm^{ü} सच़ंञू-(सच़्ञ-)कांमू** (usually written **-कोमू** by Hindūs) **। सूचीचित्रकर्म** f. 'needle-work', i.e. silk embroidery. **-mŏzūr^{i} -म्वज़ूरि । सूचीकर्माजीवः** f. needle-work, a livelihood gained by needle-work, a tailor's profession, tailoring. **-poh^{u} -पंहु । सूचीरन्ध्रम्** m. 'a needle's spleen', i.e. a needle's eye. **-pow^{u} -पंवु** or **-pôw^{u} -पोवु । सूचीरन्ध्रम्** m. a needle's eye (K.Pr. 190, *sĕʦanih páwih*, by the eye of a needle). Like **poh^{u}, -pow^{u}** also means 'spleen'. **-pyot^{u} -प्यंतु । सूच्यग्रम्** m. the point of a needle.

s^{a}ʦan 3 सच़न् f. a festival indicating (see **s^{a}ʦan 1**) some event, as in **sŏkh-s^{a}ʦan,** p. 905*b*, l. 4, a festival in honour of some happy event.

sŏʦan स्वच़न् f. in the following:— **sŏʦüñ^{ü}-** (also written **sŏʦ^{a}ñĕ-)tul^{u} स्वच़ंञू-(स्वच़्ञ-)तुलु । सूत्रवेष्टनाधारतृणतूलिका** m. a hollow straw (fitting over the iron spindle) on which thread is wound while being spun.

sŏʦar स्वच़र् । शान्तता m. calmness, quietness; the condition of being extinguished. Cf. **sọ̆t^{u}.**

sọ̆ʦ^{a}ran स्वंच़रन् । शमनम् f. (sg. dat. **sọ̆ʦ^{a}rüñ^{ü} स्वंच़रंञू**), appeasing, calming, extinguishing (e.g. of fire, fever, grief, or the like).

sọ̆ʦ^{a}run स्वंच़रुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọ̆ʦ^{o}r^{u} स्वंच़रु**), to appease, calm, extinguish (e.g. fire, fever, grief, or the like) (causal of **sŏtun,** q.v.).

sọ̆ʦ^{a}rāwun स्वंच़रावुन् । शमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sọ̆ʦ^{a}rôw^{u} स्वंच़रोवु**), i.q. **sọ̆ʦ^{a}run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8). **sọ̆ʦ^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} स्वंच़रोवु-मंतु । शमितः** perf. part. (f. **sọ̆ʦ^{a}röv^{ü}-müʦ^{ü} स्वंच़रांवू-मंच़ू**), appeased, calmed, extinguished.

saʦʦidākāsh सच्चिदाकाश्, see **sath-ʦĕth-ākāsh,** p. 945*a*, l. 31.

saʦʦidānand सच्चिदानन्द्, see **sath-ʦĕth-ānand,** p. 945*a*, l. 35.

sŏʦʦhand स्वच्छन्द् adj. e.g. one who is uncontrolled, one who acts entirely at his own pleasure; hence, a N. of Shiwa (Śiva) (Śiv. 30, 48, 775, 1273).

saʦʦith सच्चिथ्, see **sath-ʦĕth,** p. 945*a*, l. 27.

s^{a}ʦōv सच़ोव्, see **s^{a}tun.**

swa(sŏ) स्व adj. and pron. own; self. This is a Skt. word, and occurs only in borrowed Skt. compounds. Owing to the fact that *wa* following a consonant, *u* in borrowed words, are both, in Ksh., pronou as *ŏ*, this word is frequently employed to sugge double meaning, as in the following:— **s darshĕna-myūl^{u} स्व-दर्शन-म्यूलु** m. union with Self (i.e. God) (brought about) by visiting (h places), or union (brought about) by the excell visiting (of holy places) (**sŏ-darshĕna-myū** (L.V. 36). **swa-man-bāg स्व-मन्-बाग्** m. the gar of one's own heart, or a jasmine garden (**sŏman-bā** (L.V. 98 = K.Pr. 18). **swa-mana-sọ̆th^{u} स्व-मन-** m. the embankment of (the illusions of) one's o mind, or (**suman-sọ̆th^{u}**) an embankment with cra bridges (**sum**) (L.V. 98). **swa-para-vĕʦār स्व-** **व्यच़ार्** m. discrimination regarding the Self and Supreme or discrimination regarding Him who excellently supreme (**sŏ-para-vĕʦār**) (L.V. 2 **swa-vĕʦār स्व-व्यच़ार्** m. discrimination on one's o Self, or **sŏ-vĕʦār** good discrimination (L.V. 71, 7 Cf. **sŏ-vĕʦār.**

swa-rū̆ph स्व-रूफ् m. own form, i.e. the nature anything), identity with, as in **kha-swarū̆ph,** He w is identical with absolute vacuity, the imperso Supreme Deity (L.V. 15); **niza-swarū̆ph,** the nat of what is one's own, the nature of Self (L.V. 6 **swa-swarū̆ph स्व-स्वरूफ्** m. (sg. dat. **-swarū̆p -स्वरूपस्**), a person's own form or nature (cf. **sŏrū̆p** (Śiv. 12, 1069). **swa-swayĕm स्व-स्वयम्** m. one w is one's own self, one who is the Self (an epithet the Deity) (Śiv. 1850).

swoi (?) f. tamarisk (El.).

sawā सवा adj. with a quarter, increased by one-fourt with one-fourth added (to it), a quarter more; **swạd 2.** —**sēr —सेर् । पूपविशेषः** m. a seer (t pounds) and a quarter; a kind of large cake offer to Ganēsh (Skt. *Gaṇēśa*) on the fourth lunar day the bright half of the month Bād^{a}rapĕth (in Sk *Bhādra-pada* = August–September).

sēwā सेवा, see **sīv.**

siv सिव् m. boiling, in the following:— **siwa-hāk सिव-हाख् । जलपक्वशाकसूदः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस** vegetables boiled in water. Cf. **siwun.**

siwā सिवा سوا or (q.v.) **siwāh सिवाह्** postpos. (governin dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, bu besides; without, deprived of (Rām. 196). Cf. **siwā** and **siwöy^{i}.**

sīv सीव् or **sīwā सीवा** or **sēwā सेवा । सेवा** f. servic servitude (Gr.M. *sēwā*; Śiv. (*sēwā*) 102, 970, 1073 (*sīv*) 1314; K. (*sīwā*) 782, 1094). —**karüñ^{ü} —कर** f.inf. to do service (to, dat. or gen.), to serve, d homage (to) (Śiv. (*sīv*) 366, 477, 488, 527 ; Rām. 395, 423, 1533, 1641–3 ff., 1663 ; K. (*sīwā*) 460, 503, 526, 780, 928, 979, 1069, 1132).

siv^{i} सिवि । **छेकः** adj. c.g. tame, domesticated (as a beast). **—gaṭshun —गछुन्** । **आयत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become domesticated, tamed (of a beast or the like); (of a human being) to become tamed, subjugated, dependent. **—karun —करुन्** । **छेकतापादनम्** m.inf. to tame, domesticate; to tame (a person), subjugate, make dependent.

sôw^{u} 1 सोवु । **आढ्यः** adj. (f. **söv^{ü} सांवू**), rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly (frequent —°; cf. **bala-s°**, p. 103*a*, l. 39 ; **bata-s°**, p. 137*b*, l. 2 ; **dana-s°**, p. 222*a*, l. 17 ; **dyāra-s°**, p. 217*a*, l. 5 ; **māla-s°**, p. 565*a*, l. 28 ; **mū̃thri-s°**, p. 606*a*, l. 36 ; **māyā-s°**, p. 612*b*, l. 31 ; **phala-s°**, p. 692*b*, l. 6 ; **pŏñĕ-s°**, p. 746*b*, l. 31 ; **rūma-s°**, p. 834*a*, l. 35 ; **ūn^{i}-söv^{ü}**, p. 835*b*, l. 35 ; **rūpa-sôw^{u}**, p. 840*b*, l. 5 ; **sŏna-s°**, p. 917*b*, l. 7) (Śiv. 58, Rām. 1784) ; rich, wealthy (El. *sáó, sov* ; Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 125, *sáv* for *söv^{ü}*) ; plenteous, abounding (of a crop) (L.V. 66) ; also met. —°, as in **atha-s°**, with hands full (of money), liberal (p. 62*b*, l. 46) ; **āyĕ-s°**, long-lived, healthy (p. 73*a*, l. 25) ; **mŏla-s°**, of great price, of high value (p. 566*a*, l. 45) ; **mana-s°**, firm-minded (p. 572*a*, l. 43) ; **panāh-s°**, (of cloth) fine and broad (p. 740*a*, l. 45). **söv^{ü} karüñ^{ü} सांवू करंञू** । **संपन्नत्वोपपादनम्** f.inf. to cause a woman to be endowed with wealth, virtues, learning, and the like ; to endow her with such.

sôw^{u} 2 सोवु 1 p.p. of **sāwun** (f. **söv^{ü} सांवू**), used —° put to sleep, caused to sleep (cf. **aḍa-sôw^{u}**, p. 12*a*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 154).

söv^{ü} सांवू, f. of the preceding, used as subst. f. to mean 'sleep', in the phrase **sŏta-s°**, p. 946*a*, l. 32 ; **sāvi-sān सावि-सान्** adv. quietly (El. *sáwisan*).

suv सुव्, see **suwa 2.**

suwa 1 सुव । **सूचीविशेषः** m. a large coarse needle (for string, rope, or the like). Cf. **s^{a}ṭs 2.**

suwa 2 सुव or (Rām. 606) **suv सुव्** । **संलग्नः** adj. c.g. united, joined together, closely adhering, firmly fixed to, closely fitting together (e.g. a dish and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like) (cf. **sūtin-suv**, p. 951*a*, l. 13) ; cf. **suvyō-mot^{u}**. **suwa bĕhun सुव ब्यहुन्** । **सम्यग्योगापत्तिः** m.inf. (of two things, actions, etc.) to fit closely together, to be intimately united (Rām. 606).

sawāb सवाब् ثواب m. meed, compensation, requital, reward (esp. of obedience to God) (H. ix, 12) ; hence, a virtuous action (K.Pr. 14).

sŏwöc^{ü} स्ववांचू, see **sŏwôk^{u}**.

swād 1 स्वाद् । **आस्वादः, विचारः** m. relish, flavour, taste, enjoyment (of food, story, music, or the like) (cf. **pā̃-s°**, p. 748*a*, l. 19) (K. 1147 ; K.Pr. 167, 200) ; prudence based on experience (of the results of dissipation, or of suffering from robbery, or from heedlessness, or the like). (Cf. **sād 1.**)

swādas pyon^{u} स्वादस् प्यंनु । **विचारे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to fall into experience, to act cautiously as the result of unfortunate experience. **—wātun —वातुन्** । **वास्तवावबोधापत्तिः** m.inf. (after acting heedlessly) to adopt a cautious attitude born of experience.

swād 2 स्वाद् । **सपादः** m. with a quarter, increased by a fourth, a quarter more (than) (cf. **dūn^{u}-sôd^{u}**, three-quarters and one and a quarter, p. 223*b*, l. 27) (W. 105). Cf. **sawā.**

swādüj^{ü} स्वादंजू, see **swādul^{u}.**

swādul^{u} स्वादुलु । **आस्वादयुक्तः** adj. (f. **swādüj^{ü} स्वादंजू**), having a taste, flavoured (sweet, bitter, sour, or so on) (of food, a story, a song, or the like).

sāwadān सावदान् or **sāvidān साविदान्** adj. c.g. (in Śiv. 23, 364, obl. sg. m. **sāwadāna सावदान**), attentive, heedful, cautious (Śiv. (*sāwa°*) 23, 40, 199, 364 ; (*sāvi°*) 480, 1491, 1654 ; Rām. (*sāwa°*) 736, 992 ; K. 1096, 1157) ; enraptured, full of joy, delighted (Śiv. (*sāvi°*) 273, 308, 939, 1554).

swödiṭh स्वांदिठ् । **आस्वादयुक्तः** adj. c.g., i.q. **swādul^{u}**, q.v.

siwāh सिवाह् postpos. (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception (of), except, save, but, besides (H. v, 9, governing dat.), see **siwā** and **siwöy^{i}.**

swāhākār स्वाहाकार् m. (a borrowed Skt. term) the ejaculation of the word *swāhā*, which is an exclamation used in making oblations to the gods (Śiv. 8).

sŏwôk^{u} स्ववोकु । **प्रशस्तवाक्यः** adj. (f. **sŏwöc^{ü} स्ववांचू**), well-voiced, kindly-voiced, saying kindly or consoling words.

sīwakh सीवख् । **सेवकः** m. (sg. dat. **sīwakas सीवकस्** ; f. **sīwakĕñ सीवक्यञ्**, q.v.), a servant, servitor, follower (K. 335, 384).

sīwakĕñ सीवक्यञ् । **दासी** f. a maid-servant (K. 738).

sīwākār सीवाकार् or **sēwākār सेवाकार्** । **सेवाकर्मकरः** m. one who does service (e.g. out of respect, or as a pupil to his teacher) (Śiv. (*sē°*) 9).

savikās सविकास् m. that which has wide expansion, the total expanse of creation, the visible creation (L.V. 1).

swāl स्वाल्, i.q. **sāl 1** m. an invitation (L. 460, *sawálá* ; K. 402–4, 638).

sawāl सवाल् سوال m. a question, query, interrogation (Gr.M.) ; a petition, application (H. x, 5). **sawāl ta jawāb सवाल् त जवाब्** m. question and answer, conversation (Gr.M.).

sawölī सवा॑ली, (?) **srōl स्रोल्**, or (?) **sīlein** (El. *sawáli* f., *srol* m., *silein* m.) the alder, *Alnus* (cf. **balūt**) (L. 79, *sarul* or *kanzal*, *Alnus nitida*).

sawul^{u} सवुलु in **awol^{u}-sawul^{u}**, p. 71*a*, l. 38, q.v.

sŏvēla स्ववेल । प्रशस्तसमयः m. a happy time, a time of prosperity, good times.

swömi स्वा॑मि or **swömī स्वा॑मी** m. a master, a lord (Gr.M.; L.V. 13; Śiv. 159, 215, 237, 388, 418, 525, 716, 749, 837, 1247, 1458, 1574, 1708, 1897; K. 168, 384).

sāwun सावुन् । शायनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sôw^{u} सोवु**), to put to sleep, lull to sleep, induce sleep (in another) (Gr.Gr. 23, 176, causal of **shŏngun,** q.v.; L. 464, *sawun*; W. 65; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 352, 1445, 1478, 1627, 1709, 1825, 1883; Rām. 216, 1292, 1432; K. 118; K.Pr. 57, 64); cf. **shŏnganāwun. sôw^{u}-mot^{u} सोवु-म॑तु । शायितः** perf. part. (f. **söv^{ü}-müts^{ü} सा॑वू-म॑चू**), put to sleep, lulled to sleep.

siwun सिवुन् । सेवनम्, जले पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **syuw^{u} सिवु**), to serve, wait or attend on, do service to, minister to, obey; to honour, worship (cf. **pād siwȧn^{i}**, p. 681*a*, l. 6); to stew, cook in water, boil (vegetables and the like); met. to tame, domesticate (an animal) (cf. **aḍa-syuw^{u}**, p. 12*a*, l. 18).

siwan-lĕj^{ü} सिवन्-ल्य॑ज़ू । जलपाकोखा f. a saucepan or cooking pot for stewing (vegetables, etc.), a stewing-pan (small in size and made of earthenware). **-phakh -फख् । पाकदौर्गन्ध्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the evil smell remaining in an emptied stewing-pot after cooking. **-thöj^{i} -था॑जि । जलयोगिपाकस्थाली** f. a large stewing-pan (of metal). **-wôñ^{u} -वोञु । जलपाकावशिष्टजलम्** m. the waste water in which vegetables, etc., have been stewed.

siwana yun^{u} सिवन यिनु । औष्ण्यपाकादिना स्विन्नीभवनम् pass. to become soft by boiling or stewing; (of the limbs) to become exhausted or relaxed by steam, perspiration, a close atmosphere, or the like; (of an animal) to become tamed, domesticated.

syuw^{u}-mot^{u} सिवु-म॑तु । सेवितः, जले पाचितः perf. part. (f. **siv^{ü}-müts^{ü} सिवू-म॑चू**), served, ministered to; honoured, worshipped; boiled in water (Śiv. 1328); tamed, domesticated.

sŏwān स्ववान् । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. **sŏwöñ^{ü} स्ववा॑ञू**), a lucky word, a word or sentence of good omen (heard at the beginning of a work, or accidentally in any other connexion).

suwun सुवुन् । स्यूतिकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suw^{u} सुवु**), to sew (El. *siwun*, *suwun*) (Gr.Gr. 22; Gr.M.; L. 463, *siwun*; K.Pr. 208, 257, 'sow' misprint for 'sew'); to sew together, stitch together; met. to fasten one thing to another as if by sewing (Rām. 448, 1408, 1564) **suw^{u}-mot^{u} सुवु-म॑तु । स्यूतः** perf. part. (f. **suv^{ü}-müts** सुवू-म॑चू), sewn, that of which the sewing has been completed.

sŏwanda स्ववन्द । सुखशीतकालः m. a pleasant winter (without much snow, rain, cold winds, and the like).

sŏwŏnda 1 स्वव्न्द । प्रसन्नस्वान्तः adj. c.g. of a kindly disposition. **sŏwŏnda 2 स्वव्न्द । प्रेम्णा** adv. in a kindly way, amiably, affectionately.

suwanāwun सुवनावुन् । सेवना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suwanôw** **सुवनोवु**), to cause to sew, to set a person sewing.

sāvĕñ^{ü} साव्य॑ञू f. a lady (W. 121, *sāwĕn^{i}*; K.Pr. 251, 253).

sŏwöñ^{ü} स्ववा॑ञू । प्रशस्तवाणी f. (sg. dat. **sŏwāñĕ स्ववाञ**) i.q. **sŏwān,** q.v.

swaprakāsh स्वप्रकाश्, see **sŏprakāsh.**

swar स्वर् m. heaven (a word borrowed from Skt.) (L.V. 9)

sawār सवार्, see **suwār.**

sāvĕr साव्यर् । आढ्यत्वम् m. richness, abundance prosperity, great property (cf. **baba-s°,** p. 77*a*, l. 17 **bata-s°,** p. 137*b*, l. 4; **dana-s°,** p. 222*a*, l. 19 **mü̃thri-s°,** p. 606*a*, l. 39; **māyĕ-s°,** p. 612*b*, l. 47 **phala-s°,** p. 692*b*, l. 8; **pŏtra-s°,** p. 799*b*, l. 30) Cf. **sāway.**

sāvür^{ü} साव॑रू । नीध्रस्तम्बविशेषः f. the beam supporting the eaves of a house.

sŏwār स्ववार् । शुभग्रहवासरः f. a lucky week-day (fortunate for beginning any work). (Each week-day is under a special planet, and the luckiness consists in the day having the special planet which is auspicious for the particular work.)

suwār सुवार् سوار or **sawār सवार्** adj. c.g. and subst m. mounted, riding (on a horse, etc., dat.) (H. xii, *sa°*); embarked (on a ship), riding (in a carriage) etc.; a rider, horseman (cf. **shĕh-s°,** p. 873*a*, l. 43) (El. *sawār*; Gr.M., id.); (pl.) cavalry (Rām. (*sa°* 1323, 1373, 1435). **—gatshun —गछुन्** or **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to ride (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. (*sa° sö̃panun* 394, 409).

suvĕr सुव्यर् । संयुक्तता m. the condition of fitting closely (e.g. a cover on dish). Cf. **suwa 2.**

suwörī सुवा॑री سوآري or **sawörī सवा॑री** f. riding (cf **ratha-s°,** p. 847*a*, l. 17); horsemanship; anything in or on which one rides, a vehicle; retinue, cavalcade suite (Śiv. (*sa°*) 580, 629, 724, 729, 783, 786, 958 1356; Rām. 1756).

swarg स्वर्ग्, see **sŏrg.**

swörgī स्वा॑र्गी adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, heaven (see **sŏrg**), heavenly; met. worthy of heaven, magnificent luxurious (of garments or the like) (K. 925, 1046).

sāvarni सावर्णि m. N. of a son of the Sun, his mother's name being in Skt. *Savarṇā*. He was the eighth of the fourteen Manus, the successive progenitors of sovereigns of the earth (Śiv. 854).

suw^{a}ran सुवरन् । सम्यक्संयोजना f. (sg. dat. **suw^{a}rüñ^{ü} सुवरंञू**), fitting (something) closely, fitting or forcing tightly (into something). Cf. **suwa 2.**

sawārun सवारुन् । निर्वाहणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sawôr^{u} सवोरु**), to prepare, construct; to undertake (a work) (Gr.M.); to arrange, regulate, rectify, correct, put in order. **sawôr^{u}-mot^{u} सवोरु-मंतु । सुनिर्वाहितः** perf. part. (f. **sawör^{ü}-müts^{ü} सवांरू-मंचू**), arranged, regulated, rectified, corrected, put in order.

suw^{a}rāwun सुवरावुन् । सम्यक्संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **suw^{a}rôw^{u} सुवरोवु**), to fit tightly together, to join closely together (e.g. a dish and its cover or a bottle and its cork); cf. **suwa 2.** **suw^{a}rôw^{u}-mot^{u} सुवरोवु-मंतु । सम्यक्संयोजितः** perf. part. (f. **suw^{a}röv^{ü}-müts^{ü} सुवरांवू-मंचू**), closely joined together, as ab.

swās स्वास्, see **sās 1.**

sáwisan (El.), see **sôw^{u} 2.**

sŏwāsan स्ववासन् । सद्वासना f. a pious resolution or determination (e.g. to act virtuously, to benefit others, to endow a holy place, or the like).

sŏwāsĕñ स्ववास्यञ् । पतिवत्नी f. a woman whose husband is alive (and of respected character).

swast स्वस्त्, see **sŏst.**

swastibhadr स्वस्तिभद्र्, see **sŏstibadr.**

swastyastu स्वस्त्यस्तु, see **sŏstĕstu.**

swāth स्वाथ् । स्वातिः f. (sg. dat. **swöts^{ü} स्वांचू**), a certain auspicious constellation, the star Arcturus (as forming the fourteenth Nakṣatra or lunar asterism, in Skt. *Svāti*). **swöts^{ü}-tārukh स्वांचू-तारुख् । स्वातितारा** m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas -तारकस्**), the star Arcturus.

sŏwath स्ववथ् । सुमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **sŏwati स्ववति**), a good road, i.e. a holy way (such as that followed on a pilgrimage).

swātma स्वात्म or **swātmā स्वात्मा** m. (a word borrowed from Skt.) one's own self; hence, the Self recognized as identical with the Supreme (L.V. (°*mā*) 39, 40, 61; Śiv. (°*ma*) 606).

swātantryatā स्वातन्त्र्यता f. (a borrowed Skt. term) freedom of will, free will, independence (Śiv. 1484).

sāvitrī सवित्री f. N. of the wife of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 485, 1142).

sŏvĕtsār स्वव्यत्सार् or **suvĕtsār सुव्यत्सार्** m. (cf. **swa-vĕtsār,** p. 952*b*, l. 18) good, or wise discrimination (Śiv. 950, 1272).

siwawun^{u} सिववुनु । सेवमानः n.ag. (**siwavüñ^{ü} सिववंञू**), one who serves; one who honours, of **siwun,** q.v.

suwawun^{u} सुववुनु । स्यूतिकर्मवृत्तिकः **suwavüñ^{ü} सुववंञू**), one who sews, occupied in sewing; a professional sewer,

suwawañ सुववञ् । स्यूतिभृतिः f. wages paid fo a tailor's wages.

sāway सावय् । सौख्यम् m. happiness, pr (resulting from wealth, health, peace of mind like), plenty of the good things of this life (cf. **b** p. 77*a*, l. 20; **bata-s°,** p. 137*b*, l. 6; **dīshĕ-s°,** l. 23; **hur^{i}-s°,** p. 347*a*, l. 19; **lūka-s°,** p. 519*a* **phala-s°,** p. 692*a*, l. 9; **pŏtra-s°,** p. 799*b*, **rūn^{i}-s°,** p. 835*b*, l. 37; **sŏkh-s°,** p. 905*b*, (Gr.Gr. 129); cf. **sāvĕr.** **sāwayĕ-vyot^{u} सावय-** **सौख्यसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-vĕts^{ü} -व्यंचू**), endowed prosperity, fully prosperous and happy.

sawöy^{i} सवांयि سوائی **। अधिकवृत्तिः** f. that which extra, that which is more than has been agreed up or is usual (e.g. in paying a dowry, work, or the lik extra collections or cesses. **—kaḍüñ^{ü} —कडं** **आधिक्यप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. (in paying a dowry, or the li to deal with more than the proper amount.

siwöy^{i} सिवांयि سوائی **। विना** prep. and postp (governing dat. or abl.) with the exception of, save, besides, other than, over and above, further but (W. 97, *sivöi*; YZ. 101, *siwöy*). Cf. **siw** **siwāh.**

swayĕm स्वयं or **स्वयम्**, see **sŏyĕm.**

suvyō-mot^{u} सुव्यो-मंतु । सम्यक्संगतः adj. (f. **suvyē-m** **सुव्ये-मंचू**), closely fitted or joined together (e.g. a and its cover, a bottle and its cork, or the like). **suwa 2.**

swayĕmwar स्वयंवर्, see **sŏyĕmwar.**

sŏviz^{ü} स्वविज़ू । प्रशस्तवेला f. an auspicious moment occasion, see **viz^{ü}.**

say 1 सय्, see **tih.**

say 2 सय् । सत्यापनम् m. ratification (of contrac bargain, or the like), earnest money (El. *sai*, f Gr.M.). **—thawun —थवुन् । सत्यापननियमन** **आशाग्राहणम्** m.inf. to bind or fix the earnest mon to deposit the earnest money; met. after arous desire, to offer hope of its achievement (K.Pr. 44, 92, *sái*).

sāyĕ साय سایہ **। छाया, समाश्रयः** m. shade, shadow (cf. **pot^{u}-sāyĕ,** p. 788*a*, l. 14) (El. *sáyi* f.; Śiv. 897, 1475, 1722); shelter, protection. **-bāna -बान** (= سایہ بان) m. a canopy, the roof, or fly, of a tent (Śiv. 1146, 1733); a sunshade, umbrella, par **—karun —करुन् । छायाश्रयणम्, आच्छादनम्,** m ə shade (Śiv. 1813); to ward off rain, tc. (by a roof, a cloth, or the like), to use a or sunshade. **-rost^{u}** -रंस्तु । छायाच्छायहीनः adj. (f. **-rüʦh^{ü}** -रंछू), wanting in shadeless; wanting protection.

। सूक्ष्मकीटसमुच्चयः f. a collection, or bunch, of ots. —**wŏthüñ^{ü}** —व्वथंञू । क्षुद्रकीटसंघसमुद्भवः a bunch of maggots to appear (in food or the becoming corrupt).

या, see **siyāh.**

स्वय्, **suy** सुय्, see **tih.**

2 स्वय् । आत्मगुप्ता (मर्कटी), अनर्थप्रवृत्तिः f. the mmon nettle (cf. **bŏta-s°**, p. 138*b*, l. 32; **ganda-s°**, 289*b*, l. 46; **suman-s°**, p. 913*b*, l. 31); (El. *só,e*; . 75, *urtica dioica*; 462, *soi*; 76, *sooi*, a stomachic nedicine; K.Pr. 13, *suí*); useless action, vain efforts, unprofitable exertions; peppermint (El. *sói*). —**āsüñ^{ü}** —आसंञू । व्यर्थचेष्टनशीलता f.inf. vain efforts to exist, to be in the habit of making useless actions (worrying other people). —**chāvüñ^{ü}** —छावंञू । र्कटीलतया बाधनम् f.inf. to beat or flog with nettles (a naughty boy or the like). —**lagüñ^{ü}** —लगंञू । मर्कटीलतास्पर्शपीडापत्तिः, व्यर्थचेष्टाप्रवृत्त्यासक्तिः f.inf. a nettle to touch (a person), to be stung by a nettle; me engaged in fruitless actions (worrying eople).

-dŏph स्वय-द्वफ् । मर्कटीक्षुपः m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas** , a nettle-plant. **-ṭūp^{u}** -टूपु । मर्कटीपुष्पम् m. the flower. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड । मर्कटीलता m. a bunch of s; a nettle-plant.

s यु । शाकभेदः m. a certain wild plant used in ig (? El. *swoi*, tamarisk).

य्, see **tih.**

s यु m. a needle (i.q. **s^{a}ʦ 2**) (K.Pr. 208).

yod स्यंदु । ऋजुः adj. (f. **sĕz^{ü} 2** स्यंज़ू), straight, not crooked, direct, even (cf. **syod^{u} dastār,** p. 256*b*, l. 20 (Gr.M.; W. 113 (*siud*), 123, 139; Śiv. 1018; K. 71; YZ. 298; K.Pr. 34, 39, 137, 191); opposite, facing (cf. **sĕda syod^{u}**, p. 864*a*, l. 39) (H, viii, 6, 13); straightforward, honest, fair, candid, sincere (Gr.M.; Śiv. 471; K. 1021; K.Pr. 83); kindly (K. 384); plain, simple, easy, not difficult; straight, upright (YZ. 532; K.Pr. 78, 208); straight, regular (Gr.M.); direct (of a road) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 188); cf. **sĕda.** —**anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring straight, to correct, rebuke (a naughty child, or the like) (K. 140). —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् । निर्बाधतया संपत्तिः m.inf. to go straight and unopposed to one's object (K. 433, 1059). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । आनुकूल्याचरणम् m.inf. to remain raight and facing (something); to act in agreement with, be favourable to. —**sāda** —साद । सरलवृत्ति adj. (f. —**sĕz^{ü} sāda** —स्यंज़ू साद), simple, straightforward, artless (Śiv. 1218, 1305); (of clothes ornaments or the like) moderate, not extravagant an not bad, decent, becoming, suitable. —**syod^{u}** —स्यंदु अविलम्बितम् adv. without delay, straightway, at onc and without impediment.

syoduy स्यंदुय् । निर्बाधम् adv. straightway without impediment (Śiv. 86, 432); truthfully honestly (Śiv. 1295).

sĕzi wati pakun स्यज़ि वति पकुन् । सन्मा प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to go on a straight road, to go on th highway (not by byways) (cf. Śiv. 1805, 1830); met to lead an honest, straightforward life.

sĕz^{ü} müñ^{ü} स्यंज़ू मंञू । कार्यसिद्धिः f. 'the straigh pupil of the eye'; hence, a straight, open, countenanc (K.Pr. 60); met. successful accomplishment. —**müñ gaʦhüñ^{ü}** —मंञू गछंञू । भाग्यसत्तासिद्धिसंभवः f.in successful accomplishment to occur (esp. whe unexpected and a matter of good luck).

syud (W. 156) (i.q. سید) m. a lord, chief, prince; an descendant of Ḥusain (who was the grandson o Muḥammad), a Saiyid (W. 156).

sayād सयाद् صیاد m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fishe (Rām. 1496). Cf. **sayyād.**

sayĕd सयद् صید m. game, prey, chase, an object of th chase (El. *sayad*, prey).

siyāh सियाह् سیاه or (Rām. 1042) **siyā** सिया adj. c.g black (YZ. 44, 141, 144). **-pōsh** سیاه پوش adj. c.g clad in black (El. *siyah-posh*).

syūl^{u} स्यूलु । क्रीडाविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **sīlis** सीलिस्, ab **sēli** सेलि), N. of a game formerly played by boy in Kashmīr. It is said to be extinct for half a centur In it a peg or post to which a long rope is fastene is firmly fixed in the ground. One boy holding th other end of the rope taut, runs round in a circle, whil the others try to catch him. He wards them off b kicking. If any boy succeeds in catching him, th captor takes his place, and so on till each has had hi turn. The winner is the boy who succeeds in makin the greatest number of complete circles.

sĕyĕl स्ययल् or **sĕyĕlad** स्ययलद् । क्षुद्रकीटसंघव्याप्तः adj c.g. full of, or infested by, groups of maggots.

sŏyĕlad स्वयलद् । व्यर्थचेष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., f **sŏyĕladiñ** स्वयलदिञ्) (a child or other) who worrie others by fruitless actions.

syom^{u} स्यंमु or **syomb^{u}** स्यंबु । आधारमलम्, मलसंघातः ईषद्विषाक्तत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **sĕmis** स्यमिस् or **sĕmbis** स्यंबिस्), sediment, silt (cf. **nambala-s°**, p. 637*b*, l. 19) a power of causing slight intoxication. —**bĕhun**

—व्यङ्गन् । मलसंहतिः m.inf. sediment or silt to settle (at the bottom of water).

sāyĕm सायं m. evening, sunset (El., K. 782). **-kāl -काल्** m. evening time, eventide.

sŏyĕm or **swayĕm स्वयं** or **स्वयम्** pron. (a borrowed Skt. word), self, oneself (cf. **swa-swayĕm,** p. 952*b*, l. 26) (L.V. 33 ; Śiv. 1020, 1843, 1850) ; by oneself ; of oneself, of one's own accord ; (or subst. m.) N. of a site in the Mách^{i}pur Pargana of Kashmīr where volcanic phenomena are observed. At certain periods vapour issues from fissures in the ground. The Skt. name was *Svayambhū*. See RT.Tr. i, 34 (note). According to Stein (l.c.) the place is now called 'Sayam' (Śiv. 305, 1121, 1174, 1425). **sŏyĕm-bū स्वयंबू(भू)** m. the Self-existent, a title of the Supreme Deity, esp. in the character of Brahmā, Vishnu, or (Śiv. 835) Shiwa (Śiva). **sŏyĕm sō स्वयं सो । स्वद्व्यक्षरम्** m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā character equivalent to the Nāgarī **स्व** *sva* (in Kāshmīrī *sŏ*). It is the first syllable of the Skt. word *svasti*, which is part of the Skt. phrase *ōṁ svasti ēkaṁ siddhaṁ*, which is uttered before enunciating the alphabet (see *JRAS.*, 1916, p. 681).

syomb^{u} स्यंबु, see **syom^{u}.**

sŏyĕmwar or **swayĕmwar स्वयंवर्** m. (a borrowed Skt. word) the public selection of a husband by a maiden of rank at an assembly of suitors held for the purpose (Śiv. 45, 629, 684 ; K. 709–10, 730, 893–4).

syon^{u} स्यंनु । मन्दः, निर्लवणः adj. (f. **sĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्यंञू**), soft, tender (as food by prolonged cooking) (cf. **aḍa-s°,** p. 12*a*, l. 13) ; slow, dull-witted, dull, soft ; (of cooked food) without salt, insufficiently salted or seasoned (cf. **aḍa-s°,** as ab. ; **atha-s°,** p. 62*b*, 48) ; (of a hard-hearted person) rendered tender-hearted (by adversity, sorrow, or the like) ; cf. **sĕnun**. **—kyon^{u} —क्यंनु । लावण्यहीनताविकृतः** adj. (f. **sĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ kĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्यंञू क्यंञू**), (of food or the like) gone bad and corrupt for want of salt.

syun^{u} सिनु । व्यञ्जनम्, मांसम् m. (sg. dat. **sinis सिनिस्**. With the suff. of the indef. art. this word takes the form **sinwāh सिन्वाह्**, cf. **gŏg^{a}ji-s°,** p. 279*a*, l. 25), a vegetable sauce, broth, stew (cf. **böʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$-s°,** p. 146*a*, l. 25 ; **dŏda-s°,** p. 190*a*, l. 25 ; **gŏg^{a}ji-sinwāh,** as ab. ; **hŏkha-s°,** p. 327*a*, l. 36 ; **nadár^{i}-s°,** p. 623*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 8, 42 (*sun*), 87 (*id.*) 93, 155, 201, 205, 219) ; what is eaten along with rice, and is either vegetables, meat, or fish (El. *sun*, *syun* ; Gr.Gr. 163) ; a dish of food (L. 459, *sun*) ; a flesh-broth ; flesh for broth (cf. **nījĕ-s°,** p. 626*b*, l. 43).

sin^{i}-baṛ^{a}g सिनि-बंरग् । शाकादिपत्रम् m. a single leaf of a vegetable suitable for making broth ; met. a very little of vegetables and other materi **-dĕv -दव् । बहुलसूदभुक्** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -** who eats much broth, a soup-gobbler. **-gā,** **सूदसौलभ्यम्** m. cheapness or plenty of vege other materials for broth ; plenty of broth **-कांञू** f. a few vegetables (this word ca employed if meat is included in the idea) (Gr. **-lĕj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ल्यंजू । सूदोखा** f. a saucepan for makin a vessel full of broth, a full soup-tureen. **-लत्त । स्थूलं मांसखण्डम्** m. a large lump of meat as a lump of a shoulder of mutton) for making **-muhim -मुहिम । सूददौर्लभ्यम्** m. dearness or sca of materials for making broth, or of broth. **-muhi söʦal -मुहिम स्वचल् । सूदाभावे सुवर्चला** f. 'mallo when soup is dear' ; met. (when something necess is unobtainable) an inferior substitute (K.Pr. 20 **-milawan -मिलवन् । सूदविनिमयाचारः** f. (sg. d **-milavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -मिलवंञू**), a custom between neighbours exchanging broth (indicating intimacy and simila of caste). **-myul^{u} -मिलु । सूदविनिमयसंयोगः** m. 'so terms', a state of friendship between neighbours which they are on terms of exchanging broth. **-ph** **-फलु । मांससूदखण्डम्** m. a tasty morsel in **-rān -रान् । ऊर्वमांसखण्डम्** f. (for dat., see **rān** thick part of a leg of mutton or goat, suitable f making broth. **-thaph -थफ् । सूदमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-thapi -थपि**), a gobbet (or as much as can be taken up by all the fingers) of the solid part of broth. **-thôp^{u} -थोपु** m., i.q. **-köñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tul^{u} -तु** **ईषन्मात्रशाकादि** m., i.q. **-köñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** ab., a small amount of vegetables for making broth (cf. Gr.Gr. 164). **-zanḍ -जंड्** m., i.q. **köñ^{u},** ab. (Gr.Gr. 163).

syund^{u} सिंदु m. (sg. dat. **sindis सिंदिस्**), the river Sindh, one of the three principal rivers of Kashmīr. Its waters are sacred (L.V. 81).

syop^{u} स्यंपु । सशोफमुखः, अलसः adj. (f. **sĕp$^{\ddot{u}}$ स्यंपू**), having a swollen face ; slow, dilatory, lazy.

syup^{u} सिपु, see **sipun.**

syur^{u} सिरु । तण्डुलचूर्णः m. (sg. dat. **siris सिरिस्**), powdered rice, rice flour (Śiv. 702–3, K. 1118).

sir^{i}-lôd^{u} सिरि-लोदु । तण्डुलचूर्णराशिः m. a heaped up pile of rice-flour. **-phol^{u} -फलु । तण्डुलचूर्णसमूहः** m. a small amount of rice-flour (K. 1144). **-wugra -वुग्र । तण्डुलचूर्णभक्तम्** m. porridge of rice-flour.

syūr^{u} 1 स्यूरु । भ्रमरोगः m. (sg. dat. **sīris सीरिस्**, abl. **sēri सेरि**), giddiness, vertigo, dizziness (cf. **gyūr^{u} syūr^{u},** p. 318*a*, p. 16). **sīr^{i} gaʦhun सीरि गछुन् । अलसतावगमः** m.inf. dizziness to happen, to be dizzy ; met. to become torpid (from heavy eating or the like).

syūr^{u} 2 स्यूरु । सेटकमितः adj. (f. **sīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ 4 सीरू** for

g. dat. **sīris सीरिस्**, abl. **sēri सेरि**), weighing
sawölī सवांली, seers (nominally of two pounds each), used
srol m., *sílei* in **daha-syūr^{u},** p. 199*a*, l. 16; **dusyūr^{u},**
sarul or *ka*, l. 1; **ḍāyĕ-syūr^{u},** p. 266*b*, l. 29; **pöntsa-**
sawul^{u} सवुल् p. 743*b*, l. 1; **shĕ-syūr^{u},** p. 874*a*, l. 19).
sŏvēla स्वांयिस् سائس or (q.v.) **söyīsth सांयीस्थ्** m. a
prosperith, a horse-keeper (El. *sá,ís*; Rām. 1337).
swömi स्वंसु । अतिमन्दः, विटः adj. (f. **sĕs^{ü} स्वंसू**), slow-
(Gr.Mured, inert, inactive, torpid; a pimp, pander.
716, 7**h स्वयश्** । सत्कीर्तिः m. good repute, good fame.
384). **ath सियासथ्** سیاست f. management, conduct (of
sāwun irs), right ordering (K.Pr. 216).
put **īsth सांयीस्थ्** (= سائس) m. a groom, a horse-keeper, a
(G yce (El. *sá,ís*; H. xii, 3, 4). Cf. **söyis.**
*sa*o**th^{u} स्यंथु** । सिक्थकम् m. (sg. dat. **sĕthis स्यथिस्**),
17 bees-wax (El. *syut*).
K**yĕth स्वयथ्** । वर्तिका f. (sg. dat. **sŏyĕts^{ü} स्वयंचू**), a
lamp-wick (El. *soyet*, a wick; *soyat*, a candle; as a
l ity term, *sãt*, i.e. *söth*, a wick; as used out of
siw Srīnagar, *set*, a lamp; *saiyat*, a lamp). **sŏyĕts^{ü}**
f. **स्वयंचू करञ** । **खण्डशो विधानम्** f. pl. inf. 'to make
mint wicks,' i.e. (in anger, or the like) to tear up a
p ment or cloth into little pieces.
मर्क् **ĕtsh स्व-यछ़** f. (sg. dat. **-yĕtshi -यछ़ि**), a good wish,
a pious wish, pious intentions, good purpose, good resolves. .

syuw^{u} सिवु 1 p.p. of **siwun,** q.v. cooked, domesticated, etc. (cf. **aḍa-s°,** p. 12*a*, l. 18; **tsūra-s°,** s.v. **tsūr**).

sayyād सय्याद صیاد m. a sportsman, hunter, fowler, fisher. Cf. **sayād.**

saz सज़् । **सर्जिका** f. natron, impure carbonate of soda (used instead of soap for cleaning linen, etc.) (L. 78, L.V. 103, translated 'fuller's earth').

saza 1 सज़ । **क्रीडनकविशेषः** m. in a game something like our hopscotch, the disc (of potsherd or the like) which is propelled by the foot. **saza-long^{u} सज़-लंगु** । **क्रीडाविशेषः** m. the game referred to ab.

saza 2 सज़ in **saza-byôl^{u} सज़-ब्योलु** । **पुष्पविशेषबीजम्** m. a certain flower seed, a decoction of which is used as a remedy for constipation, dysentery, and other diseases. **-mūl -मूल्** । **लताविशेषमूलम्** m. the root of this plant. **-pōsh -पोश्** । **पुष्पविशेषः** m. its flower, used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 76).

sāz 1 साज़् ساز । **प्रसाधनम्, अश्वभूषाद्युपकरणम्, वाद्यविशेषः** m. arms, accoutrements; apparatus, instrument, implement; decoration, adornment, toilet (esp. of a bride or bridegroom, or of a courtesan) (Śiv. 920, Rām. 1372, K.Pr. 153); trappings of a horse, (ornamental) harness, a horse's headgear; a certain I -like musical instrument (Śiv. 107, 327, 450,
t raight and

1609); (in weaving) the cross threads, the woof (El. **-bāz -बाज़्** । **मन्त्रप्रबन्धादियोजना** m. complete collectio of all the apparatus and preparation (after d consultation and consideration) for any wor **—wāyun —वायुन्** । **वाद्यविशेषवादनम्** m.inf. sound the ab. instrument.

sāza-gor^{u} साज़-गरु । **अश्वोपकरण-(प्रसाधनद्रव्य संपादकः** m. (f. **-gür^{ü} -गरू**), a maker, seller, applier of women's decoration, or of horses' trapping as ab. (f.) a lady's maid, an attendant on a lad (Śiv. 1218). **-sarūd -सरूद्** । **वीणादिवाद्यकर्म** m. musical performance, concert.

sāz 2 साज़् ساز adj. c.g. making, preparing, effectin (cf. **söbun-sāz,** p. 862*b*, l. 7; **shākh-sāz,** p. 876 l. 50).

sazā सज़ा سزا adj. worthy, deserving (cf. **nā-saza** p. 659*b*, l. 6); (as subst. m., sg. dat. **sazāhas सज़ाहस** punishment, penalty, retribution (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18 This word as subst. is f. in Hindōstānī (W. 18). C **sazāwal.**

sĕz^{ü} 1 and 2 स्यंज़ू, see **sĕd 1** and **syod^{u}.**

sōz 1 सोज़् سوز adj. c.g. burning, inflaming, used — as in **dil-sōz,** p. 215*a*, l. 31; as subst. m., hea burning (YZ. 1).

sōz 2 सोज़् (= ساز) m. a symphony, a musical concer a triple symphony (Rām. 1572). Cf. **sāz 1.**

söz^{ü} सांज़ू, see **sādun.**

sŏz^{a}hör^{i} स्वज़्हांरि । **स्यूतविशेषः** f. a kind of bag or purs closed by a string (K.Pr. 236).

sāzal साज़ल् । **प्रसाधनशीलः** adj. c.g. one who is fond o decorating or adorning (him or herself), a fop, dandy fine lady, a woman fond of pranking herself out.

söz^{ü}-müts^{ü} सांज़ू-मंचू, see **sādun.**

sŏzan स्वज़न् । **सत्पुरुषः** m. a well-to-do and virtuous ma a gentleman, a respectable and benevolent ma (K.Pr. 202).

sōzan सोज़न् سوزن । **स्यूतचित्रकर्म** f. a needle; (in Ksh. tambour-work; cloth with tambour-work pattern cf. **sōzüñ^{ü} 2.** **-tūp^{i} -टूपि** । **स्यूतचित्रितशिरस्त्रम्** f. cap ornamented with tambour-work. The tambour work must be of the same colour as the cloth of th cap. Otherwise it is a **cikȧn^{i} ṭūp^{i},** see **cikan.**

sōzun सोज़ुन् । **प्रेषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **sūz^{u} सूज़ु**), to sen (a person, message, or the like), dispatch (cf. **athi s°** p. 66*a*, l. 19; **phīrith s°,** p. 706*b*, l. 25; **pata s°** p. 793*a*, l. 46) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 157, 638–9, 1218, 1670 Rām. 81, 147, 161, 195, 294, 304–5, 451, 489, 495–6 505, etc.; K. 42, 105, 127, 305, 308, 485, 500, 554 591, 640, 645, etc.; H. v, 1; x, 4; YZ. 28, 91, 246 427; K.Pr. 128). **sūz^{u}-mot^{u} सूज़ु-मंतु** । **प्रेषितः** perf

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